"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,821. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER

Fair, somewhat colder today; fair tomorrow; moderate west winds.

☞For full weather report see Page 17.

ROCKEFELLER, JR., WARY AND BLAND

Cross-Questioned for Five Hours, He Avoids Traps of Industrial Commission.

AMUSED BY SOME QUERIES

Not He, as Director, but Management Is Responsible for Colorado Labor Policy.

SCORES ON WITNESS TWICE

Walsh Makes Him Admit He Has Failed to Inspect Properties—Quotes Letter on Strike.

For five hours John D. Rockefeller, Jr., occupied the stand before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations in the City Hall yesterday. The audience, which filled every corner of the Council Chamber, was in large part frankly hostile, and the questions were designed to fasten upon him and his father responsibility for the conditions which had led to the strike riots of the Colorado miners. But the witness consistently maintained the attitude which he had expressed at the beginning of the session in a formal statement.

As a stockholder, his father was responsible practically for only the election of the Directors. As a Director, he was himself responsible for the choice of the executive officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and for its general policies, especially the financial matters. But as for the handling of the labor, that was a question directly for the executive officials, and on these matters the Directors could do little but endeavor to influence the active managers.

$24,000,000 in Colorado.

So Mr. Rockefeller showed that in mere book value his father so far had lost nearly $5,000,000 of $24,000,000 he had put into the Colorado company, and that when the returns his investment had earned were reckoned, they would be found to be about 3½ per cent. less than he could have obtained by leaving his money in a savings bank. As for the financial policy the witness had supported, so much money had been turned back into the property in building it up and increasing the wages of the workmen, that Mr. Rockefeller was afraid the Directors might have been a little unjust to the minority stockholders.

Mr. Rockefeller in his preliminary statement cheerfully granted to labor the right to organize, but felt that as a mere Director of the Fuel and Iron Company he could not go into the details of its conditions in Colorado. Pressed by Chairman Walsh to say how he knew about the way the miners were treated, Mr. Rockefeller pointed to correspondence which passed between the Directors in New York and Denver as proof of the interest he always had taken in the men, and of the way in which he had tried to swing his influence.

The witness declined throughout to express himself on large questions of social policy on the ground that he had neither the knowledge nor the time to solve them. Of actual facts about Colorado conditions he would give no opinion on the ground of unfamiliarity.

Indirect and Good-Humored.

As the session progressed Chairman Walsh's questioning became more direct, but Mr. Rockefeller never wavered from his entire self-possession and courteous humor. When he read his long preliminary statement he gave just sufficient emphasis to make his points, and his clear, self-contained enunciation showed not a trace of nervousness. As he replied to his examination he never permitted himself to be hurried into an answer that might not state his position correctly. Rarely did he reply directly, and rarely did he accept the Chairman's statement of a question as accurate. Nearly always he restated the proposition to suit himself, but without any hesitation or hunting for words.

At times, too, a trace of humor stole into the answers. Chairman Walsh was deadly serious throughout, but the witness could not repress the vestige of a smile when he was asked to give offhand a list of the corporations in which the Rockefeller interests had substantial holdings, or when he remarked that he unfortunately had at times for long periods together to work seven days a week.

Mr. Rockefeller was well guarded. Not only did he go to the City Hall attended by one or two men, but the Police Department sent uniformed men and a dozen detectives to be sure that nothing untoward happened at the hearing. Lieut. William Kennel, the Mayor's own bodyguard, for once transferred his services from the Mayor's office to the Council Chamber, and a close watch was kept on its ante-room as soon as Mr. Rockefeller had arrived.

Greeted by Mother Jones.

It was known that many of the I. W. W. and advanced Socialists were in the audience, and it was believed that some of the Colorado strikers, who wish to testify, were attending, but no one interrupted the testimony. Once there was a general laugh, but Chairman Walsh spoke about it so sternly that it was not repeated.

Mother Jones, the Colorado agitator, was waiting for Mr. Rockefeller at the end of the afternoon hearing. As he went down the circular stairway of the City Hall, with guards before and behind him, she stopped him and introduced herself.

"We ought to be working together," Mr. Rockefeller said to her as he shook hands.

"Come out to Colorado with me, and I'll show you what we can do," she replied.

Mr. Rockefeller laughed and walked on, and Mother Jones explained to the group about her that she realized there was a good deal to be said from the employer's point of view and she quite sympathized with the young man.

All the Commissioners were in their places when Mr. Rockefeller took the stand. Asked by Chairman Walsh to describe his business, he said it was hard to define. He spent a good deal of time in directing the foundations established by his father and in looking after investments. Then he asked that the questions answered by the Rockefeller

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ASK WHITMAN TO OUST MITCHEL AND WOODS

Anti-Saloon Leaguers Say No Effort Is Made to Enforce Sunday Law Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The removal of Mayor Mitchel and Police Commissioner Woods by Gov. Whitman was requested today in a petition sent to the Governor by the Anti-Saloon League, who charged that the Mayor and Commissioner are not trying to enforce the law against the sale of liquors on Sundays. The league also asks for an investigation of the Police Department.

Gov. Whitman acknowledged tonight that he had received the petition. "But I do not think that I shall remove either—at least, not tonight," he added, with a smile.

The petition which was sent yesterday was signed by the State Superintendent of the league, William H. Anderson, and attached to it were affidavits of its Inspectors, telling of 721 saloons they found open for business on Sunday last.

After calling the Governor's attention to alleged violations the petitioners say it is apparent that Mayor Mitchel has no intention of even trying to compel the police to enforce the Sunday law and add:

"If the Police Commissioner can choose not to enforce a liquor law, the individual policeman has an equal right to select some other law to overlook. We submit that the Administration of the Police Department constitutes a case of flagrant official anarchy. The question is not whether some man shall have a drink of beer on Sunday. The question is whether the violators of the law and the guardians of the law can repeal a statute by mutual agreement in defiance of the rights and wishes of the public."

MRS. CASTLE OUT OF PLAY.

Husband Denies Reports That She Will Not Appear with Him Again.

Mrs. Vernon Castle did not appear at the performance of "Watch Your Step" at the New Amsterdam Theatre last night.

Slips pasted on the programmes at the theatre announced that Mae Murray had been substituted for the evening's performance.

At the home of the Castles at 120 Lexington Avenue a woman who answered the telephone said that she understood that Mrs. Castle was in a convalescent's home, but she did not know where. When rumors current on Broadway that Mr. and Mrs. Castle would not again appear together were brought to Mr. Castle's attention, he said:

"That's all silly."

$14,000,000 COAL FIGHT.

Stockholders of Four States Company Resist Foreclosure.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 25.—That officers of the Bank of Pittsburgh attempting to force foreclosure proceedings and the sale of the fourteen-million-dollar properties of the Four States Coal and Coke Company, a subsidiary of the Pittsburgh-Buffalo Company, was the charge made at a meeting of the stockholders of that company held here on Saturday.

Harrison Nesbit and J. D. Ayers, President and Vice President of the Bank of Pittsburgh, were severely criticised, W. W. Stoner, representing the preferred stockholders' committee, alleging that these bank officials had flatly refused to agree to any reorganization plan which would not contemplate wiping out all the common stock interests and also all preferred stock the owners of which had refused to contribute to the expenses of reorganization.

It was also stated that if the bank officials were successful several bank failures would follow in the Pittsburgh district, because several of them were carrying heavy loans to the Four States Coal Company having as collateral the preferred stock of the company.

The stock of the coal company is largely held in small allotments by men employed by the Pittsburgh-Buffalo Company and its various subsidiaries.

ELECTION DAY IN SING SING.

Convicts Choose Their Judges and Brotherhood Officers.

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The 1,500 inmates of Sing Sing prison cast ballots today for the election of executive members of the Golden Rule Brotherhood and for five trial Judges who are to determine all matters pertaining to violation of prison rules. The voting took place between 8 o'clock this morning and 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Delegates elected from the several industries of the prison received the ballots from the inmates and will count and tally them tomorrow. In accordance with a custom established by Warden Osborne, the names of candidates for the Executive Committee and trial Judges were not made public.

CAMINO ESCAPES ROCKS.

Shifting Gale Saves Belgian Relief Ship When She Is Adrift.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 25.—The disabled American steamer Camino was in a helpless condition today seven miles off Chebucto Head, and for a time it was feared she might drift on the rocks, but tonight the wind veered to the southwest and sent her off shore, where she came to anchor. She is now believed to be out of danger.

All the hawsers attached to the rescue steamers broke during the day and the heavy seas made it impossible to pass new lines to the Camino. Three rescue steamers are in the vicinity. A steamer has been sent out from here with rockets and lines.

The Camino carries a cargo of relief supplies from California for the Belgians.

HYPNOTIZED, SAID TO SEE.

Prof. Waugh Claims Cure of Total Blindness Through Suggestion.

Special to The New York Times.

BELOIT, Wis., Jan. 25.—Through hypnotic suggestion Prof. Karl T. Waugh of the Beloit College psychology and philosophy department declares he has brought out of total blindness and stammering Fay H. Chase, a sophomore, from River Forest, Ill.

Hypnotizing the student through the monotonous buzzing of a tuning fork, Dr. Waugh kept him in this state for ten minutes, repeating to him continuously that he could see, that he would see clearly, and would always be able to see. Arousing the patient, the professor kept up the suggestion process, thereby "establishing a path in the brain from ear to eye."

Sight resulted within a few minutes, it is asserted, the patient seeing first only a red glare before him, then being able to distinguish the windows in the room, then the difference between snow and trees outside, and finally to walk alone down three flights of stairs.

PHONE TO PACIFIC FROM THE ATLANTIC

Perfect Test of Transcontinental Line Made by Inventors Bell and Watson.

4,750-MILE RECORD SET

President Wilson, Mayor Mitchel, and Other Noted Men Participate in Celebration.

On Oct. 9, 1876, Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas A. Watson talked by telephone to each other over a two-mile wire stretched between Cambridge and Boston. It was the first wire conversation ever held. Yesterday afternoon the same two men talked by telephone to each other over a 3,400-mile wire between New York and San Francisco. Dr. Bell, the veteran inventor of the telephone, was in New York, and Mr. Watson, his former associate, was on the other side of the continent. They heard each other much more distinctly than they did in their first talk thirty-eight years ago.

The completion of the first transcontinental telephone line was celebrated yesterday afternoon and last night in New York, San Francisco, Washington, Boston, and Jekyl Island, Ga. In the afternoon congratulatory messages were exchanged between President Wilson in Washington and President Moore of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, and between the Mayor of New York and the Mayor of San Francisco.

4,750-Mile Conversation.

The record for long-distance talking was established last night when Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, on Jekyl Island, talked by way of Boston to Mr. Watson in San Francisco, the wire being stretched 4,750 miles. In the afternoon Mr. Vail had talked to Mr. Watson through New York, a distance of 4,300 miles.

Telephones in New York, Jekyl Island, Washington, and San Francisco were all on one big loop, and while persons in any two of the places were talking, hundreds in the four places were listening to the conversation. There was never any hitch in the tests. Everything that was said was heard through all the telephones as clearly as ordinary telephonic communications are held within the limits of a city.

Those who spoke from the New York end gathered in President Vail's reception room on the fifteenth floor of the Telephone Building at 15 Dey Street. Several hundred persons, including nearly all of the city officials, many prominent business men, and the officers and Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the New York Telephone Company, were present by invitation.

U. N. Bethell, senior Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, presided at the gathering. Before the transcontinental messages began he made a short address in which he gave statistics showing the development of the telephone since its invention. At 4:30 P. M. here, when it was 1:30 in San Francisco, John J. Carty, chief engineer of the company, announced that all was ready, and Dr. Bell picked up the receiver in front of him as Mr. Watson, in San Francisco, picked up his receiver. Then, speaking in an easy tone, Dr. Bell said:

"Mr. Watson, are you there?"

First Voice Across Continent.

And Mr. Watson replied that he was and that he heard distinctly. Thus was the first human voice heard across the continent. The hundreds at both ends of the line broke into enthusiastic applause.

After talking for a minute or two through a modern instrument, Dr. Bell picked up an exact duplicate of the telephone made for him by Mr. Watson in 1875, the original of which is in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. This was connected with the San Francisco wire and Dr. Bell spoke through it.

"Hello, Mr. Watson," he said. "Can you hear me?"

"I hear you perfectly," Mr. Watson replied.

A pleased smile spread over Dr. Bell's face as he realized that he had talked to San Francisco through the instrument at which hundreds had laughed in derision in 1875. This, to him, he confessed, was the most touching incident of the afternoon.

After Dr. Bell had switched back to the modern telephone to resume his talk he heard a sound that at first he thought was due to some imperfection in the transmission of the voice over the long wire, but in a moment he realized that Mr. Watson had turned away from his telephone to tell the San Francisco audience what Dr. Bell had said, and that the noise he had heard had been the applause of the audience, 3,400 miles away.

Congratulate Bell and Watson.

At his telephone on Jekyl Island, Mr. Vail heard everything Dr. Bell and Mr. Watson said to each other, and he interrupted to offer his congratulations to both men. They in turn congratulated him on his administration of the affairs of the telephone company.

A little later Dr. Bell again picked up the model of the first telephone, and before using it told of the first time in history when the human voice was heard by wire. It was on March 10, 1876, when Bell and Watson were experimenting with the telephone in a boarding house in Boston. Dr. Bell was in his room on the top floor, and Mr. Watson in his room on the floor below. Wires ran between the two rooms, but the telephone apparatus, at that time absolutely unproved, was arranged only for the transmission of the voice in one direction. When all was ready Dr. Bell spoke into the transmitter in his room, saying, "Mr. Watson, come here, I want you." The same minute Mr. Watson ran excitedly into Mr. Bell's room, exclaiming, "I heard you. I could hear what you said." And the two inventors realized for the first time that their dream of a telephone had come true.

So yesterday, with the model of the original telephone, Dr. Bell repeated his words to San Francisco. "Mr. Watson, come here, I want you," he said, and Mr. Watson replied, "It would take me a week to get to you this time."

Mayors Exchange Greetings.

After Dr. Bell and Mr. Watson had talked Mayor Mitchel and Mayor Roth of San Francisco exchanged greetings. Mayor Mitchel said:

"Hello, Mr. Mayor. As Mayor of New York, which stands at the gateway of the East, I greet you, as Mayor of San Francisco, which stands at the gateway of the West. It is a long way to San Francisco, but I think that by the completion of the transcontinental telephone line our respective cities are now doubly joined together, first by the Panama Canal, which joins us together for the rapid passage of maritime commerce, and now by the telephone, which links us together by the power of the human voice."

The two Mayors then chatted for several minutes, exchanging pleasantries.

After President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, Controller Prendergast, and others had talked to officials in San Francisco, President Wilson entered the circuit. He first spoke to President

Continued on Page 4.

Cardinal Mercier at Close Range

Something about the Belgian prelate whose Christmas pastoral letter brought down on him the displeasure of the German conquerors of his country

In Next Sunday's Times.

STATE LOSES BIG TAX ON WENDEL ESTATE

Appraiser Is Told the Owner Transferred Bulk of His Property Before Death.

BUT DATE IS NOT GIVEN

Inheritance Tax Would Have Amounted to Nearly $4,000,000.

The late John Gottlieb Wendel, the owner of Manhattan real estate valued at between $80,000,000 and $100,000,000, transferred the bulk of his property before his death on Nov. 30, 1914, to his four sisters, it was learned yesterday. This may prevent the State from collecting a large proportion of the inheritance tax, which would amount to nearly $4,000,000 if the entire property owned by Wendel up to a short time before his death were taxed. He did not leave a will.

The statement that Wendel had made over his property to his four sisters before his death was made yesterday by the law firm of Thompson, Koss & Warren of 256 Broadway, representing the estate, to Francis A. Winslow, special counsel for the State Controller, who was designated to appraise the estate.

Deputy State Controller Boardman said yesterday:

"I have been told by Mr. Winslow that the lawyer for the Wendel estate told him today that a large part of the property owned by Mr. Wendel had been transferred to his sisters shortly before his death. How long before his death the transfer was made I do not know. I don't know either how large a part of the estate was transferred. The State cannot recover an inheritance tax on the property that was transferred unless we can prove that Mr. Wendel made the transfer in anticipation of death. That is usually a hard thing to prove."

An effort was made last night to learn from the lawyers for the Wendel sisters what amount of the property had been transferred by Mr. Wendel before his death. Charles G. Koss said:

"You cannot expect me to discuss my clients' affairs, especially now. If my firm has notified any representative of the State Controller that Mr. Wendel transferred a part of his estate before his death I know nothing of it."

George Flint Warren, Jr., refused to discuss the case at all.

The statement that the value of the estate was between $80,000,000 and $100,000,000 was filed in the Westchester Surrogate's Court when the bond of Miss Ella V. von E. Wendel and Mrs. Rebecca A. D. Wendel Swope as administrators of the estate was filed.

If the collection of an inheritance tax could be enforced against the entire estate, it would be the largest ever collected. The inheritance tax would be 4 per cent. on the entire estate, with the exception of the first $1,300,000, which would be taxed at a lower rate, and $5,000 which is exempted. If the estate should be appraised at the outside figure of $100,000,000 given by the administrators and the tax collected, the State would receive $3,947,800. The inheritance tax collected on the estate of the late John Jacob Astor, under a law which has since been amended to reduce the rate from 5 to 4 per cent. on large fortunes, was $3,274,200 on an estate appraised at $68,995,190.

The State's chance of collecting an inheritance tax on the entire Wendel property depends largely upon the date when the transfer of the bulk of his property was made. Mr. Wendel was seriously ill some time before his death. On Nov. 17 of last year he arrived in his private car at his Winter home in Santa Monica, Cal., suffering from a paralytic stroke, and was reported to be in danger of immediate death. On Nov. 30 he died.

The four sisters, wealthy in their own right long before his death, who receive his property are Miss Mary E. A. Wendel, Miss Georgiana G. R. Wendel, Miss Ella V. von E. Wendel, and Mrs. Rebecca A. D. Wendel Swope.

AUTO HITS ELDERLY PAIR.

Truck Out of Control Injures Man and Woman Mortally.

An automobile truck, the chauffeur of which swerved to avoid a collision with another machine and then lost control of his own, dashed up on the sidewalk at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-second Street last night and, before they could get out of the way, a man and a woman were knocked down and the wheels of the auto passed over them.

They were William M. Abbott, 76 years old, living in the Allaire, 218 West Twenty-first Street, and Anna Nordgreen, 60 years old, a widow, of 314 West Twenty-first Street. Mr. Abbott's skull was fractured, his right arm was broken, and he suffered internal injuries. Mrs. Nordgreen was hurt internally and her right leg had to be amputated in New York Hospital. Neither is expected to recover.

Henry W. Simms of 443 West Thirty-fifth Street, chauffeur of the truck, was locked up, notwithstanding his explanation of the accident.

Mr. Abbott lived at the Allaire with his wife and niece, Miss Winifred Schultz. Miss Schultz some hours after the accident reported to the police of the West Twentieth Street Station that a gold watch and chain worth $175, worn by her uncle, had disappeared after the accident.

Soon after Mrs. Nordgreen had been taken to the hospital her four married daughters and ten grandchildren called at the institution to see her. They were much distressed when told the patient was too ill to see them.

WEALTHY BOY JOINS NAVY.

Pasadena Millionaire Gives Consent When His Son Enlists.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 25.—Donald Murphy, 19 years old, son of A. M. Murphy, a Pasadena millionaire, is on his way to Mare Island, San Francisco, enlisted for three years' service in the navy. Young Murphy drove up to the naval recruiting office in Spring Street in his automobile, accompanied by his parents.

"I want to enlist as a sailor in the American Navy," he said to the officer in charge. His father and mother gave their consent. He passed the physical and mental examination, and then was enlisted. Re-entering the automobile, he went to the Santa Fé station, where he boarded a train for Mare Island. Murphy last year was graduated from the Pasadena High School.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of dairy fed young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a 2-pound package. Beware of imitations. New York store, 172 Chambers St. Tel. 3982 Cortlandt.—Advt.

YACHT IDLER SINKS; 15 BELIEVED LOST

Marconi Wireless Says Schooner Foundered on Shoal in Gale Off Cape Hatteras.

LIFE SAVERS POWERLESS

J. P. Jefferson, Owner, with Friends, Awaited Craft at Havana—She Left Here on Thursday.

The schooner yacht Idler, owned by J. P. Jefferson of Warren, Penn., which was driven on the inner Diamond Shoals, 14 miles southeast of Cape Hatteras, in the gale on Sunday night, and which was sighted and reported then, though not identified, sank yesterday, according to a wireless dispatch received by the Marconi Company here last night. Lifesavers who had stood by the yacht all night saw her break up, powerless to help on account of the heavy wind and high seas. It is believed Capt. Robert H. Harding and his crew of fourteen men perished.

The United States revenue cutter Seminole reached the wreck last night after searching through a mist and driving rain since the night before. Tue cutter was too late to help, for all that showed of the Idler was part of one mast which rose above water.

Mr. Jefferson and friends who were to have accompanied him on a cruise through the Southern Pacific are in Havana, Cuba, where they had been awaiting the yacht. The purposes of the cruise were semi-scientific, and Capt. Harding said, before sailing from here last Thursday, that he expected to be gone at least a year.

The yacht was to have cruised to the West Indies and Central America and thence through the Panama Canal to the South Pacific. There she was to have visited many of the islands mentioned in the writings of Robert Louis Stevenson.

The Idler formerly belonged to Henry T. Sloane of the New York Yacht Club, and was purchased by Mr. Jefferson especially for this cruise. She was overhauled in Tietgen & Lang's yard in Hoboken, and Henry Denton, the Superintendent, said last night, that she was in first class condition when she left.

Mr. Jefferson is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of [illegible] National Geographical Societies and of the Franklin Institute. He is a manufacturer of gas and steam engines, being President now of Struthers, Wells & Co., has large holdings in oil and timber lands, and is identified with banks, trust companies, and industrial concerns of his home town. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1875 and resigned from the army six years later to enter Struthers, Wells & Co.

The yacht Idler was 117 feet 6 inches over all, 85 feet long on the water line, of 22 feet 6 inches beam, and 13 feet 9 inches draught. She was built in 1901 and was equipped with a 100-horsepower motor and a refrigerating plant. The yacht was of 89 tons register and was regarded as a staunch and seaworthy craft.

CREW STARVED SIX DAYS.

Terrible Experience of Shipwrecked Sailors—Two Women with Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Jan. 25.—The Ward liner Manzanillo, which arrived here this afternoon, brought the shipwrecked crew of the British bark Ethel V. Berinton, a lumber-laden vessel from Mobile for Genoa.

A storm struck the Berinton on Jan. 9, dismantling her completely, most of the vessel being submerged. Finally, on Jan. 12, an immense wave broke the vessel in two.

Capt. Waldemar, his wife and niece, and the crew of nine men, huddling in part of the prow which continued afloat, remained thus for six days without food or water until they were rescued by the Manzanillo. They were taken to a hospital under the care of the British Consul. Their condition is serious, but all will probably recover.

WAYLAID BY BLACK HAND.

Bridegroom Who Invoked the Police Shot At from a Cemetery.

The reports of seven revolver shots and the shrill blasts of a police whistle brought many youths running out of the Y. M. C. A. Building, in 155th Street, near Broadway, at 8:30 o'clock last night, and they, with Policeman Weidig of the West 152d Street Station, found a young Italian lying, almost senseless, on the sidewalk. In one hand he held a revolver, in the other a police whistle.

They carried him to the station house, where Dr. Rosenberg of Washington Heights Hospital revived him. He was greatly excited and begged the police to catch two men who had shot at him from the shelter of Trinity Cemetery, and who had fled through the gloomy grounds as he fired all the shots in his own revolver after them. One of their bullets had struck his hat and grazed his head so that it brought blood, but he was a great deal more frightened than hurt.

Detectives McCarton and Donohue recognized him as Andrew Postiglione, a prosperous tailor, of 471 West 153d Street, who had been receiving Black Hand letters for a year, and who had paid no attention to them until recently, when his marriage to a Brooklyn girl was only two weeks off. In answer to one he kept an engagement at 123d Street and Lexington Avenue last Friday morning at 1 o'clock, and the detectives were in waiting. No one appeared, but on Saturday he got a letter reprimanding him for having told the police and making another appointment for this morning at the same time. Apparently the Black Handers learned that he had again gone to the police and lay in wait for him last night.

Postiglione, though the police sympathized with him, was locked up nevertheless, because he did not have a permit to carry the revolver he used.

START STEAM ROLLER IN STATE ASSEMBLY

Republican Machine Runs Over Delaney and Ahearn—Ouster Bills Are Passed.

FIRST STEP, HINMAN SAYS

Senate Expected to Concur Promptly in Abolishing Efficiency Department and Fire Marshal's Office

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Under a closed call the Assembly tonight passed the bill introduced by Assemblyman Thorn of Erie abolishing the Department of Efficiency and Economy, which at present is conducted by Commissioner Delaney, a Democrat. As soon as the Thorn bill had gone through, the Assembly took up the Hinman bill, which has in view the elimination of another Democrat, Fire Marshal Thomas Ahearn. This bill also was passed.

The vote on the Thorn bill was 96 to 36. Only one Democratic Assemblyman, John Dox of Schoharie, voted to put the Efficiency and Economy Department out of existence. The vote on the Fire Marshal ouster bill was 93 to 38.

Both measures now will go to the Senate, where concurrent action is expected at once.

The legislative week opens with the prospect that the Republican "steam roller" will do a good deal of work before it ends. Majority Leader Hinman at the opening of the Assembly session tonight announced that the Knight bill for the "reorganization" of the Board of Claims would be made a special order on second and third reading tomorrow. This arrangement involves the suspension of well established rules of procedure in the lower house for the purpose of satisfying the Republican hunger for jobs now held down by Democrats.

Of the three bills for the "reorganization" of the Board of Claims, it was the one which has the approval of the Republican bosses and not the plan proposed by Gov. Whitman that won the preferred place on the Assembly calendar for tomorrow. A few minutes before he arose in his seat in the Assembly Chamber to announce tomorrow's programme, Leader Hinman had dropped in the bill box a measure providing for the abolition of the Board of Claims altogether and transferring its functions to a Claims Division of the Supreme Court. Mr. Hinman, in explaining the provisions of his bill, expressed the opinion that of all the "remedial" legislation affecting the Board of Claims, his bill was the only one that squared with the Republican campaign pledges for economy. The Hinman bill didn't have a job in it, he said, and no direct or indirect patronage. It did not create any offices in place of those it abolished.

The measure, which will come before the Assembly for final consideration tomorrow and which undoubtedly will be passed before tomorrow's session adjourns, is a thinly disguised bid for patronage, even though its introducer is known as a Republican of independent and progressive tendencies.

The most pronounced "remedial" feature of the Knight bill is the change of title from "Board of Claims" to "Court of Claims." It provides for nine-year terms for the Judges. It increases their salaries from $6,000 to $8,000 and provides two $8,000 berths for Republican lawyers by increasing the number of Judges. This, of course, is done under the pretext that the crowded calendars make that course necessary.

In response to a request from Minority Leader Smith that some Republican give a reason for the Efficiency and Economy Department ouster, Assemblyman Thorn, author of the measure, asserted that the Republicans always had opposed the department as unnecessary and expensive.

Assemblyman Smith came back with a defense of the work of the Commissioner, and entertained the Assembly and galleries with descriptions and pictures of handsome dwellings owned by the State and let, sometimes "rent free" and sometimes for $3 or $4 a month, to persons not in the employ of the State. He had obtained his information from the Department of Efficiency and Economy, he said, and believed any officials who could supply such information to the Assembly were worth keeping.

Assemblyman Pratt believed each member of the Assembly knew all about the State institutions in his district and the Assembly had no need of expert checking systems, but he caused laughter when he couldn't answer Assemblyman Smith's first question about Comstock Prison, which is in Mr. Pratt's district.

Assemblyman Kerrigan of New York warned the Republicans to "watch your step," after which Majority Leader Hinman, closing for the Republicans, said he wanted the department "unqualifiedly abolished," because such a course was a part of the Republican programme of "real economy."

"And this is but the first step," he concluded.

John H. Delaney, Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy, was appointed by Gov. Sulzer in 1913. Fire Marshal Ahearn, whose office soon will be a thing of the past, is a former Deputy Fire Chief of New York City. He is a brother of John F. Ahearn, who was removed by Gov. Hughes from the Presidency of the Borough of Manhattan. John Ahearn is Tammany leader of the Fourth Assembly District.

The Assembly in voting to abolish the two departments only repeated the action of the Republican Assembly of last year, when there was a Senate dominated by Tammany to protect the incumbents.

MISS LEE MEETS WILSON.

General's Daughter Cordially Welcomed at the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Miss Mary Custis Lee, daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee, met President Wilson for the first time today. Miss Lee said that she had never shaken hands with a Democratic President. She has lived abroad for many years, and was in Europe most of the two terms of the last Democratic President, Grover Cleveland.

President Wilson expressed great pleasure in meeting Miss Lee, and Secretary Tumulty showed his satisfaction by giving to the daughter of the great Confederate military leader two bouquets of flowers. Miss Lee has returned recently from Europe and is on her way South.

SIXTH DEATH ON SAN DIEGO.

Board of Inquiry Investigates Explosion on Cruiser.

ON BOARD U. S. S. SAN DIEGO, LA PAZ, Mex., by Wireless to San Diego, Cal., Jan. 25.—Darrell L. Varnardo of Port Arthur, Texas, a fireman, died today of burns received last week in the fireroom explosion. The casualty list now stands six dead and seven injured.

A board of inquiry is investigating the accident.

Varnardo's body will be sent North to the Mare Island Navy Yard by the first ship.

ITALY HEARS KAISER WOULD SHELVE ALLY

Gets Reports That Austria May Be Sacrificed—Italian Radicals Demand War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 25, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Reports are circulated here that Prince Bülow, the new German Ambassador, is trying to keep on good terms with Italy by sacrificing Austria.

The Germans are annoyed because they share Austria's great unpopularity in Italy, but Italians want more than "scraps of paper" in proof of Germany's desire to give them the Trentino.

The Committee of the Radical Party has unanimously adopted a motion declaring that Italy's participation in the European conflict is indispensable to the satisfaction of her aspirations and the protection of her interests.

This vote emphatically disproves the rumor that several Radicals desire to support ex-Premier Giolitti in a strictly neutral policy.

Moreover, the Giolittian organ Stampa denies Signor Giolitti's reported intention of seeking to return to office on a platform of absolute neutrality.

The Radicals of Padua and the revolutionary associations of many cities represented in the congress at Milan have voted for intervention and the immediate denunciation of the Triple Alliance.

RICH GERMAN MERCHANT ACCUSED OF TREASON

Senator Possehl Being Tried by Court-Martial—Charged With Trading With Enemy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 25, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A sensation has been caused in commercial circles here by the news that Senator Possehl, the head of the great firm of L. Possehl & Co., has been arrested in Germany on a charge of high treason, being accused of trading with the enemy. He is being tried by court-martial at Leipsic.

Herr Possehl is one of Germany's richest magnates. He is a member of the Herrenhaus and a personal friend of the Emperor.

On Jan. 23 THE NEW YORK TIMES printed the principal parts of a speech which was delivered in Berlin in May, 1912, nine months after the Agadir crisis, and which would, it is believed, have caused Germany to attack England had not the great German financiers advised otherwise, by "E. Possehl of Lübeck, one of Germany's foremost business men."

The speech, which predicted economic disaster to Germany should she engage in war, was, it was stated, delivered at the request of Gen. Keim, President of an iron and steel association, on condition that it should not be made public.

KRUPPS NOW MAKE GUN TO FIRE TO ENGLAND

Weapon Said to Have a Range of 25 to 28 Miles—Shell Weighs a Ton.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25. — A German military newspaper announces that a new naval gun of 16-inch calibre, with a range of twenty-five miles, has been created.

BERLIN, (via London,) Jan. 25.—Remarkable figures regarding a new German naval gun are given by a German artillery expert, writing in the Artilleristische Monats Hefte.

In discussing an assertion by The London Times that the German Navy possesses a gun which carries three miles further than the best British weapon, the writer admits that the Krupps are manufacturing a gun whose projectile weighs 920 kilograms (about a ton), and which develops a muzzle velocity of 940 meters (about 3,080 feet) a second.

The expert reckons from these figures that the gun has 58 per cent. more muzzle force than the British Navy's best weapon, and has a range of about 42 kilometers (about 26 miles,) while the Channel at Dover is only 33 kilometres (about 20.5 miles) wide. He says meters (about 20.5 miles) wide, will permit the Germans eventually to command the English coast from Calais for a distance of nine kilometers (about 5.6 miles) inland with the new gun.

400 GERMAN AUTOS WRECKED BY BRITISH

Bombs Dropped on Essen Destroyed Repair Shop Containing Many War Trucks.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25, (via London.)—The British air raid last week on the town of Essen resulted in the destruction of 400 war automobiles, according to a correspondent of the Handelsblad. These cars were in a repair shop, which was wrecked by the British bombs.

The loss of this large shop and its elaborate equipment, the correspondent continues, has been a serious blow, and the Germans have been compelled to take over a private automobile factory at Aix-la-Chapelle, where hundreds of Dutch workmen have obtained employment.

KAISER CHEERS HAMBURG.

Message to Merchants Urges Them to Hold Out for Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Hamburg Chamber of Commerce celebrated last week the 250th anniversary of its foundation. A telegram was received from Emperor William, who said:

"I know well how heavily the present visitation of the German fatherland presses upon Hamburg and its commerce, but I know also that the people of Hamburg, shoulder to shoulder with other members of the German Empire, stake all their strength with willing self-sacrifice and confidence in order, in the economic sphere as well as on the fields of battle, to hold out until a victorious end in this war, which has been forced upon us by envy and malice. With God's help, success will not be lacking to our firm will and our just cause."

BRITISH CRUISER SUNK, SAYS BERLIN

Germans Admit Loss of Bluecher, but Say They Destroyed One of Beatty's Vessels.

HAIL BATTLE AS VICTORY

War Office Reports That British Quit and Retreated After Three Hours' Fighting.

HEARS BERLIN IS FURIOUS

Copenhagen Reports Public Almost Uncontrollably Angry Over Defeat.

BERLIN, Jan. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The news of the sea fight in the North Sea to the west of Heligoland was received in Germany with much satisfaction despite the loss of the German cruiser Blücher, because the German official statement announced that a British battle-cruiser was sunk, and that the British discontinued the fighting and retreated when seventy miles from Heligoland.

The official announcement follows:

"During the advance of our armored cruisers Seydlitz, Derfflinger, Moltke, and Blücher, which, accompanied by four smaller cruisers and two flotillas of torpedo boats, were steaming in the North Sea, these vessels became engaged with a British detachment, composed of five battle cruisers, several smaller cruisers, and twenty-six torpedo boat destroyers.

"The enemy discontinued the engagement after three hours' time at a point seventy miles west-northwest of Heligoland, and retreated.

"According to the information available one British battle cruiser and one of our armored cruisers, the Blücher, were sunk. All the other German ships returned to port.

"VON BEHNCKE."

The Berlin newspapers assume, pending receipt of the English report, that the British battle cruiser reported sunk was a vessel considerably larger than the Blücher.

While the names of the British participants in the battle are not yet known, it is also assumed that the five battle-cruisers mentioned greatly outnumbered the Germans in tonnage and armament and, in consequence, the newspapers say the withdrawal of the British ships from the fight means a German victory against odds. They believe, also, that the retirement of the British was necessitated by the damaged condition of their vessels.

Credited to Torpedoes.

BERLIN, (via Rome,) Jan. 25.—Meagre unofficial details available here concerning the naval engagement in the North Sea on Sunday indicate that torpedoes may have been responsible for the sinking of the German armored cruiser Blücher and a British cruiser. The detailed official report of the fight has not yet been issued.

It is conjectured here that the torpedoes which are assumed to have sent two warships to the bottom were delivered by torpedo boat destroyers which were between the lines of cruisers, it being argued that the range of from eight and a half to twelve and a half miles over which the fight took place would have been too great for torpedoes shot from the cruisers.

One German cruiser was hit by a shell, but was able to remain in the fighting line. Submarines apparently did not participate in the battle. It is understood that the weather during the engagement was clear.

Read Admiral Hipper commanded the German squadron; Capt. Erdmann commanded the Blücher.

BERLIN IN A FURY.

Copenhagen Hears the Sea Defeat Has Roused the Populace.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—According to private reports, Berlin has been driven into almost ungovernable fury by the British success in the North Sea. The most rosy construction the newspapers so far put on Von Behncke's report is that the fight ended in a draw, with honors divided, but the official uncertainty as to the supposed loss of a British ship generally is interpreted as indicating a German defeat in the face of a numerically stronger force.

Admiral Beatty's victory, reading between the lines of the German newspaper comments, has had an enormously demoralizing effect on Berlin.

The feeling against England has increased beyond all bounds. The German people were expecting some victory to celebrate the Kaiser's birthday on Wednesday, and I understand the German squadron was making another dash to bombard the English coast as a birthday plan.

England's answer to the Zeppelin raid has shown the German military and naval critics the fatuity of following wild schemes of no military value. The news that the German defeat was hailed with cheers in place of amusement in London on Sunday evening lashed Berlin into a mad fury.

BLUECHER'S CAPTAIN SAVED.

Said to Have Been Landed at Leith—Prayers During Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.—The Daily Mail says it is understood that the Captain of the German cruiser Blücher was among the survivors landed at Leith.

"Special prayers for the navy," says The Daily Mail, "were offered in some Edinburgh churches on Sunday during the progress of the naval battle, in consequence of a request by telephone from a high Government official. The Lord Provost, it is said, communicated with the churches, to some by telephones, to others by policemen with typewritten messages. When one minister gave out the request of the Lord Provost inviting the congregation to pray for the navy an intense impression was made on the congregations, and there was a feeling of anxiety. Some of the ministers decided not to make any announcement at all, while others elaborated upon the significance of the request."

SAW BRITISH SHIP HIT.

Dutch Trawler Captain Says One Was Slightly Damaged.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A dispatch from Amsterdam to the Central News says that the German cruisers in the North Sea action were accompanied by twenty torpedo craft, according to the master of the Dutch trawler Erica, who says he saw part of the fight and saw one British ship slightly damaged.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News telegraphs that the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, drawing particular attention to the German official statement that the British warships were compelled to retire from the action, expresses itself as follows:

"If the British, notwithstanding their greater strength, broke off the action, this is proof that our gunners had them in hand. German seamen again did their duty, and it has been proved that a British squadron of great superiority is by no means able to overcome German vessels, and in this case quite apart from the fact that our ships were taken by surprise."

ARMY CONGRATULATES FLEET.

Gen. French Sends Greetings to Beatty and His Men.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Official Press Bureau tonight gave out the following message received by the Admiralty from Field Marshal Sir Jorn French:

"I and the army in France hope that you and our naval comrade will accept our congratulations on the victory of the British fleet in the North Sea. Convey to Vice Admiral Beatty and Commodore Tyrwhitt and their officers and men our admiration and good wishes."

BRITISH AUXILIARY LOST.

The Viknor Goes Down with All Hands Off the Irish Coast.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—It was officially announced at the Admiralty today that the British armed merchant vessel Viknor had been lost off Ireland, with all hands. The vessel, it was announced, either struck a mine or foundered.

The Admiralty in its statement says:

"She has been missing for some days, and must now be accepted as lost, with all her officers and men. The cause of her loss is uncertain, but as some bodies and wreckage have been washed ashore on the north coast of Ireland, it is presumed that during the recent bad weather she either foundered or, being carried out of her course, struck a mine in seas where the Germans are known to have laid them."

The Viknor formerly was the Viking, and was commandeered by the Admiralty Dec. 12. She was in charge of Commander Ernest O. Ballantyne. The number of men aboard cannot be ascertained.

SPEED AND BIG GUNS WIN.

British Able to Make Their Own Range in Three Sea Fights.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.—The Morning Post's naval correspondent, discussing the naval aspects of the war, says: "So far the actions fought undoubtedly demonstrate the value of high speed combined with powerful and accurate gunnery. The high speed of the British ships in the action off Heligoland, the action off the Falkland Islands, and the action of Sunday last enabled them to keep within range of the retreating enemy, and the power of the heavy guns enabled the British to strike the enemy with fatal effect, while the British ships were comparatively unharmed, the powerful German secondary armament has hardly been used.

"What will be the result of a general engagement fought between the battleships on either side remains to be seen. In peace manoeuvres the German practice closing to short range in order to give full effect to their secondary armament."

GERMAN COLLIER INTERNED.

Von Bernstorff Accepts That Alternative for the K D-3.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The German Government has accepted the alternative offered by the United States in the case of the prize collier K D—3, formerly the British collier Farn, and has consented to her internment for the war with her crew at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Notification of Germany's decision was given to the State Department today by Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

The Farn, a British collier laden with 3,000 tons of coal, was captured by the German cruiser Karlsruhe and manned by a German prize crew. She then was used as a tender for the German warship and recently put into San Juan for provisions.

Last week the commander was notified that he must intern with his crew or put to sea at once. The British cruiser Bristol was waiting outside the harbor.

Hears Karlsruhe Sank Eleven Ships.

BERLIN, Jan. 25, (by wireless to London.)—It is reported from Leipsic that the German cruiser Karlsruhe has sunk eleven commercial ships during the last fortnight.

Leipsic is in central Germany, several hundred miles from any port. It is not likely that news concerning the Karlsruhe would reach Leipsic in advance of Berlin. On Jan. 21 it was reported that the Karlsruhe had been sighted off Moro, Porto Rico.

LIKES BRYAN'S LETTER.

It Will Satisfy the Unprejudiced, London Times Asserts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.—In an editorial article on Secretary Bryan's letter to Senator Stone, the full text of which it publishes, The London Times says it will be read with satisfaction by all unprejudiced champions of neutral rights.

"The pro-Germans now have their answer," it says, "and they have probably realized their extreme unwisdom in formulating their grievances.

"We cannot follow Bryan through all the twenty specific points with which he deals. It is enough to say that he shows the action of the Washington Government to have been based upon legal principle and proves that in no instance has that Government exhibited the slightest bias in favor of either party.

"He has swept away once and for all a whole mass of German and pro-German fictions and placed the American people in the position in which we particularly wish them to be—the position to know and to judge the facts for themselves. There are, we need hardly remark, certain points in international law as it affects neutral rights and in the application of that law to particular circumstances on which the English and the American view differ, but, subject to this reserve, we may say, broadly speaking, that the doctrine laid down by Secretary Bryan is the doctrine of our own courts."

The Times thinks that perhaps the most triumphant of Bryan's replies is that in which he refutes the charge of general unfriendliness toward Germany and her allies.

"Byran's defense of American neutrality," it continues, "taken as a whole can be unpalatable only to those who wish to see that neutrality surreptitiously infringed. There are, as we have said, points on which we do not see eye to eye with him, but as we and our allies share the desire of the American people that their neutrality should be real and not a sham, and as we recognize and follow the general doctrines upon which it is founded, Secretary Bryan's letter commends itself to us as a desirable exposition of a policy which becomes the greatest of neutral peoples."

Official Reports of War Operations

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Day Report*)—In Belgium we have made slight progress at a point to the east of St. Georges, on the rest of this front there were yesterday artillery duels.

From the Lys to Oise there was yesterday an intermittent cannonading.

On the front along the Aisne there is nothing to report, except that at Berry-au-Bac a counter-attack of the enemy yesterday morning was repulsed, and the disputed trenches remain in our possession.

In Champagne we have demolished several field works and protections of the enemy.

In the Argonne, in the Forest of La Grurie, a very spirited fusillade was stopped by the efficient shooting of our batteries.

On the Meuse the destruction of the bridges of St. Mihiel was accomplished by our artillery.

In Lorraine, at Embermenil we surprised a detachment of Bavarian troops and took some of them prisoners.

In the Vosges and in Alsace there has been very heavy fog.

(*Night Report*)—There is nothing to report.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—There were artillery duels near Nieuport and near Ypres yesterday. To the southwest of Berry-au-Bac the Germans lost one trench taken a few days ago from the French.

North of the Camp of Chalons yesterday only artillery engagements took place, and these are being continued today.

Infantry fighting still continues in the Argonne Forest, while to the north of Verdun and Toul the artillery is very active.

All the French attacks on Hartmanns-weilerkopf were repulsed with heavy French losses. No less than 400 chausseurs were found dead, and the number of French prisoners increases.

In East Prussia an artillery duel was in progress on the front from Lötzen to the east of Gumbinnen and to the northward. The Russians were forced to evacuate several positions to the southeast of Gumbinnen.

Russian attacks to the northeast of Gumbinnen were repulsed with heavy Russian losses.

In Northern Poland there were no changes in the situation.

To the east of the Pilica River (Southern Poland) nothing important happened.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—On Jan. 24 in the region between the Vistula and the Mlawa railway there was no important modification to report, but there have been engagements between small numbers of units and rifle firing. On the left bank of the Vistula a relative lull prevails.

North of the Borjimow Farm the Germans were successful on Jan. 23 in capturing from us one of our advanced trenches of secondary importance. On the 24th, near the same region, the Germans attempted an offensive, and were successful in moving forward, one by one, and capturing another of their own trenches which they had previously abandoned. But as a result of our efficient fire they were obliged to evacuate that trench, which we seized.

On Jan. 24 our artillery checked seriously the movements of their troops along the front. At one point we captured, by means of our heavy artillery fire, a trench of the enemy, together with machine guns.

In the region of the village of Kourjeschine, about five miles north of Rawa, our artillery destroyed an armored automobile, which was advancing to bombard our positions.

In Galicia we note a certain animation and activity among the Austrians among all the Carpathian passes, beginning with that of Dukla.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—In Poland and Galicia no important engagements have occurred with the exception of on the Nida, where there was a violent artillery fight.

The Russian attacks with the purpose of recapturing the positions taken by us in the upper Ung Valley and near Vezerszalles were repulsed with heavy losses.

In the battles during the last two days in the Carpathians we have taken 1,000 prisoners.

KAISER SENDS SON TO CAPTURE THANN

Prince Eitel Friedrich Directs Alsace Fighting, Which Is Growing Desperate.

BATTLE ON SNOWY HEIGHTS

Germans Move from Two Points to Take Town—French Gain Toward Altkirch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—By order of the Kaiser Thann has to be taken at any cost, and William II. has sent his second son, Eitel Friedrich, there to see that it is done. That probably accounts for the extremely heavy fighting taking place. First came the German advance from Uffholz on Steinbach and Point 425 and secondly the advance on Hartmannsweiler Hill, which would enable them to approach Thann from the rear.

The French hold the crest and a portion of the wooded sides of the hill and are fighting hand-to-hand battles for the rest. The German positions have been elaborately prepared, and the French effort to dislodge them from the sides of the mountain is progressing very slowly indeed.

Both the French and the Germans attach sentimental as well as strategical interest to the possession of Thann. It was here that the former set up the first administrative institutions in the "New France," and now the Kaiser has set his heart on getting back the little provincial town just as he did on getting Paris and Calais.

Although not dominated as it would be if the Germans held Steinbach or Point 425, Thann is within reach of German guns, posted in front of Cernay, and it is stated that on some days of last week the Kaiser's artillerymen fired as many as 5,000 shells a day at the disputed town.

Although heavy floods have hampered the operations directed against Altkirch, the French have made a substantial advance by occupying Batchasler and Uberkuoen on the Rhone-Rhine Canal northwest of Altkirch.

BERLIN, Jan. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Sanguinary fighting continues in Alsace, according to the official statement given out at the General Army Headquarters today. The Germans say they have repulsed all the attacks in this region and that the French have suffered heavy losses.

In the centre of the battle line in France the Germans concede the loss of a trench to the southwest of Berry-au-Bac.

BERNE, via Paris, Jan. 25.—Severe fighting continues in Alsace around the heights of Hartmannsweiler. The mountains are covered with snow and the fighting is being carried on under the most difficult conditions.

These heights dominate not only Thann, but also the roads to the St. Amarin Valley, and are, therefore, of great importance from a strategical standpoint.

FRENCH SMASH MEUSE BRIDGES

Germans Across the River from St. Mihiel May Be Cut Off.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Conspicuous in the Paris official bulletin of war operations is the statement that the French artillery have completed the destruction of the bridges over the Meuse at St. Mihiel.

Ever since the invaders pushed into this little corner, south of Verdun, several months ago, they have held tenaciously to a position on the western bank of the river opposite the town. French forces have pounded hard at the threatening point of the German wedge, and even at one time pushed into the village of Chauvoncourt in the angle made by the bend of the Meuse, only to be driven out when mines were exploded under them.

By the smashing of the Meuse bridges those Germans, still lingering on the west bank run the risk of being cut off. The French artillery have been busy at this point ever since last Friday.

According to the Paris bulletin the Allies have gained a little ground east of St. Georges, near Nieuport. This would seem to dispose of the story that the Germans had driven the Allies out of that place.

In Lorraine, French troops are reported to have surprised a detachment of Bavarians at Ember-Menil, and taken some of them prisoners.

FLOODS EXPEL GERMANS.

Forced to Abandon Dixmude Trenches When the Yser Breaks In.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 25. (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Germans are encountering fresh difficulties outside of Dixmude, according to reports received here.

Having chosen a position dangerously near the swollen Yser, they honeycombed it with so many trenches that the water burst through the bank as through a sieve, and they were swamped out of the first line and obliged to leave their dead unburied in the mud. On the swampy road leading to Dixmude, German transport and ammunition wagons a few days ago sank up to their axles in the mud and the whole column was delayed for hours and exposed to the heavy French artillery and to the Allies' front line, which was only 300 yards distant.

Not a house stands in Dixmude. Amid the ruins it is impossible to trace the direction of the streets. If a native of the town were dumped down on the spot where his own house stood he would recognize nothing. The square is honeycombed with holes made by heavy projectiles and strewn with unexploded shells.

In the centre of this awful triumph of desolation are the ruins of the beautiful Gothic City Hall and St. Nicholas Church.

The German military commander at Dixmude lives in a bombproof dugout in the ruins and a telephone exchange, connected with the outposts and observation points, is fitted up underground. A tunnel leads to the chief artillery observation post, from which the German and Allies' trenches are plainly visible.

SEES ALLIES FLAGGING.

German Military Critic Says Offensive Is No Longer Serious.

BERLIN, Jan. 25, via London, Tuesday, Jan. 26.—The only remnants of the French offensive, according to Major Moraht, the Tageblatt's military correspondent, are now noticeable at Arras and Perthes, in the Argonne, at Pont-a-Mousson and in Alsace. The abandonment of their effort at Soissons after their first reverse is thought to show that the French are no longer making a serious attempt to maintain a general offensive.

As for the attack at Arras, Major Moraht says it has been persisted in chiefly because of the insistence of the English.

At Perthes, according to Major Moraht, the Allies wish to bring to a standstill the steady progress of the Germans in the Argonne, where their left wing has worked its way through the forest and is steadily approaching St. Menehould and the railway from Verdun. All the attacks near Perthes, he adds, have been repulsed, with heavy French losses, and the attempts to open a breach in the German lines at Pont-a-Mousson are dying out.

Major Moraht compares the Russian plan in the east to an attempt to repeat Hannibal's strategy at Cannae in 217 B. C., when the Romans tried to crush him, namely, a retirement of the Russian centre on the Warsaw-Ivangorod line, while two wings, one north of the Vistula and the other directed against Hungary and Transylvania, swept forward and in on the German flanks and rear.

What was lacking, Major Moraht says, was a Hannibal and an energetic will. The two wings, he says, failed to develop vigorous activity and in addition the left wing was badly beaten. There is no reason to worry about the fate of the broad Austro-German centre in Poland, Major Moraht says.

ALL FRANCE ACCLAIMS HEROIC "SOEUR JULIE"

Decorated by the President, This War Nurse Thinks Only of Her Work of Mercy.

NANCY, (via Paris,) Jan. 25. — The correspondent of The Associated Press today had an interview with Sister Julia, ("Soeur Julie,") the sturdy Frenchwoman of 60 years, who is at this moment the heroine of all France. Each new story about Soeur Julie touches the French imagination, and she is today a more interesting figure than any King or President in Europe.

President Poincaré and a distinguished company even journeyed to Gerbéviller, a little town in the Vosges near the front, where Soeur Julie has spent her life, to decorate her with the Legion of Honor.

No town in Belgium is such a wreck as Gerbéviller. Here Julie and four other sisters remained, amid shell fire and conflagration, nursing both French and German wounded in one of the dozen houses which were still intact.

The correspondent found Soeur Julie in the midst of looking after the sick of some returning refugees, her village simplicity quite unchanged by the fame which has come to her. When he observed that she was not wearing her decoration the woman replied:

"No, this is my working dress; I have too much work to do to put on any uniform, so I keep my decoration in a box in the bureau. When M. Poincaré brought it to me I could not believe that such a little man could be President of France, until they told me that he really was."

She laughed cheerily at her mistake, for Sister Julia, who has won the heart of France, is not a solemn person; through all her ordeal she has kept cheerful.

"Another man," she went on, "M. de—de—ah, that is it—Deschanel—came with M. Poincaré. He is President of something in Paris, too, and M. du—du—ah, that is it—Dubost, who also is President of something in Paris." She was referring to the President of the French Senate and the French Chamber of Deputies.

If any one suggests that they will make a great ado about her when she goes to Paris, Soeur Julie shakes her head. Her place, she says, is not to make tours in uniform, but there in her working dress, in her beloved Gerbéviller—which all has to be rebuilt—looking after the women and children as they return.

Extol her conduct and she says to you: "I only did the Lord's work when it came to me to do; why should the President make an ado over that?"

Still, everybody is welcome to a chair in her sitting room, and she is glad to talk if you do not keep her too long from her work..

50-YEAR-OLD MEN CALLED.

Landsturm Men in Brandenburg Ordered to Report for Examination.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25.—A telegram received here from Berlin sets forth that in the Province of Brandenburg, in which Berlin is located, there have been called up for medical examination the fifty-year-old untrained men of the Landsturm of the 1886, 1887, and 1888 classes.

Limits Wireless Messages.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announced yesterday that the twenty-five-word limit on messages for Europe, to be sent by the Tuckerton wireless station has been restored.

POPE TELLS MERCIER TO USE DISCRETION

Advises Him to Avoid Action Which Might Interfere With Holy See's Efforts for Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 25.—The Pope has sent a representative on a special mission to Cardinal Mercier, the Belgian Primate, to explain to him by word of mouth the situation at the Holy See, so far as Belgium is concerned, and also the work that is being done by the Papacy to re-establish peace.

In order that this object may be attained, it is indispensable that the Papacy preserve absolute independence. Otherwise any influence over the belligerents would be lost. Besides, the Pope cannot make distinctions among the faithful, all being equally his children.

For these reasons, while strongly sympathizing with the Belgian Catholics, the Pope urges Cardinal Mercier in the interest of his flock to avoid any action which might render the situation worse or hamper the action of the Holy See.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 25, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The relations between the Belgian Legation to the Holy See and the Vatican are somewhat strained owing to the persistent suppression or alteration of Belgian communications in Clerical newspapers, notably the Osservatore Romano, which directly depends on the Vatican.

This feeling has been increased by the mutilation of the Belgian official announcement of a Mass for the souls of Belgian priests shot by Germans.

ENGLISH "FRANCS-TIREURS."

Count Reventlou's Name for Those Who Shot at Air Raiders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.—The Deutsche Tageszeitung of Thursday publishes an article from Count Reventlou elaborating the German report that the Zeppelins, which raided the Norfolk coast, were obliged to fly over unfortified towns in order to reach Yarmouth, although as a matter of fact Yarmouth was the first place visited.

"It is an established fact," says Count Reventlou, "that when our airships, in order to fly to the fortified place of Great Yarmouth, were merely flying over other places or cities they were shot at from these places. It may be assumed with certainty that these shots, which were aimed at the airships from below, hit them and probably they wounded or even killed occupants of the airships. This involves an English franc-tireur attack, ruthlessly carried out in defiance of international law and in the darkness of night upon German airships, which without the smallest hostile action wanted to fly away over these places. This treacherous proceeding on the part of the English civil population is on a level with that of the inhabitants of Belgium, when from the windows of houses and out of cellars and churches they opened their murderous fire upon the German troops who were marching through.

"The airship is a recognized weapon of war, and yet people in England seem to demand that it shall regard itself as fair game for murders performed by a fanatical civil population, and shall not have a right to defend itself. This view is purely English, but we can assure the English that it is a view which is not shared in Germany.

"For six months past we have been accustomed to breaches of international law by Great Britain and we are not surprised at this new breach."

ALL GERMAN WHEAT SEIZED.

Government Acts to Conserve Supply Until the Next Harvest.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam and London, Jan. 26.—All stocks of wheat have been seized by the German Government, according to the official statement, in order to safeguard the bread supply until the next harvest.

This measure, it is said, was made necessary by the fact that the people had failed to economize. The stocks will be distributed according to the population of the various communities.

Russia Buys a Million Horseshoes.

CATASAUQUA, Penn., Jan. 25.—Announcement was made here today by a local firm of the receipts of an order from the Russian Government for 1,000,000 horseshoes. The plant is running day and night

HUNGARIAN LETTERS DECLARED GENUINE

Rudolph Kommer's Story of How They Were Faked in London Cafe Called Untrue.

THE ORIGINALS PRODUCED

Also Envelopes in Which They Were Sent—London Morning Post Vouches for Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today saw the Hungarian journalist who is charged by Rudolph Kommer, formerly occasional correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, with having faked a series of letters dealing with conditions in Hungary and published in The London Morning Post.

For obvious reasons the Hungarian journalist requests that his name be not published in THE NEW YORK TIMES. He declares Kommer's statement to be entirely false and fabricated for the purpose of discrediting reports which are not pleasing to the Germans. The Hungarian journalist produced the originals of the letters he received from his friend in Hungary, and which he translated for The Morning Post, together with the envelopes in which they reached him from Italy, whence they were transmitted from Hungary.

The editor of The Morning Post, also seen by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today, stated that there was no doubt of the genuineness of the letters which Kommer described as fakes, and added that before publishing the translations The Post very carefully established the bona fides of the correspondent.

"As to the accuracy of the statements contained in the letters," said the editor, "there can be no question either, for they have been amply confirmed from various sources."

Rudolph Kommer's charge that the letters published by The London Morning Post as having been received by the London correspondent of a Hungarian newspaper were "fakes" was made in The Vital Issue of Jan. 16, in an article entitled "Hungary and The New York Times." THE TIMES published these letters, whose authenticity is affirmed above, with full credit to The London Morning Post.

Mr. Kommer said in his article:

"In the first days of the war I met in the Vienna Café [in New Oxford Street, London] a Hungarian journalist of fascinating abilities. We were eagerly discussing the first phase of the events in a frankly pro-German way, but being journalists we were much more interested in the exploits of the English press than in the achievements of the German Army. We were intensely struck by the literary qualities of the 'atrocity stories,' but we did not care a scrap of paper for the atrocities themselves.

"My friend's artistic zeal was exploding, he could not hold his pen any longer, and being barred from writing 'real stuff' he wrote a fantastic satire on the English press for his own and my pleasure and delight. He wrote it under the dusty palm trees in the Vienna Café, and there he read it to me, and after having enjoyed it and not knowing what to do with it, he sent it to his literary agent.

"It was a good joke. It became a huge hoax when it unexpectedly was printed in a daily paper as secret information 'from a highly-placed Hungarian authority.' But it developed to a serious matter when the fee of ten guineas ($51) was handed over to my humorous friend. Then it was for the first time that he realized the magnitude and seriousness of the time we are living in; and he grew up to it.

"He sat down afternoon after afternoon in the Vienna Café and poured out what I enjoyed as humorous literature and what was solemnly published in the exclusive columns of that serious paper, The London Morning Post. There he wrote as 'an Hungarian expert' on the causes of the 'downfall of the Austrian Army,' on the 'corruption in the Austrian Government,' the 'Protektions wirtschaft' in the Austrian administration, the hatred of all the nationalities for what he called the 'Austrians' and on many topics of similar relief for the troubled minds of England's hysterical remnants.

"When the German submarines started their successful activity my friend acquired a habit of getting 'letters' from Hungary after each sinking of an English battleship. Being a Hungarian and a journalist, he was a subtle psychologist, and he discovered at once the real psychological moment for his literary efforts. After each naval disaster there was an overwhelming demand for consolation, and so the famous series of lengthy 'letters from Budapest received by the London correspondent of an Hungarian newspaper via Italy' came into existence.

"In writing these revelations, I do not intend to give my friend away. He is a most amiable and delicious man, a fervent journalist, and, after all, a clever satirist. I am quite sure that this paper can never reach the office of The Morning Post, the truth being kept from England as carefully as any other infectious disease. Besides, my friend has become indispensable. By now he must have become a British institution, the counterpart of the censor. The latter is only keeping away from England's men what they would not like to hear; but my friend is providing them with what they do like to hear."

Mr. Kommer's present address is 134 East Fifty-eighth Street, just west of Lexington Avenue. He could not be found there last night.

GEN. FRENCH'S SISTER FIGHTS SOBRIETY RULE

Leads Suffragettes in Protest Against Regulating Conduct of Soldiers' Wives.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Mrs. Charlotte Despard, a sister of Field Marshal Sir John French and a militant suffragette, who was in several fierce battles with the police in ante-bellum days, introduced at the British War Office today, with the permission of Lord Kitchener, a deputation of suffragettes, who called to protest against the orders whereby soldiers' wives, in receipt of separation allowances, were required to conform with a certain standard of propriety and sobriety under penalty of the deprival of their allowances.

Bertram Cubitt, the Assistant Secretary of the War Office, received the deputation. Sylvia Pankhurst, who was the principal speaker for the party, warmly protested against any official discrimination with respect to the standards of morality between men and woman. The Assistant Secretary promised to report their views to the proper authority.

The deputation was peaceful and the women retired making no threats to smash windows in case their protest proves unavailing.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Children of Earth"

Since "The Great Divide" no other American play has made such a lasting impression on its hearers as Alice Brown's "Children of Earth," which won the $10,000 prize I offered for a superior play.

As seen at the Booth Theatre, its romance, its grip, and its humor of character have proven a tonic to many weary of the conventional play.

WINTHROP AMES

GERMAN CHANCELLOR SEES GUILE IN GREY

British Magnanimity Toward Foodstuffs Never Existed, von Bethmann-Hollweg Asserts.

CRITICISES BRITISH NOTE

Asserts Germany Has Had No Food from America—Resents Charges of German Ruthlessness.

BERLIN, (via London,) Jan. 25.—In the future no one will be deceived by England's "magnanimous appeals" in the name of civilization and humanity, said Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, after reviewing methods of warfare which he said had been adopted by Great Britain and her allies. The Chancellor's statement was made to a representative of The Associated Press at the German Army Field Headquarters in a town in Northern France. The Chancellor and the Foreign Minister, Gottlieb von Jagow, were seated in a villa which serves as the office and dwelling for themselves and for the members of the diplomatic suite accompanying Emperor William afield.

The correspondent sought to obtain the views of the Chancellor and the Foreign Minister on Anglo-American Relations, with particular reference to British interference with American shipping. No official information had been received concerning the contents of the British reply to the American note, so that they were unwilling to discuss the British statement in detail. One section of the note, as given in newspaper dispatches, made a particular impression, however, on the Chancellor. It was the paragraph in which Great Britain indicated that she had been acting on the principle that foodstuffs were conditional contraband, and that England had not interfered with shipments of foodstuffs not intended for the armed forces of an enemy or for a hostile Government. In this connection the Chancellor pointed out that no shipments of grain or other provisions had reached Germany from America during the war. The Chancellor then made the following statement:

A Precedent for Future Uses.

"I shall not comment on the British note of Jan. 7, as far as facts and questions concerning trade are concerned. Sir Edward Grey, however, considered it appropriate to add two statements intended to carry weight far beyond the scope of this particular interchange of notes. I mean the paragraph wherein he speaks of leaving open the question of permitting shipments of food supplies not intended for the enemy's armies or Government, and his slurs upon us, stating that we had abandoned the rules of civilization and humanity.

"It should not be forgotten that in this war England set out to starve over 65,000,000 people; directly, by cutting off their food; indirectly, by closing the arteries of their commerce. In attempting this she did not refrain from destroying a considerable part of the trade of neutral nations. Now it is beginning to dawn on Great Britain that she cannot force us to submission by these methods.

"Sir Edward Grey inserted the sentence in question in order that the reply might stand as a document which would show England's magnanimity—which actually never existed. Sir Edward Grey thus attempts to mold from this note a precedent whereon England may some day fall back, when she may have ceased to hold the whip hand of control of the maritime avenues of supply. It will be well then to remember with what brutal means England tried to throttle us.

"The nation which boasts the most powerful fleet and the strictest adherence to international agreements, demands a greater control of neutral shipping than it would be allowed to command if it had declared an effective blockade, which, according to The Hague rulings, it should do, but which it cannot do because it would be powerless to uphold such a blockade. This is rather remarkable for a nation that vents moral indignation about us so frequently for the purpose of creating anti-German sentiment abroad and consolidating public sentiment at home. But it is even more extraordinary how Sir Edward Grey this time overdraws his morality account by calling attention to what evil things we might do in the future.

Defeats Juggled Into Victories.

"I rather admire this facility, which frequently has enabled the British Foreign Office to turn a defeat ashore or at sea into a victory in the domain of public opinion. When our vessels successfully bombard towns on the east coast of England—towns equipped with defenses, arsenals, batteries and other military establishments, despite all statements to the contrary emanating from London—no powerful fleet appeared to defend the coast, but all England was made to rise up in indignation about our lack of civilization. Recruiting lists bulged with names, and reports were spread broadcast which shook the world with horror over our alleged infamy.

"These reports defaming us gained intensity when our dirigibles threw bombs at the fortified town of Great Yarmouth, and warded off attack from below as they passed over British soil.

"Now, is not this rather audacious diplomatic journalism, in view of the fact that British vessels bombarded the open cities of Dar-es-Salaam, Victoria, and Swakopmund, (German East Africa,) and have again bombarded towns on the Belgian coast without previous announcement, thereby destroying private dwellings of the Allies, without regard to who might be living there? Or when Great Britain supplies troops with rifles and ammunition which only outwardly correspond to the rules of The Hague?

"Bullets were found by us with the core constructed in two parts, in such a manner that in loading his rifle a soldier could easily wrench off the point of the projectile by inserting it in a sharp-edged hole drilled in a lever attached to the gun. Thus dumdum ammunition with a soft lead core has been produced in large quantities. We have in our possession many such rifles. We have them still loaded with dumdum ammunition.

"Nor does Great Britain show so very delicate sentiment as to the actions of its allies. Britain claims to fight for the liberty of peoples, but does not interfere with Russia, which even now is adopting in its own provinces in Poland, Finland, and the Baltics, and against the Jews, a police terrorism barely equaled in history. England's other ally, France, time and again has sent aviators to bombard towns which have no fortifications whatever and no importance from a military viewpoint; of which the most prominent are Luxemburg and Freiburg, in the Black Forest.

French Treatment of Germans.

"Thousands of German women and children and a few old men have now returned from France—many are still there—who for months and months have suffered in French concentration camps treatment so inhumane as almost to beggar description. Most of them received only bread and dirty water for weeks. Many had nothing at all for days at a time. The sanitary arrangements cannot be discussed in public, they were so indecent. For months men, women and children were forced to sleep promiscuously, in tents, on decayed straw strewn on the bare soil. When it rained they slept in the wet. They were maltreated in the vilest manner.

"I do not speak of many thousand male civilians who suffered still more in stifling basements at Fort Crozon and elsewhere; civilians whose sufferings will put an eternal strain on French civilization. Nobody knows what was done to our people in some colonies and in Siberia. And still the British, with their delicate sense of what is proper, let this go on.

"No hostile civilian, man or woman, was ever put into a concentration camp in Germany until the beginning of November, when it was found necessary to retaliate against the British and later the French, as these nations continued to refuse to permit German civilians to go free. No British, French or Russian woman living in the Empire was ever put into a concentration camp in Germany.

"With such a score counting against England and her allies, nobody will ever be deceived in the future by the magnanimous appeals on behalf of civilization and humanity inserted, ever so ingeniously, in diplomatic notes dealing with throttling neutral traffic."

These Essential Facts

of Executive Direction and Financial Strength are important in the business man's consideration of his banking institution:

Directors

Theodore C. Camp	Erskine Hewitt	William Ross Proctor
James G. Cannon	Henry W. Marsh	Anton A. Raven
William Carpender	Bradley Martin	John W. Simpson
Beverly Chew	Walter E. Maynard	Joseph J. Slocum
T. De Witt Cuyler	Ogden Mills	John T. Terry
Henry W. deForest	Edwin D. Morgan	Geo. C. Van Tuyl, Jr.
Haley Fiske	Charles W. Ogden	Alfred P. Walker
J. Horace Harding	Herbert Parsons	Horace White
Harold Herrick	Harold I. Pratt	William G. Willcox

Resources (Jan. 1, 1915) Liabilities

Resources		Liabilities	
Loans & Bills Purc.	$20,387,219	Deposits	$29,597,628
Investment securities	8,895,736	Capital, Surp. & Prof.	8,147,666
Cash on hand & in bks.	7,839,834	Acc. interest payable	60,764
Acc. interest receivable	661,425	Reserve for taxes & rent	42,925
Real Estate	64,764		
	$37,848,978		$37,848,978

The essential facts of the services rendered to individuals and corporations are contained in our Booklet. Sent upon request.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President
49 Wall Street

KAISER AT ODDS WITH SONS?

Vetoed Crown Prince's Orders, It Is Said—August Wilhelm Shelved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—Neutral travelers, just returned from Germany, state that a bitter conflict between the Kaiser and two of his sons, the Crown Prince and Prince August Wilhelm, is being openly discussed in Berlin, though necessarily nothing about the matter has appeared in the officially controlled press.

It appears that the Kaiser and the Crown Prince have had frequent discussions on points of strategy and that numerous instructions given by the Crown Prince to the Generals under him had been vetoed by the Kaiser on the suggestion of Gen. von Falkenhayn as Chief of the General Staff. When his orders were canceled, the Crown Prince demanded explanations from his father, but these were refused and after a stormy scene the Crown Prince left the Kaiser's headquarters complaining that he was being treated like a boy despite his past military achievements.

It is expected in Berlin that the Crown Prince will be required to take a long rest and will soon return to the capital and join his brother, Prince August Wilhelm. The latter has been in Berlin for some time, and is not likely to return to the front, though he has long since recovered from his accident.

Prince August Wilhelm, who is known to be the only Hohenzollern not infected with militarism, is declared to have disapproved of the Kaiser's policy. The sequel was a scene between father and son, at the end of which the Prince was advised by the Kaiser to return at once to Berlin and assist the Empress in looking after the wounded.

PERSIA MISSIONARIES SAFE.

Telegram from Consul at Tabriz Received by Presbyterian Board.

The Presbyterian Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions yesterday received the following cablegram, dated Jan. 23:

Tabriz, Persia.
Mission appeals Red Cross and friends. Telegraph money. Aid many thousand destitute refugees. All missionaries safe. PADDOCK,
American Consul.

Relief funds may be sent to Dwight H. Day, Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, 156 Fifth Avenue.

Ten Minutes with a Choice Havana

Forthat'swhat PICCADILLYS are—a little smaller than a Perfecto—but just as good.

A short smoke for critical smokers.

Cool—Mild—fragrant.

Prove it by smoking them.

PICCADILLY LITTLE CIGARS 10 for 10 cents

10 for 10c

STATUS OF DACIA PUZZLES GERMANS

Shipping Expert Admits Possible Justification of England's Claims.

BRITON CITES A PARALLEL

Urges Americans to Imitate British Waiving of Neutral Rights in the Civil War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Writing in the Vossische Zeitung of Jan. 20, Dr. Nöldeke, a shipping expert, discusses the Dacia question as follows:

"This matter of the sale of the steamer Dacia is not quite simple. It cannot be settled with a little virtuous indignation at Enugland's attempt to prevent private German citizehs from selling their property. According to the law of capture at sea, nations at war may capture merchant vessels of the enemy, but if these ships are simply put under a neutral flag the law of capture loses all practical value.

"But it is clear that there must be acses in which ships of nations at war may be transferred to a neutral flag—cases in which there can be no suggestion that the change of flag is intended to enable the ships to evade capture. The case of the Dacia is obviously of this kind. The Hamburg-American Line does not even dream of transferring its fleet or any part thereof to the American flag, but, owing to the necessity for the export of cotton there is in the United States a demand for freight capacity. This is supplied by the Dacia, and, therefore, Americans have approached the German owners of the ship with a view to purchase her, and the owners have given their consent in the interests of the cotton export trade.

"To Article 56 of the Declaration of London our German prize court ordinance has added a clause to the effect that the transfer of an enemy merchantman shall be held valid by our warships only when the commander of our warship shall be convinced that the transfer o fsuch a ship would have taken place even if war had not been declared, e. g., as the result of inheritance or agreement upon construction, &c.

"Regarding it strictly in the light of the Declaration of London, one must come to the conclusion that the change of flag of the Dacia is legal; but if one inquires on the basis of German prize laws hwether the change of flag would have taken place if there had been no war it is possible that, if one clings to the letter of the law, one may be in doubt. But it is questionable whether it is to England's interest to enforce to the utmost her supposed rights in this matter, which i sof so much importance to America."

L. A. Atherley-Jones, formerly member of Parliament for Northwest Durham and author of "oCmmerce in War," a standard work on international law, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES as follows:

"When the United States were in the throes of their great struggle with the rebel States of the South, they captured ships in violation of old-established principles of maritime law that British merchantmen on their voyage to neutral ports were immune. British shippers and shipowners loudly appealed to the Government to vindicate the law and protect their interests. Our Foreign Secretary, supported by Parliament, declined to 'press hard' on the United States while they were involved in a civil war, the issue of which was at the moment doubtful. He refused 'to put any impediment in the way of capture of British merchantment, but placed full reliance on the courts of America for redress in case of wrongful capture by American ships of war.'

"At this time of grave national danger, may we not with just confidence appeal to the Government and people of America to display equal forbearance to us if we strain the law of nations beyond its due limit? Prior to the Declaration of London America and Great Britain permitted the bona fide sale of ships after the outbreak of war by a belligerent to a neutral, and this whether the sale was in neutral or enemy territory. The law of France refused to recognize such a sale as valid, and the declaration has in substance adopted the law of France. Both Great Britain and the United States are signatories to the Declaration of London, but the declaration has not been ratified, and Great Britain has by Orders in Council notified that she does not intend to be found by, many of its provisions. In the event of the seizure of the Dacia many doubtful but interesting points will arize for the consideration of the prize court."

Can't Embroil John and Sam.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Temps in its leading editorial, discussing the Dacia incident, says:

"The Germans have thought to put Anglo-American relations to a new test. They have attached to their protests regarding marine contraband the Dacia affair with the doble purpose of furnishing additional support to those who in the United States are leading the campaign against England in the name of American commerce, and saving their merchant vessels which have taken refuge in transatlantic ports.

"They seek at the same time by this desperate effort to guard against the effects of the blockade which is stopping the provisioning of Germany.

"Senator Lodge's view will meet with the approbation of a great majority on the other side who favor the triumph of justice. Special interests always have been powerless to stifle right in that way. One can believe futile all the mischievous efforts to stir up John Bull and Uncle Sam to family quarrels."

DACIA WAITS FOR PAPERS.

Expected to Sail Today with Record of Her Transfer of Ownership.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 25.—"A package of important papers," mailed from New York Friday afternoon, is delaying the departure of the Dacia, the captain and the agent of the steamship said tonight. The papers, it was said, should arrive in Galveston tomorrow, and the Dacia will then begin her voyage to Rotterdam, carrying 11,000 bales of cotton.

The papers are said to be the record of the ship's transfer from German to American ownership.

EXPECT WILHELMINA SEIZURE.

British Officials Skeptical of Guarantees from Berlin Government.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Unless a positive guarantee is given that the cargo of foodstuffs on the American steamer Wilhelmina, which sailed from New York on Friday for Germany, will not reach the German Army, it is likely that the ship will be stopped by the Allies. Because of the alleged general practice of the German authorities of seizing for military use any foodstuffs, it is stated that the British officials would not regard the consignment of the food cargo to some individual or firm as any proof that its ultimate destination was not the army.

Under the conditions that are alleged to exist in Germany, it is believed here that it is virtually impossible to guarantee that any foodstuffs destined for civilian use will reach the consignees.

CONDEMNS AMERICAN CARGO.

London Prize Court Rules Against Cleveland Shippers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A cargo of provisions, lard, etc., shipped by an American firm, was condemned by a London prize court to-day under the Presidency of Sir Samuel Evans.

The cargo was shipped by the P. W. Grant Company of Cleveland, Ohio, to Bremen on the Wilson steamship Buffalo, from New York, arriving at Hull on Aug. 22. As the shipments was made just after war had been declared, the court was asked to regard the cargo as German property. The American owners claimed it as American property. The court eventually ruled against the Grant Company and ordered its condemnation.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A. R. Urian, a lawyer representing Armour & Co. and all the other Chicago packing concerns which are interested in cargoes of foodstuffs detained in British ports, conferred today with the Foreign Office and Admiralty officials concerning the supplies on the steamers Alfred Nobel, Fridland, Sif, and Björnstjerne Björnson, which have been held for a prize court.

These vessels carry lard, bacon, oil, and oleomargarine shipped to Copenhagen "to order" before the British order was issued against further shipments of foodstuffs which were not definitely consigned to some individual or firm. It is generally believed that the British Government will buy the four cargoes in dispute, and thus settle the controversy.

Mr. Urian declined to discuss a rumor that the American packers planned to discontinue all shipments to England and Europe unless assurances were given that unreasonable detention of cargoes should cease.

PILGRIM FATHERS INVOKED

In the German Campaign to Cut Off Arms from the Allies.

Members of New York clubs received yesterday by mail from an anonymous source, evidently German, expensively printed copies of a "protest against the delivery of arms, ammunition, and other munitions of war by American firms to Europe during the present war." The protest calls this "one-sided neutrality."

After the assertion that "never in the history of nations have orders of such gigantic proportions been accepted by any country as those now being executed in America for the continuance of the European war," the "appeal," as it is also designated, goes on to point out that the United States has always been foremost in forwarding the peace movements of the world, and asks, "Are we willing to resign our prestige as a peace maker?"

Guns, cannon, cartridges, dynamite, and bombs are going from our manufactories, says the appeal, "not only to England, to France, and to Russia, but also to Japan. We are fortifying not only Europeans against each other, we are fortifying others against ourselves."

It asks if this is done with the consent of the entire American people and inquires, "Where are the peace societies, the women's organizations, the churches?" Then it adds:

"We believe that, as a nation, we are not willing to resign our legacy of righteousness received from the Pilgrim Fathers. We believe that now, if ever, is the time for action! In this belief we send our protest and our appeal to every American who loves his country and desires the welfare of the world!"

The recipients are asked to "please help the cause of peace and humanity by carrying this protest to your friends to read. Gather as many signatures as you can and send them to the President of the United States and your best local newspaper to publish."

GERMAN ORDER TO SHIPS.

Use of Wireless Prohibited While in German Waters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Ambassador Gerard today telegraphed from Berlin that directions had been issued by the German imperial marine authorities with reference to the use of wireless when entering the River Weser, into which steamers go when bound for Bremen and Bremerhaven. The directions issued are as follows:

"The use of wireless is only permitted in case of distress. After a vessel is within German waters and the German pilot has boarded her the ship is always under the control of coast stations and war vessels. The wireless apparatus is locked and the keys handed to the pilot when the vessel passes Rotesand Lighthouse. When the vessel is in port the radio apparatus is sealed and certain parts of it turned over to the authorities. The reverse of these directions is the rule for the outward voyage."

GERMAN EMBASSY PROTESTS

Objects to Selling of Hydroaeroplanes to Belligerents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Germany protested to the State Department today through her Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, against shipments of American hydroaeroplanes to the European belligerents, on the ground that such aircraft are war vessels.

A statement issued by the Embassy reads:

"The Curtiss works at Hammondsport, N. Y., have sold and sent to England the well-known hydroaeroplane America, and five hydroaeroplanes of the same type. Thirty-six hydroaeroplanes of a different type have been ordered by England and are under construction by the same firm. Also Russia has ordered a number of these vessels from Curtiss for use in her navy.

"There is no doubt, and it does not need any explanation, that, from the standpoint of international law, hydroaeroplanes have to be considered as war vessels, and that, therefore, by Article VIII. of the Agreement concluded at The Hague on Oct. 18, 1907, neutral countries are prohibited to supply belligerent countries with such vessels.

"The selling of hydroaeroplanes by the Curtiss works, therefore, constitutes a breach of neutrality. Hydoraeroplanes are not especially mentioned in The Hague agreement, for the simple reason that this kind of war vessels did not yet exist at that time."

Interned Albanian's Appeal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—United States Consul General Skinner, who is in charge of the Consular interests of Germany, Austria, and Turkey in London, has been appealed to by Vittorio Giralti, an Albanian, in the Lancester detention camp. Giralti writes that he is imprisoned as an Austrian. Upon applying to the Home Office he was informed that his country had no diplomatic representative in London. Mr. Skinner will communicate with the proper authorities.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR SEES GUILE IN GREY

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"I shall not comment on the British note of Jan. 7, as far as facts and questions concerning trade are concerned. Sir Edward Grey, however, considered it appropriate to add two statements intended to carry weight far beyond the scope of this particular interchange of notes. I mean the paragraph wherein he speaks of leaving open the question of permitting shipments of food supplies not intended for the enemy's armies or Government, and his slurs upon us, stating that we had abandoned the rules of civilization and humanity.

"It should not be forgotten that in this war England set out to starve over 65,000,000 people; directly, by cutting off their food; indirectly, by closing the arteries of their commerce. In attempting this she did not refrain from destroying a considerable part of the trade of neutral nations. Now it is beginning to dawn on Great Britain that she cannot force us to submission by these methods.

"Sir Edward Grey inserted the sentence in question in order that the reply might stand as a document which would show England's magnanimity—which actually never existed. Sir Edward Grey thus attempts to mold from this note a precedent whereon England may some day fall back, when she may have ceased to hold the whip hand of control of the maritime avenues of supply. It will be well then to remember with what brutal means England tried to throttle us.

"The nation which boasts the most powerful fleet and the strictest adherence to international agreements, demands a greater control of neutral shipping than it would be allowed to command if it had declared an effective blockade, which, according to The Hague rulings, it should do, but which it cannot do because it would be powerless to uphold such a blockade. This is rather remarkable for a nation that vents moral indignation about us so frequently for the purpose of creating anti-German sentiment abroad and consolidating public sentiment at home. But it is even more extraordinary how Sir Edward Grey this time overdraws his morality account by calling attention to what evil things we might do in the future.

Defeats Juggled Into Victories.

"I rather admire this facility, which frequently has enabled the British Foreign Office to turn a defeat ashore or at sea into a victory in the domain of public opinion. When our vessels successfully bombard towns on the east coast of England—towns equipped with defenses, arsenals, batteries and other military establishments, despite all statements to the contrary emanating from London—no powerful fleet appeared to defend the coast, but all England was made to rise up in indignation about our lack of civilization. Recruiting lists bulged with names, and reports were spread broadcast which shook the world with horror over our alleged infamy.

"These reports defaming us gained intensity when our dirigibles threw bombs at the fortified town of Great Yarmouth, and warded off attack from below as they passed over British soil.

"Now, is not this rather audacious diplomatic journalism, in view of the fact that British vessels bombarded the open cities of Dar-es-Salaam, Victoria, and Swakopmund, (German East Africa,) and have again bombarded towns on the Belgian coast without previous announcement, thereby destroying private dwellings of the Allies, without regard to who might be living there? Or when Great Britain supplies troops with rifles and ammunition which only outwardly correspond to the rules of The Hague?

"Bullets were found by us with the core constructed in two parts, in such a manner that in loading his rifle a soldier could easily wrench off the point of the projectile by inserting it in a sharp-edged hole drilled in a lever attached to the gun. Thus dumdum ammunition with a soft lead core has been produced in large quantities. We have in our possession many such rifles. We have them still loaded with dumdum ammunition.

"Nor does Great Britain show so very delicate sentiment as to the actions of its allies. Britain claims to fight for the liberty of peoples, but does not interfere with Russia, which even now is adopting in its own provinces in Poland, Finland, and the Baltics, and against the Jews, a police terrorism barely equaled in history. England's other ally, France, time and again has sent aviators to bombard towns which have no fortifications whatever and no importance from a military viewpoint; of which the most prominent are Luxemburg and Freiburg, in the Black Forest.

French Treatment of Germans.

"Thousands of German women and children and a few old men have now returned from France—many are still there—who for months and months have suffered in French concentration camps treatment so inhumane as almost to beggar description. Most of them received only bread and dirty water for weeks. Many had nothing at all for days at a time. The sanitary arrangements cannot be discussed in public, they were so indecent. For months men, women and children were forced to sleep promiscuously, in tents, on decayed straw strewn on the bare soil. When it rained they slept in the wet. They were maltreated in the vilest manner.

"I do not speak of many thousand male civilians who suffered still more in stifling basements at Fort Crozon and elsewhere; civilians whose sufferings will put an eternal strain on French civilization. Nobody knows what was done to our people in some colonies and in Siberia. And still the British, with their delicate sense of what is proper, let this go on.

"No hostile civilian, man or woman, was ever put into a concentration camp in Germany until the beginning of November, when it was found necessary to retaliate against the British and later the French, as these nations continued to refuse to permit German civilians to go free. No British, French or Russian woman living in the Empire was ever put into a concentration camp in Germany.

"With such a score counting against England and her allies, nobody will ever be deceived in the future by the magnanimous appeals on behalf of civilization and humanity inserted, ever so ingeniously, in diplomatic notes dealing with throttling neutral traffic."

GERMAN GUN NEARER FURNES.

Shells Drop in Centre of Town—Two in Hospital Wounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTH OF FRANCE, Jan. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Up to now the inhabitants of Furnes have been congratulating themselves that the German shells could not be dropped beyond the station and the part around it.

Unhappily for several days past, the Germans have managed to bring his guns nearer to Furnes, which is hard to believe, or to obtain guns of a longer range. Whatever the explanation, the fact remains that bombs are now falling into Furnes itself. In all probability they have put a gun of the heaviest calibre on a truck which they run up and down the small local railway line.

Yesterday morning a shell fell into the theatre and another crashed down into the civil hospital, which is next door to the British Hospital. A Belgian military doctor was mortally wounded by a shell which fell by the side of a bed in which he was sleeping. A little boy had his feet smashed.

The civil hospital was immediately evacuated and the patients were taken to La Panne, where up to the present no shells have fallen, and to various base hospitals.

PLAN BOUNDARY GUARD.

Canadians Propose to Have Reserves Posted Along the Line.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 25.—Major W. Tait and Col. F. B. Gregory of the Canadian National Reserve said today that they would lay before Major Gen. Hughes, Minister of militia, a plan for guarding with the men of the reserve force, the boundary line betwen Canada and the United States.

According to the officers, they will propose that the reserve be stationed along the border to keep out any hostile citizens of the countries with which Great Britain is at war and prevent reservists of these countries now in Canada from crossing into the United States. Co-operation of United States officials, it was said, would be sought.

FINDS WIFE MOURNING HIM.

Capt. Oswald, Reported Killed, Joins Her Just as She Sails.

Mrs. James McKay Oswald, who was formerly Miss Davina McRoberts of St. Paul, arrived yesterday from Glasgow on the Anchor liner Cameronia wearing deep mourning for her husband, Capt. Oswald of the Seventh Royal Fusilliers, who stood on the deck beside her, after being officially reported as killed in action.

The story told by Mrs. Oswald was one of the most interesting that has been brought to New York since the war started. She met the Captain last June while he was on a visit to his family, who lived a few doors from her home in St. Paul. A month later they were married, sailing for Glasgow on July 14. Capt. Oswald and his wife had just settled down in a villa outside the town of Dundee when war was declared, and his regiment was one of the first to be ordered to the front.

During a desperate night attack at La Bassée the regiment was driving back by a superior German force. Capt. Oswald was hit by a piece of shrapnel and left for dead. The identification tag was taken from around his neck by a color Sergeant and forwarded, with orders, to the War Office in London.

Later the English recaptured the trenches, and when the surgeons went around the field, Capt. Oswald showed signs of life. He was picked up and sent to a field hospital as an unidentified Captain. Later at Dover he lay unconscious for days, while his wife in Dundee mourned him as dead. On being released from the hospital on Jan. 9 he went to Dundee to find that his wife had left the villa and gone to Ayr, so he followed, but could not find any trace of her there. In answer to a cablegram sent to his family here, he received a reply which set his mind at rest, "Davina sails from Glasgow on the Cameronia Jan. 16."

Capt. Oswald took the first train to Glasgow and caught the liner just as she was about to steam out. Mrs. Oswald was standing on deck near the gangway and did not recognize her husband until he clasped her in his arms, as his head was swathed in bandages. There then was no opportunity for her to get any other dresses until the Cameronia sailed a few minutes after her reaching New York.

Swiss Bar Chocolate Exports.

BERNE, Jan. 25.—The Federal Council has adopted a decree prohibiting the export of chocolate, vinegar, manufactured India rubber and electric cables. Swiss chocolate has been exported in such large quantities, both to France and Germany, that there is danger that there will be none left for home consumption.

Dutch Keep Warships at Home.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 25.—The Dutch Government today decided, in consideration of the present European situation, not to send a warship to San Francisco at the formal opening of the Panama Canal.

ARMIES DEADLOCKED IN CENTRAL POLAND

Ingenious Tangle of Barbs and Points a Fatal Obstacle to Charging Germans.

1,200 KILLED IN TWO HOURS

Typhoid Sufferers Sent in "Friendly" Exchange of Visits from German to Russian Trenches.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZYRARDOW, Poland, Received London, Jan. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Today is the completion of a month since the army fell back upon the Rawka and Bzura positions, where during the whole of that time fighting has been incessant. The Russian line, save for readjustments of front and small strategic variations at certain points, is the same as on Dec. 19. Neither army has succeeded in gaining territory, and the whole long line of combat on this section of the front is beginning to wear something of the appearance of a stalemate.

Though the Germans continue their attacks, these have changed in character. There are no longer those terrific attacks upon twenty or thirty positions at once. As at Zuzow four days ago and as at Mogila on the following day, they are affairs limited to a single point. Mogila is a point where the Germans have sapped their way up to within thirty paces of the Russian trenches and are lying so close that they can no longer shell the Russians.

It is the position which I described in my last message, when the Germans attempted a bayonet attack on a Russian trench which was protected with the usual barbed wire entanglement. The Russians had also made a chevaux de frise of spiked poles, constructing them in short lengths like hurdles and winding them about with barbed wire like prickly cocoons. These were manufactured in one trench and thrown forward over the breastwork to lie before it in an ugly tangle of barbs and points. It served the purpose of slowing down the mass of Germans rushing upon the trench, while the Russians rose to their rifles and opened a shattering fire into the thick of them at a range of only two or three yards.

The slaughter was naturally frightful. The Germans brought down large reinforcements to the position and upon the heels of the first charge the second and third lines came racing up. The Twentieth Siberians stuck to their trench, firing and piling up the dead in front of the breastwork till the Germans at last succeeded in getting hold of the chevaux de frise with grapnels and hauled some away, making a gap through which they could get at the trench.

But in the meantime the Siberians had been reinforced, too. The great wood at their back contained a couple of brigades of men, and at the psychological moment these rose yelling in their places and delivered a smashing counter attack with their long bayonets. The Germans were unable to stand before them, and with reserves pouring into the trench and joining in the counter attack the enemy was driven back at the bayonet point over and beyond their own trenches, which the Siberians have since blown up.

It is becoming a commonplace now to record of the German losses in these attacks that they were heavy. Lives and ammunition are two things which they never stint, and upon this occasion in less than two hours they left on the ground not less than 1,200 killed.

The German aeroplanes are now relaxing their duties of reconnoissance and bomb dropping to do the work of sowing proclamations. One has one side printed in the form of a five-ruble note. The reverse side shows an imaginary sketch of a very fat Russian soldier apparently enjoying the time of his life as a prisoner of war in Germany. The letterpress offers a premium of five rubles to any Russian prisoner or deserter who will bring his rifle with him.

Another piece characteristic of German ingenuity occurred near Kudvanoff at a point where the trenches lie within hailing distance of each other. The Germans hoisted a white flag and called out: "We've got fresh coffee. Come over and get some."

The Russians duly replied: "We've got fresh tea, you come and get some of that." Eventually the Germans made a fresh proposition to send fifteen men to the Russian trench and the Russians to send the same number to them. This was agreed to, and fifteen men from each side crossed and entered the opposite trench. As soon as the Russian fifteen were safely in their hands the Germans hauled down the white flag and opened fire. It turned out that the fifteen Germans were ill with typhoid.

One conclusion emerges from the tangle of daily events on this front; that whatever may or may not be possible as regards the Russian offensive, the Rawka-Bzura line can be held indefinitely and Warsaw is as safe as ever.

RUSSIANS HELD IN LEASH.

Poland Armies Under Strict Orders Not to Advance Till Told To.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 25, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—North of the lower Vistula contacts along the whole eighty-mile front continue, but no serious conflict is reported.

South of the lower Vistula there is comparative quiet. Even artillery and rifle fire is not general. The attacks occasionally attempted by the Germans are dealt with by the Russian fire with ease. In fact, serious acts of war appear to be in abeyance south of the lower Vistula pending the result of the battle north of the river. Even much-threatened points between the Rawka and the Pilica, where a week ago a battle seemed impending, have enjoyed comparative quiet.

The Russians have the strictest orders not to endanger the grand strategic plan by premature advances anywhere, however tempting an opportunity may offer itself. These orders have been operative ever since the Germans entered Poland for the second time. The predetermined line beyond which the Germans must on no account be allowed to penetrate was plainly laid down. To that line the Russian forces which were west of that line retired fighting, with one exception. A certain gallant corps held its ground against three German corps, inflicting fearful losses, but also losing very heavily itself. The Germans could not with their utmost efforts dislodge this stubborn corps, and the remnants still held their ground when the German attacks had been crushed.

The official Government organ today takes exception to the statement by a London newspapers which places the losses during the second invasion of Poland at only 370,000 men, 220,000 being Germans. This is a little more than half the truth. I telegraphed you on Dec. 20 that the losses of three weeks' fighting exceeded half a million men. In point of fact they were semi-officially put at 600,000 over the whole front of 450 miles, from the Baltic to the Rumanian frontier.

The Germans lost over 200,000 on the Bzura alone in three weeks. On one single spot on this small section of the front on a single night the Germans last 7,000 killed. This section was not more than a mile in length, and though the losses here perhaps give us the maximum, yet it must not be forgotten that we have to reckon losses on 179 other days and nights over the whole 450-mile front.

AUSTRIAN LINES ACTIVE.

Russians Look for Renewed Offensive Along the Entire Front.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 25.—There has been pronounced activity along the entire Austrian front of 300 miles during the last few days. This is regarded here as marking the initiation of the plan for an Austro-German offensive movement, which is believed to have been adopted recently, with the object of clearing the Russian invaders from Bukowina, Eastern Galicia, and Northern Hungary.

In Galicia, between the Rivers Wisloka and Jasiolka, approximately thirty miles east of the Dounajeo, Gen. Brojevitz, commander of the Fourth Austrian Army, has undertaken a forward movement in the direction of Przemysl. Whether this is an attempt to relieve Przemysl, which has been under siege for several months, or to force the Russians to withdraw from Bukowina is not yet clear. Simultaneous attacks are recorded on the Russian positions in Bukowina, in the vicinity of Kimpulung, and in the South Polish provinces of Radom and Kielce, along the line from Inowlodz to Konskie and thence to Sobkow, where heavy artillery engagements have occurred.

Northward there appears to have been little change. Northwest of Warsaw, from Radzanowa to Dobrzyn, on the Vistula, the Germans are still on the defesive. On the left bank of the Vistula, west of Warsaw, and along the Rawka the Germans are stubbornly attempting to advance. Between Borgimow and Gumin, twenty-five miles west of Warsaw, desperarte hand-to-hand fighting is reported. The village of Borgimow has changed hands several times as the armies surged back and forth. At last reports it was not occupied by either side, as neither of the opposing forces is able to hold it.

In this fighting the German put into use improvised steel shields which were moved forward for the protection of trench diggers. Behind these shields the diggers worked until the two lines of trenches had been pushed to within a few hundred yards of the Russian positions. So close and accurate was the firing that a hat hoisted on the point of a bayonet invariably would be riddled with a shower of bullets from the opposing trench. Fighting of this character went on for days, with no noticeable advantage for either side.

No less stubborn is the section on the line between Granow and Kurdvanov, southeast of Sochaczew. In this vicinity the Germans are said to have moved forward in the open, over fields strewn with the dead, many of whom had died by freezing. The progress made here, as the fight went on between the lines of trenches, was slight. Neither the Germans nor the Russians were able to gain more than a few yards.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News says:

"According to Vienna reports the Russian assaults on Przemysl have practically ceased. There are 5,000 Russian prisoners in the fortress."

RIOTS ALL OVER HUNGARY.

Authorities of Several Towns Protest They Are Not to Blame.

VENICE, Jan. 25.—Trustworthy details of the reported economic disturbances in Hungary and Bohemia are difficult to obtain. In Venice about all that can be said is that Hungarian newspapers reaching here contain statements issued by the local authorities of several Hungarian towns, who protest that they are not responsible for the disturbed condition of the country.

The Moravian Diet has passed a resolution, declaring that the Czech population is not responsible for the rioting in various districts, which is not the result of an organized movement, but isolated instances of disorders. Conditions in Agram are reported to be particularly serious.

SHELL RUSSIANS OUT.

Austrian Guns South of Tarnow, in Galicia, Compel Retirement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Further evacuation of trenches south of Tarnow by the Russians under Austrian artillery fire, and successes in the Carpathians were reported from Vienna today to the Austro-Hungary Embassy here. The dispatch said:

"In Galicia and Poland artillery fighting continues at different places. South of Tarnow the Russians were again forced to evacuate their rifle pits by our artillery. Inthe Carpathians the Russians were repulsed from their positions and pushed to the south in the defiles in the heights. In other territory no events of importance occurred."

RUSSIAN MOVE IN NORTH.

German Military Critics Wondering What It May Portend.

BERLIN, Jan. 25, (by Wireless to London.)—Official reports from the German Army Headquarters indicate that there is in progress a Russian movement of considerable size to the north of Warsaw, in the neighborhood of Przasnysz. German military critics are at a loss to predict whether this movement means that the Russians are proceeding on a new plan of campaign.

It is pointed out that all Russian attempts to advance in this region hitherto have been repulsed. The Russian forces now in Prussia, according to the general opinion, will find it impossible to advance further.

CALL TRANSYLVANIA SAFE.

Austrians Say Russian Defeat in Bukowina Is Complete.

BERLIN, Jan. 25, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Newspaper dispatches from Vienna say that the Austro-Hungarian successes in Bukowina have had a strong political effect in Rumania, having given a hard blow to Russian prestige there.

The reported victory is regarded in Vienna, according to the dispatches, as ending for a long time Russian offensive movements in Bukowina and preventing all further attempts to invade Transylvania. The Russian losses at Kalibaba are reported to have been very heavy.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Although Vienna reports via Amsterdam enlarge upon Austrian successes in Bukowina, asserting that the Russians are retreating with heavy losses of munitions and prisoners, a wireless dispatch from Vienna early todya, giving an official communication issued there, says only this about the fighting in that region:

"In Bukowina quiet reigns after our last successful battles."

The communication also tells of fighting in the Carpathians as follows:

"In the Carpathians the Russians were driven out of several trenches which they had pushed forward south of the passes."

VENICE, Jan. 25.—Count Julius Andrassy, former Premier and Minister of the Interior of Hungary, according to a dispatch from Budapest, characterizes as utterly mendacious a report that Hungary is tired of the war and is desirous of seeking a separate peace, and declares that peace will be concluded only in union with Germany and on terms satisfactory to both countries.

DEFIES ITALY AND RUMANIA.

Burian Says He Will Make No Territorial Concessions to Them.

VIENNA, Jan. 25.—The Wiener Tageblatt, which is the mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, credits to Foreign Minister Burian a statement that he will refuse territorial concessions to Italy and Rumania, even if such course makes inevitable the intervention of these States on the side of Great Britain, France, and Russia.

GIVES UP CAPTIVE BULGARS.

Austria Also Obliges Sofia by Keeping Prisoners Ill of Typhus.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 25.—As a consequence of Bulgaria's intervention the Austro-Hungarian Government has agreed to release Bulgarian prisoners of war, originating from Macedonia, who fought with the Serbians.

Over 2,000 of these have already arrived here, but 200 others, having contracted typhus during their captivity in Hungary, and the rest of the prisoners, numbering several thousands, have been stopped at the request of Bulgaria because of the fear that they would spread the malady.

RUSSIANS SAVINGS SOAR.

Owing to Prohibition War Outlay Causes Little Suffering.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says that M. Kharitonoff, Controller of the Russian Treasury, speaking before the Duma Budget Committee today, declared that, owing to the great increase in the national savings due to prohibition, the extraordinary outlay occasioned by the war as yet had caused no great suffering in Russia.

As proof of this M. Kharitonoff said the national savings in December, 1913, which had amounted to $700,000 rubles, ($350,000,) had increased to 29,100,000 rubles ($14,550,000) in December, 1914. He added that the total savings for 1913 amounted to 34,000,000 rubles, ($17,000,000,) as compared with 84,000,000 rubles ($42,000,000) for 1914.

RUSSIANS REINFORCE SERBS.

Also Reported to Have Sent Large Quantities of War Supplies.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—An Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the Servian Army has been reinforced by additional Cossack troops.

Considerable war supplies have also been sent to Servia from Russia.

Russian Duma to Meet Feb. 9.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 25.—Imperial ukases issued today fixed Jan. 30 as the date for the reopening of the session of the Council of State and Feb. 9 as the day when the sittings of the Duma shall be resumed.

FLOUR CARGO FOR BELGIUM.

Steamer Now Loading 70,780 Barrels Given by Country's Millers.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium of 71 Broadway announced last night that the steamship South Point, had arrived in Philadelphia to take on a cargo of flour donated by the millers of the United States. The value of the cargo is about $500,000, and represents the gifts of millers in twenty-five States and Porto Rico. The largest donation was 28,248 barrels from the Minnesota millers. There will be 70,780 barrels in the cargo.

It was announced by the commission that in ten days $5,200 had been received from California to buy milk for Belgian babies.

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased by $4,359.50 yesterday. It now totals $871,110,.57. Subscriptions should be sent to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. Yesterdays contributions of $10 or more follow:

Alice F. Einstein	$500
T. S. Hobbs	250
F. Kerrigan	100
Mrs. S. W. Colton Jr	100
Mrs. B. J. King	100
Bryn Mawr Faculty	95
Providence Journal	93
Trinity Men's Club	50
Mrs. G. Strathy, Jr.	50
J. F. Maynard, Jr.	50
Mrs. G. B. Sloan	50
Mrs. Wm. Trotter	50
Harvard Friend	50
Edwin Misel	50
Anon	100
Nat'l Bank, Hickory, N. C. (col.)	48
Mrs. C. S. Smith	50
L. A. Riley	50
J. M. & M. E. Horton	15
Bramner	10
May M. Fine	10
Lucy O. Embury	20
Miss Jones	10
F. L. Rosemond	25
Bryan Hambin	25
Mrs. R. Cobleigh, (col.)	11
W. G. Creamer	10
A. E. Outerbridge & Co.	35
Elizabeth R. Putnam	10
C. N. Smiley	10
C. T. Keyser	10
Mrs. M. Armstrong	10
R. T. Kelsey	25
H. S. Chafer	10
Landon Thomas	10
Mrs. F. J. Redman	20
Mrs. F. Fox	25
A. W. Stephens	10
K. B. Wattley	20
Mrs. C. L. Hall	10
Florence S. Black	10
Mary H. Howland	10
A. D. Curtis	10
F. W. Simmons	20
C. J. Goldmark	10
J. M. Solky	10
Geo. Richards	10
Mrs. F. M. Weld	10
J. H. Law	25
A. A. Neibach (col.)	21
Frances Battelle	10
E. Harris	15
E. V., H. W., A. B. Howell and Miss J. Varick	22
Mrs. G. W. Thacker	10
Miss Crocker	20
E. A. Pendleton	10
Theo. Schmidt	10
M. A. Bennett	10
Mrs. N. J. Adams	10
Mrs. P. N. Wildes, Jr.	10
Mrs. R. W. Smith	10
W. D. Conklin	10
Laura E. Berwelt	10
Miss M. T. Dana	20
Mrs. M. H. Finch	10
N. P. Hodgson	10
Alice W Emerson	10
P. M. Waller	10
Mrs. C. G. Osgood	10
Lucy E. Wallace	10
Mrs. A. B. Wade	25
Mrs. Olmstead	10
Harriet B. Hubbard	10
J. T. Murray, Jr.	10
Anonymous	10
Dr. S. Brown	25
Anonymous	20
E. C. & J. C. Worden	10
Anonymous	15
Monroe Watchman, Union, W. Va.	12
Gladsden B'd of T.	28
Bon Air guests, Augusta, Ga.	25
Ref. Ch., Clymer, N. Y.	19
Mrs. H. B. Hall	25
F P. Rust	10
Bishop G. W. Peterkin	20
C. E. Soc., Kessel, W. Va.	10
Richardson & Hewett	25
Mr. & Mrs. Nordstrom	10
E. Q. Trowbridge	10
Northampton, Mass., lecture	500
Syracuse Cem.	500

Red Cross Receipts.

The Red Cross Fund now totals $444,-575.94, of which $145.26 was received yesterday. Those who gave $10 or more were Otto C. Keppelman, $112, and "The Readers Club" of Brooklyn, $20. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street.

Mercy Committee Gifts.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy acknowledged the following additional subscriptions of $10 or more, yesterday:

Gladys Cromwell	$100
Dorothea K. Cromwell	100
Anonymous	100
W. P. Clyde	250
C. M. Higgins	10
Mrs. E. Graver	500
Mrs. Henry Aiken	$500
Mrs. B. Lathrop	125
Reynoldson H. S.	10
Continental Motor Company	100
Mrs. Flora B. Cameron	50

The fund now totals $107,988.14. Subscriptions should be addressed to Mr. Belmont at 200 Fifth Avenue.

For Women and Children.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France is now $54,594. Of this amount $94 was received yesterday. The donors of $10 or more were:

Mrs. C. Smith, Baltimore	$50
W. S. Thayer, Baltimore	25
Miss M. F. Zabriskie	10

Subscriptions to this fund should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street.

Paris Ambulance Fund.

The American Ambulance Hospital Fund now totals $312,655.15, of which amount $217 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were:

Mrs. H. D. Dickey	$100
Mrs. T. H. Freeman	100
New Haven	15

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(A small charge will be made for alterations)
Every overcoat in stock, including our imported London overcoats, embraced in this sale. There are double breasters, single breasters, button through coats, patch pocket coats, and other overcoat variations, shown in a great variety of native and foreign mixture cloths, and silk or skeleton lined. And every garment, with the exception of those from England, is Saks-tailored throughout, and shows it, possessing an individuality in its lines which positively can not be duplicated.
Not being a drug on the market, Saks overcoats can be bought at reduced prices only once a season—enough said!

"Sent For Out"
GALES of Irish fun and tornadoes of Irish passion; tears and laughter with a delicate shading of pathos—a real Irish love story, the rarest good thing in all the world. Such is Rupert Hughes' latest story, "Sent For Out." Moyna is just over—as winsome and spirited a lass as ever left the Ould Sod with shamrocks growing in it, to go to the old people. Wonderful illustrations by James Montgomery Flagg.
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WILL AVOID BUYING INTERNED VESSELS

Warning by Root of Risks Leads Democrats to Limit Scope of Ship Purchase Bill.

POLITICS IN OUR PROTEST

Advance Synopsis of American Note Craftily Exaggerated, Says Root—Senate Gets Report on Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A careful analysis of the Ship Purchase bill by Senator Root of New York today and his grave warning of dangerous international complications that it might lead to drew from Democratic leaders statements limiting in a fundamental particular the scope of the bill. These statements involved a declaration that if the bill were enacted the Government would avoid the most serious danger of international embroilment by refusing to purchase any interned belligerent ship. The only exception announced was that interned belligerent ships might be bought after diplomatic assurance had been obtained from the belligerent enemies that the transfer would be recognized as valid.

This announcement was made by Senator Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and a close advisor of President Wilson. As a prominent member of the Committee on Commerce he has handled the bill when Chairman Fletcher was absent. A similar statement with the detailed setting forth of the exception was made by Senator Williams of Mississippi. The announcement received added importance from the statement of another Democratic Senator that the Democratic caucus considering the bill last week had assurances of this sort from President Wilson.

This limitation of the proposed purchase of ships to vessels not in danger of capture on the high seas seems to have come as a direct result of the attacks Republican leaders have made recently on this phase of the bill. In his speech today, which had the largest audience both on the floor and in the galleries of any address this session, Mr. Root cited a prepared argument by Cone Johnson, Counsellor of the State Department, and speeches by Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury, who would be head of the board in charge of purchasing the ships, to show that the Administration contemplated the purchase of interned ships and sought to justify it through the unratified Declaration of London.

Mr. Root was Secretary of State when the London Conference was sitting, and was in daily communication with the American delegates, and he cited untranslated reports of the conference to show that the Administration's interpretation of the Declaration, if regarded as binding, was erroneous. It was his argument that the transfer of almost any internal ship would be regarded, in the light of that Declaration, as void that led Mr. Williams and Mr. Simmons to make their eager disclaimer.

Seek to Conciliate Minority.

There were other indications today that the Republican attacks on the bill and the determined Republican filibuster against it were having their effect upon the Democratic majority. The Democrats are as reluctant as the Republicans to force an extraordinary session of Congress, but if the bill is held before the Senate and the filibuster is pressed the extra session will be inevitable. Today it appared that the Democrats were trying to conciliate the angry minority.

To meet the charge of a "conspiracy of silence," Democrats threw out suggestions of a debate of ten or fifteen days, equally divided between the two parties. In response to the charge, repeated today by Mr. Root, that the majority was trying to drive the bill to enactment by brute force—by continuing a fictitious legislative day and denying the minority necessary physical test—the Democrats this afternoon permitted a formal adjournment, instead of the recess which for two weeks had eliminated even the morning prayer and the reading of the journal. This adjournment, making tomorrow a new legislative day, will entitle Senators to a fresh start in speaking on the measure.

Mr. Root concluded his address with a reference to the advanced publication in this country of the substance of the American note of protest to Great Britain against the seizure of American ships and cargoes that made a profound impression on those familiar with the way in which the news reached the American public. Though Mr. Root did not mention German sympathisers, the plain inference of what he said was that, in an effort to placate them, the note was described, in advance of its textual publication, as a far more vigorous protest than it was. The note itself, said Mr. Root, was a moderate and proper note, but the advanced announcement of it, for political purposes, carried an impression which, in his view, was still misleading the American and British publics, straining unnecessarily Anglo-American relations.

"Crime Against the People."

"Mr. President and Senators," said Mr. Root, "there is no crime against our country so wicked as the crime of conducting our international relations with a view to party popularity. The two considerations are incompatible and cannot exist at the same time in any mind. He who has charge of our foreign affairs must deal with them regardless of the effect upon his political future or his party's advantage, or he cannot deal with them as the public safety demands. The man who is considering his political future and his party's advantage should keep out of foreign relations. The two cannot coexist.

"One incident for which I impute blame to no one, has recently happened which illustrates what I say. The note that was sent by our State Department to Great Britain a short time ago regarding the search for contraband, endeavoring to remedy serious evils of delay and perhaps indifference in making the search for contraband, which is admittedly the right of belligerents, was a moderate, a reasonable, and a proper note. No one in the world had a right to find fault with it.

"But before the note was delivered in Great Britain, and before it was made public here, the newspapers were filled by somebody, I do not know by whom, with an account of it, far, far from the truth, with an account of it which pictured the Administration as standing up against frightful odds and dreadful danger for a view of American rights which no serious student of international law ever thought of asserting, and which the note did not assert. Both this country and England were filled with an erroneous view of that note, and that erroneous view persists. It could have been given for no other purpose than a political purpose, and it was a crime against the American people and against the peace of the world to misrepresent it.

"I will not specify or illustrate further. I will close what I have to say by expressing the most fervent hope that we may deal both in this great deliberative body and in the executive department of the Government with this serious, grave question as lovers of our country, with all the wisdom and experience and ability that we can bring to our country's service."

Called Poor Economic Policy.

Mr. Root attacked the bill on its economic side. He said it authorized the Government to spend $50,000,000 on its venture into private business. He cited a speech by Mr. McAdoo to show that the venture was simply for an emergency, and that it would not be profitable. This announcement that the venture would not pay, he said, would prevent private persons from subscribing to minority stock in the proposed corporation to be controlled by the Government. This would mean, he said, that the whole expense would have to be borne by the Government at a time when a special tax was being collected to offset a deficit incident to the war.

The fact that the bill was for an emergency, he argued, precluded the supposition that ships might be built by the Government, as this would require about eighteen months and the emergency, which consisted only in high ocean freights, would have been settled by that time by the law of competition. That was the basis of his attack on the bill's tendency to draw the United States into buying belligerent merchant craft. Other suitable craft, he said, were already engaged in the enormously profitable overseas trade at rates unheard of before this.

Discussing the danger of taking over German ships, Mr. Root said:

"They are liable to be captured on the high seas as belligerents; they are liable to be torpedoed by submarines as belligerents; they are liable to be seized in foreign ports as belligerents.

"German, or British, or French, or Austrian, or Russian, or what not, the objection is to the purchase of belligerent ships."

Could Buy Neutral Ships.

Replying to Mr. Root, Mr. Williams of Mississippi said that the United States would have no difficulty in buying Scandinavian ships, tramps, and coastwise steamers that could be refitted for the overseas trade.

"But there is no shortage of bottoms now," interrupted Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts, a conservative Republican. "This year 34,000,000 bushels of grain have been acrried from the United States beyond what left the United States last year. The trouble is that the foreign docks are crowded and that ships must wait their turn to be unloaded. That condition will not be changed by this bill."

"The Senator from New York," continued Mr. Williams, going back to Mr. Root's argument, "suggests the danger of American sovereignty being imperiled by seizures of these ships in which the United States will have an interest. How could it? The ships will belong to a corporation in the District of Columbia. The United States doesn't want to hide behind a corporation, but the mere fact that the ship-holding aggregation will be incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia will serve notice on the world that those ships are to be treated just as other private craft. If they are seized they will have to take their chance in a prize court, just like other ships."

SHOW TRADE IS HAMPERED.

McAdoo and Redfield Report to Senate on High Rates, Quoting Shippers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—With a second report to the Senate on the increase in rates for ocean transportation, Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury and Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce today submitted a large mass of correspondence from shippers alleging exorbitant charges and insufficient facilities for the business now offering. It is asserted that the favorable trade balance of $100,000,000 piled up in December might have been doubled in the current month if enough ships had been available at reasonable rates.

All of the exhibits sent to the Senate were from those who favor the Ship Purchase bill. No letters of protest were received. With their claims of increases since July 1 running up to 1,100 per cent. over the normal rate, and of inability in some instances to get freight out at any cost, the letters are cited by Messrs. McAdoo and Redfield as incontrovertible proof of the necessity for immediate action by this Government in relief measures.

The report alleges that ocean freight rates have been arbitrarily increased to an unparalleled height without regard to the interests of American trade; that high rates are not only restricting the general volume of our export trade, but are actually stopping exportations in some lines, causing plants to shut down; that ship owners in some cases are taking only those commodities which will pay the highest rates and are easily unloaded, and are declining to accept such articles as lumber; that discriminations are being used against ocean freights, which, if tried by common carriers on land, would be subject to criminal prosecution; that despite ample tonnage in the South American trade rates for that business have also been arbitrarily raised, and that the Holland-America Line has repudiated written contracts with American shippers.

Some of the most striking increases cited are the following:

Ocean freight rates on grain from New York to Rotterdam have been increased since the outbreak of the war 900 per cent.; on flour, 500 per cent.; on cotton, 700 per cent. From New York to Liverpool the rates on the same commodities have increased from 300 to 500 per cent.

From Baltimore to European ports (excepting German) rates have been increased on grain 900 per cent.; on flour, 304 per cent.; on cotton, 614 per cent.

From Norfolk to Liverpool rates on grain have been increased from 157 to 200 per cent.; on cotton, 186 per cent.

From Norfolk to Rotterdam the rates on cotton have been increased 471 per cent.; to Bremen, 1,100 per cent., namely, from $1.25 per bale to $15 per bale.

From Savannah to Liverpool the rates have been increased on cotton 250 per cent.; to Bremen, 600 per cent.

From Galveston to Liverpool the rates have been increased on grain 174 per cent.; on cotton, 301 per cent. To Bremen the rates have been increased on cotton from 1,061 to 1,150 per cent.

"While this report is being written," it is stated, "information is received that rates are higher than those herein presented, and that even at these extraordinary figures it is difficult to obtain cargo space for earlier sailings than March and April."

In view of these advances in rates the claim is made that if the present charges are continued troughout 1915 our export trade will pay an extra tax of $210,000,000 over the normal rates which pervailed prior to the war. It is asserted that in two months and seven days the added burden put on American commerce by the exorbitant charges will amount to $40,241,000, or more than the total amount which it is proposed to have the Government spend for a merchant marine. Much of the added burden is being borne by the farmers, it is declared.

The ocean freight cost on the exports for July last amounted to 5.63 per cent. of the value of the exports, while for December the freight amounted to 13.6 per cent., an increase of 141 per cent. On the July basis the freight on December's exports would have been $12,723,000 instead of $30,742,000. On the scale of December's business it is claimed that the total ocean freight charges on this country's import and export trade for 1915 would amount to $532,000,000, almost all of which would be paid to foreign steamship owners. The aggregate investment of American capital in ocean steamships is put at $69,000,000.

Messrs. McAdoo and Redfield say that if the $40,000,000 asked for is appropriated it will not be difficult to find available ships to put into the overseas trade. The report says:

"It has been stated that if the shipping bill is passed additional tonnage for our foreign trade cannot be quickly obtained. This is incorrect. While we have made no effort to test the market for ship offerings, we have been assured by no less an authority than Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore, a man of the best character and standing, who developed to a high degree of prosperity the American Transport Line, of which he was for many years President, and who is thoroughly familiar with the shipping trade, that many suitable and admirable ships for the purpose can be promptly secured.

"Some of these ships are already completed and can be had immediately, some are partially built and can be finished in a few months, and others can be bought and transferred from steamship lanes or routes where the demand for accommodations is not so great to the service of American commerce. Others can be secured in a reasonable time from American shipyards which are well equipped to fill orders promptly.

"It is not true, as alleged in some quarters, that only ships of German registry can be purchased. We do not know whether any of the German vessels interned in our ports can be secured, or would be desirable, but we are convinced that suitable ships of various foreign registry are available if the means for purchasing them are provided.

"In the course of our inquiry we have had occasion to look into the operation of the Panama Railroad and Steamship Company, in which the Government is the owner of the entire capital stock, because here is an instance where the Government has long been directly in the shipping business and has made it successful. The operations of the ships of this company offer no justification for the charge of 'administrative and executive inefficiency' any more than the construction of the Panama Canal itself.

"While it is true that there has been a great growth of our export trade in recent months, we are satisfied that this growth would have been much greater if there had been ample steamship tonnage and if ocean freight rates had been maintained at a reasonable level. We are satisfied that the removal of the oppressive restraints now exercised by foreign steamship companies upon our export trade will give it an extraordinary impetus, and bring to our country a period of enlarged and unexampled prosperity."

PROPOSE FEDERAL SUBSIDY.

Chamber of Commerce Answer to McAdoo's Challenge.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be asked at a special meeting on Thursday to approve the recommendation of a Special Committee on the American Marine that Congress grant a subsidy for the building of new vessels in this country. The proposal will be made as a practical suggestion for increasing the American deep sea merchant service with Government aid and without the medium of a Government-owned line of steamships. The chamber two weeks ago went on record unanimously as opposed to the Alexander bill, which is intended to authorize a Government fleet.

"It is evident," says the report to be submitted to the chamber, "that our shipping industry cannot be placed upon a successful basis unless the cost of constructing vessels in American yards and of operating them on American standards be placed upon an equality with vessels built abroad and manned and maintained in accordance with European standards. The steamship industry is a business proposition, and, while it may flourish on a false basis during an emergency like the present European war, it can be permanently maintained and operated under the American flag only if building and operating costs are made equal.

"Your committee believes that once the shipping industry is re-established the present inequality of construction cost can be overcome by American ability and ingenuity. During the development period the difference in cost must be borne by Government subvention. At the present time the European shipbuilding yards are crowded with work, and the cost of constructing vessel property has increased. This has greatly reduced the disadvantage under which American shipbuilders have labored in competing with their foreign rivals and makes it a particularly advantageous time for the Government to undertake to foster our shipbuilding industry.

"It is important to point out that although this suggestion involves direct Government aid it differs radically from all usual forms of subsidy. Every bill proposing a subsidy for the encouragement of shipping which the committee can recall involved a payment either in a lump sum or of so much per ton of measurement, or of so much per mile traveled. In this form the subsidy gave to the operating company the opportunity to adapt both its ships and its business to securing the largest possible subsidy payment in return for the least possible service rendered. The proposal now made by your committee is vitally different in principle."

The report goes on to say that a Central Board to control the merchant marine should be appointed, which should be able to ascertain, within a very few dollars, the exact difference in cost, ship by ship and voyage by voyage, between the operation of a vessel under the American flag and under any foreign flag. This difference in cost of construction and operation will be all that the Government will have to supply, and the suggestion is made that the Government subsidy be limited to en years, because by the end of that time the committee believes it will be possible for sufficient ships to be turned out in American yards on a strictly competitive basis with European yards.

"The initial effort will be the greatest," says the report, "and, as much as this committee would like to believe that our merchant marine can be reinstated with a smaller amount of Government ad than this report proposes, as men of experience, and looking all facts in the face, the committee is bound to say that, in its opinion, nothing substantially less than is contemplated by this plan can be expected with any sort of confidence to bring about satisfactory results on an adequate scale."

The committee renews a previous recommendation that the $40,000,000 proposed in the Alexander bill as the initial expenditure for ships under Government control be used to guarantee bonds issued against steamship property. The disposition of this fund, it is said, should be in the hands of the Central Board whose members should be practical shipping men.

The committee says in beginning its report that it was called forth by a challenge issued by Secretary McAdoo in a speech at Chicago on Jan. 9. The Secretary said that opponents of the Alexander bill had many objections to it, but had put forward nothing in the way of a substitute measure for upbuilding the American merchant marine.

The committee is headed by Irving T. Bush, President of the Bush Terminal Company. The other members are William Harris Douglas, George S. Dearborn, Jacob W. Miller and J. Temple Gwathmey, all of whom are directly interested in the shipping industry.

COTTON FIRM BUYS SHIPS.

Attempt to Solve Problem of High Ocean Freight Rates.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 25.—To solve the problem of high ocean freight rates for itself, a local cotton firm today announced it had purchased the American steamers Leelanaw and Evelyn.

Both will be loaded with cotton for Europe.

BLUECOAT KILLED BY CAR.

Patrolman Connolly Struck Down While with Party of Friends.

In the presence of fifteen friends, a number of them being young women, Patrolman Norman Connolly, 27 years old, attached to the Forty-third Precinct in Manhattan, was struck and killed by a trolley car on the New York & Queens County Electric Railway at Forty-second Street and Jackson Avenue, Corona, Queens, shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

Motorman William Schweikart, of 180 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn, and Conductor James Sullivan of 436 Greenpoint Avenue, Woodside, were in charge of the trolley car, which was running "blind" and was on the way to the depot at Woodside. Connolly's friends were horror stricken by the accident and the young women in the party, one of whom had been escorted by Connolly, had to be assisted away from the scene.

The body was wedged fast under the trucks of the car and it was not released until a wrecking crew arrived on the scene.

Newsboys' Home Club Benefit.

Tickets for the Newsboys' Home Club Benefit at the Century Opera House on Sunday night were placed on sale at the box office yesterday morning. A contingent of stars headed by Orville Harrold, Vera Maxwell and Trixie Friganza will be furnished by E. F. Albee, general manager of the Keith enterprises, while other names on the programme include Wilton Lackaye, Al Jolson, Fannie Brice, Bernard Granville, Eva Tanguay, the Six Brown Brothers and Corcoran and Dingle.

Hearing on Market Bill.

The Mayor's Committee on Food Supply, which has drafted a bill for the Legislature organizing a city Department of Markets, held a conference with marketmen at the City Hall yesterday. Victor K. McElheny, Jr., President of the Advisory Council of the Wholesale Marketmen of Greater New York, objected to every part of the bill. The Executive Committee of the Food Committee today will consider the objections and prepare a report for the Board of Estimate next Friday.

BRYAN SEEKS TO BUY BASES FOR OUR NAVY

Offer Made to Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador, as Well as Nicaragua.

TO COVER NEW CANAL ROUTE

No Thought of Applying the Platt Amendment Provisions to the Proposed Purchases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Secretary Bryan made the statement today, in discussing the treaty granting the United States the right to build an interoceanic canal across Nicaragua and acquire naval bases in that country, that this Government stood ready to purchase naval bases from three of the four other Central American nations, and had been endeavoring to make them so understand.

Mr. Bryan's statement was made in response to questions based on a revival of talk about Costa Rica's protest to the United States against the Nicaragua treaty which, in is original form, gave to this Government authority to establish a virtual protectorate over Nicaraguan territory.

The original treaty with Nicaragua contained a provision somewhat similar to the Platt amendment that gave the United States jurisdiction over the foreign financial affairs of Cuba and the right to intervene to suppress revolutionary disorders in that island. Strong objection was made to this provision, and it was eliminated by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. As the treaty now stands it provides that in consideration of a payment of $3,000,000 by the United States to Nicaragua, that country will grant to this country the right of way for a canal across Nicaragua, and the right to establish naval bases on the Gulf of Fonseca and Great and Little Corn Islands.

Both Costa Rica and Salvador objected to this treaty on the ground that Costa Rica had certain rights in the San Juan River which might be utilized in the route of an interoceanic canal, and Salvador claimed political rights with reference to the Gulf of Fonseca. The Gulf of Fonseca is surrounded by Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

Wants to be Fair to All.

Mr. Bryan made known that in negotiating with the Central American nations the United States was actuated by the most friendly feeling toward them and was anxious to complete the proposed arrangements with Nicaragua for a canal route across that country without ignoring the other Central American nations. He said that the United States was ready and willing at any time to buy options from Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras for naval bases. Mr. Bryan made it plain that in offering to buy these options the United States Government had no wish to attach anything like the Platt amendment to them.

Mr. Bryan was asked if he had told the Costa Rican Minister that he would negotiate a treaty with Costa Rica providing for purchasing an option on a naval base, and he made a prompt response.

"Yes," he said, "at the time this treaty was made with Nicaragua, we told Costa Rica that we would be glad to make a similar treaty with her for a canal option at any time. We also expressed a willingness to buy naval bases from Salvador and Honduras."

"Are you now doing that?" was the next question.

"No," answered Mr. Bryan, "we do not know as yet just what Costa Rica wants to do, but we are willing to buy an option from her."

To a question as to whether Salvador had objected to the naval base, Mr. Bryan said:

"Salvador protested against our buying from Nicaragua, but we are perfectly willing to buy naval bases from Salvador and Honduras at any time."

"The San Juan River route is the one sold by Nicaragua?"

"Our treaty does not confine us to that; it covers any route. When this treaty was made with Nicaragua, we told the representative of Costa Rica, and later it was put in a note, that we were prepared to enter into a similar arrangement with them."

It was suggested to Mr. Bryan that the impression existed that he had told the Central American representatives that he would make a treaty with them when the United States was ready to build a canal across Nicaragua.

"No, that was another matter," he explained. "In answer to their protest we said that whenever the canal was dug and there was any threatened interference with tehir rights we would take the matter up with them, but we told them we would purchase an option any time. It was in August that it was stated in the note. I simply repeated to them in the note what I stated verbally in the beginning.

"What they complained of was that digging this canal would affect them. If you examine the treaty you will find reference is made to the use of their land in making the canal, and I told them that whenever we had to do anything that affected their land we would, of course, take the matter up with them, but we were willing to purchase the option at once. It may have been that they misunderstood the proposition and thought it included the Platt Amendment, but we had no thought of that."

As a Wise Precaution.

Q.—Why buy this option? A.—I think it a wise precaution. Anybody who is interested in so large a business enterprise as our canal at Panama can afford to pay a small amount for this additional route.

Q.—Are you going through with that? A.—If they want to. You may say that we intended that they should understand that we were willing then and are willing now to make the same kind of a treaty with all—Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica. Salvador protested against our making a treaty with Nicaragua on the ground that this was a joint bay. We did not think it necessary to consult Salvador in regard to buying a naval base from Nicaragua, but we are willing to buy from all of them.

Q.—Has the tri-partite treaty been under consideration? A.—I do not know whether I understand to which document you refer; but we have considered all the claims Salvador has presented, and, while we do not concede her rights to object to what Nicaragua does, we are willing to treat her the same as Nicaragua; to buy a naval base from each one of them, so we would have the whole bay to choose from. We do not ask it of Salvador and Honduras, but are willing to buy of them also.

Q.—You speak of offering the same kind of treaties to the others. To whom do you refer as "we"? A.—When I say "we" I mean those who were inauthority at the time. They made no answer to our proposition, and it is possible it may have been due to the misunderstanding suggested—they "may" have thought that we included the Platt amendment. I cannot say, however, because I did not get the suggestion from a representative of the Government. It was suggested by some one outside.

Q.—Any protest as far as Costa Rica is concerned? A.—We have satisfied their objection with an amendment which they desired and which we were willing to make, although we did not deem it necessary, namely, that this should not be construed to impair any rights she had; they asked for it and we put it in.

Q.—You have no idea of the sum involved? A.—I told them we were willing to begin negotiations right now for an option. I am not prepared to discuss the price.

Costa Rica, which lies south of Nicaragua, is interested primarily in the possible use of the San Juan River as part of the proposed right of way for an interoceanic waterway across Nicaragua. The San Juan River connects Lake Nicaragua with the Caribbean Sea, and is the river boundary between the eastern portions of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Consequently Costa Rica's chief interest would be in the easter nterminus of the canal. On the other hand Honduras and Salvador are interested chiefly in the western trminus of the canal on Fonseca Bay and the proposed naval base on its shore.

Eight Seek Chicago Mayoralty.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Eight candidates for Mayor of Chicago today filed petitions to appear on the primary ballots on Feb. 23, when the party nominations are to be made. They were: Robert M. Sweitzer, County Clerk; Carter Harrison, Mayor; Thomas O'Dwyer, and Frank J. Wilson, on the Democratic ticket; Harry Olson, Chief Justice of the Municipal Court Jacob Hey, Alderman, and William Hale Thompson, on the Republican ticket; Harry Olson and Charles M. Thomson on the Progressive ticket.

PHONE TO PACIFIC FROM THE ATLANTIC

Continued from Page 1.

Moore of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and said:

"It appeals to the imagination to speak across the continent. It is a fine omen for the Exposition that the first thing it has done is to send its voice from sea to sea. I congratulate you on the prospects for a successful Exposition. I am confidently hoping to take part in it after the adjournment of Congress."

Next Mr. Wilson talked to Mr. Watson.

"I want to say to you, Mr. Watson," he said, "that I consider it an honor to be able to express my admiration for the inventive genius and scientific knowledge that have made this possible, and my pride that this vital cord should have been stretched across America, as a sample of our energy and our enterprise. I want to convey to you my personal congratulations, Sir."

"I thank you from the bottom of my heart, Mr. President," replied Mr. Watson. "I consider it a great honor to talk across the continent for the first time with the President of the United States."

President Talks to Bell.

Dr. Bell, who had heard all that passed between the President and Mr. Watson, was then introduced by wire to the President. He said:

"I am glad to have the opportunity of talking to you, Mr. President, over the first transcontinental telephone line."

"I am very much obliged to you," said Mr. Wilson. "I want to congratulate you very warmly on this notable consummation of your long labors and remarkable achievements. I think this will be remembered as a memorable day. I convey to you my warm congratulations."

Dr. Bell thanked the President but said that the telephone system of the United States was the product of a great many minds and not of one alone, in answer to which the President said: "But there has been one leading mind."

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Vail then exchanged greetings, and after that everyone invited to thecelebration had an opportunity to talk and hear across the continent.

The telephone line used across the continent yesterday will be opened for commercial purposes on March 1. It was announced that the charge for a telephone conversation between New York and San Francisco would be $20.70 for the first three minutes, and $6.75 for each minute thereafter. When one man in New York talks to a man in San Francisco $2,000,000 worth of apparatus will be tied up and cannot be used for the duration of the conversation for any other purpose. It is expected that, in normal conditions, it will require about ten minutes to put a call "through" across the continent.

In the line there are two physical and one phantom circuits and in each physical circuit there are two wires and 6,800 miles of hard drawn copper wire. There are 870 pounds of copper wire in each circuit mile and 2,060 tons in the entire line. The line crosses thirteen States and passes through Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha, Chicago, and Buffalo, with a branch that runs through Pittsburgh, Washington, and Philadelphia. In the main line there are 130,000 poles.

Among those present at the demonstration in New York were Col. George W. Goethals, City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, William A. Marble, Francis L. Hine, H. G. S. Noble, George F. Baker, Newcomb Carlton, Clarance H. Mackay, Jacob H. Schiff, A. Barton Hepburn, Benjamin Strong, Jr., and Albert H. Wiggin.

J. P. Morgan was with Mr. Vail at his home on Jekyl Island.

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Quality Not Premiums
Quality Not Premiums
Cigarettes
You smoke one package of Camel Cigarettes and you'll know why Turkish and Domestic tobaccos expertly blended make a more pleasing smoke than either kind smoked straight. The cost of the choice quality tobaccos in Camels prohibits the giving of premiums or coupons. There's no tongue-sting nor unpleasant, cigaretty after-taste with Camels.
20 for 10 cents and you can't buy a more delightful cigarette.
If your dealer can't supply you, send 10c for one package or $1.00 for a carton of ten packages (200 cigarettes), sent postage prepaid. If after smoking one package you are not delighted with CAMELS, return the other nine packages and we will refund your dollar and postage.
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Winston-Salem, N. C.

MONSTER PROTEST ON LITERACY TEST

Big Meeting at Cooper Union Denounces Smith-Burnett Immigration Bill.

MEMORIAL SENT TO WILSON

Speakers Assail Measure as Un-American and Inhuman—3,000 Persons Turned Away.

The mass meeting in Cooper Union last night to protest against the Smith-Burnett immigration bill drew such a big crowd that the police ordered the doors closed shortly after 8 o'clock and turned away some 3,000 persons, who heard speakers at various points in Cooper Square. Besides a dozen speakers, most of whom characterized the measure as un-American, inhuman, and bad economics for this country, Bishop Greer, Seth Low, and Louis D. Bradeis and others wrote letters giving their personal reasons for condemning the effort to put into effect a literacy test as the merit of admission.

A memorial, which was unanimously adopted, was telegraphed to President Wilson by Leon Sanders, who presided at the meeting. The memorial read:

The Smith-Burnett Immigratoin bill, which is now under consideration by his Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, seeks to exclude from admission to this country immigrants of a class which has in the past materially contributed to the prosperity of our nation by imposing unreal tests which furnish no means of determining their character, ability, or fitness.

The most prominent feature of this measure, which is, in its entirety un-American and inhuman, is the much discussed "literary test," which has been ascribed, even by those who advocate its enactment, as an arbitrary provision, calculated to shut out large numbers of immigrants, not because they possess qualities which render them undesirable, but merely because they come here from countries which have deprived them of opportunities to learn and to become educated.

The illiterate immigrants who came here in the past from Eastern and Southern Europe, and against whom this measure is directed, have built up by their muscle and their brawn the desolate sections of our glorious country. They have reclaimed our deserted farms; they have erected our buildings; they have constucted our far-reaching railroads; they have produced out of the bowels of the earth the coal, iron, and copper which we require and use to make possible the commercial prosperity of our Republic. They have bade large and thriving cities out of small and dormant towns; they have opened up the vast hinterland of the United States, and sown there the seed which will develop that part of our country, so that it will thrive and prosper to our national advantage.

The literacy test, if adopted a quarter of a century ago, would have proved detrimental to the best interests of quarter of a century ago, would have proved detrimental to the best interests of this country, and would have retarded its progress by preventing the coming of those desirable immigrants who have developed our great resources and established many of our great industries.

Would Be a Step Backward.

To permit the adoption of such a test would be encouraging this country to take a long step backward, which would be very difficult, if not impossible, to retrace.

We, who live in the City of New York and who have had an opportunity to observe the untiring efforts of those immigrants to obtain here that education which was denied to them in the countries of their birth, and we, who are acquainted particularly with the manner in which the children of those imigrants avail themselves of all those educational opportunities which are afforded them here, vigorously protest against the imposition of a literacy requirement.

The bill contains a great many other unwise and vicious provisions, particularly that which calls for the exclusion of "persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority," a vague and superfluous provision which is most difficult of proper enforcement.

We hold that existing law, which prohibits the admission of criminals, paupers, immoral persons, and those who are afflicted with contagious diseases, is sufficient, if wisely administered, to exclude all those immigrants who are unfit to be associated with us, and who might prove a detriment to our beloved country, and, therefore, we, the citizens of the City of New York, in meeting assembled in the historic halls of Cooper Union, have

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be forwarded forthwith to his Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, with our earnest request and prayer that he veto the Smith-Burnett bill. We have further

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be sent to every Senator and Representative in Congress, with the object in view of securing an end to restrictive immigration legislation similar to that contained in the bill which is now under consideration by the President.

The Rev. Dr. H. Nasliansky, rabbi of the People's Synagogue of the Educational Alliance, said that the bill would keep out the real worker and let in the educated idler. He said:

"It is a shame t hat we must find it necessary to fight for the maintenance of a principle that has made America great—the extending of a friendly hand to the peoples of all nations who are able to pass the requirements of our immigration laws, and who have helped to develop the country. This measure would exclude the real worker and admit the undesirable idler because he has a little education."

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Two resolutions introduced by Assemblymen Perlman and Cotillo of New York would appeal to the President in the name of the State of New York to veto the immigration bill containing the literacy part. Both were put on the calendar for debate tomorrow, haste being urged because President Wilson is expected to take actoin this week. The conclusion of the Perlman resolution reads:

Resolved, by this Assembly of the State of New York, That the Smith-Burrett Bill is detrimental to the welfare of the United States; that it destroys the spirit of American equality; that the bill unjustly inflicts a penalty upon persons who desire to acquire education and learning, but who were denied an opportunity to do so by the Governments of their native lands; that the said bill denies admission to aliens who seek freedom from religious persecution because they must prove beyond a doubt that they seek admission solely because of such persecution.

The Catillo resolution delares the bill tends to discourage the "impending wave of prosperity" and tends to build up a literary aristocracy.

DELAYS IMMIGRATION BILL.

President Will Take No Action on the Measure Till Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President Wilson will take no action on the Immigration bill, now before him for his signature or veto, before Wednesday, when he will discuss the question with Chairman Burnett of the House Immigration Committee. Unless he acts one way or the other before Thursday midnight the bill will become law automatically.

Representative Burnett favors the bill, and is understood to believe that in case of a veto it can be passed over the veto in both the Senate and House.

Despite this, it is still generally expected that the President will veto the bill because of the literacy test featur.

TAKES UP STRIKE SHOOTING.

Bills Before Jersey Legislature Call for Roosevelt Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—The attention of the Legislature was directed tonight to the situation at Roosevelt, Middlesex County, where two strikers were shot to death and a score or more of others were wounded by Deputy Sheriffs brought there from Newark. Judge William N. Runyon of Passaic, Republican floor leader of the House, and Assemblyman Arthur A. Quinn of the county in question, each introduced a resolution calling for an investigation. Mr. Quinn, who is also President of the State Federation of Labor, introduced a bill to prohibit the importation of men to serve as Deputy Sheriffs from one county to another.

Both of the resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Runyon measure calls for a committee of five, to be named by the Speaker, to investigate the situation and report to this session whether the county officials performed their duties in a proper manner and whether legislation is needed to prevent recurrence of the trouble. The Quinn resolution provides for a committee of five to inquire into the wage question.

Stone Pile for Wife Deserters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Pancoast of Camden County introduced in the Legislature tonight what he calls the "Stone Pile act." It provides for the purchase by the State of a quarry, to which husbands who desert or fail to support their wives shall be sentenced. For cracking stone each man will receive 50 cents a day, this sum to be paid to the family of the prisoner.

Fit for a King!
Our Dollar Dinner!
Wednesday—"Favor Night."
5th Avenue Restaurant
The Dollar Dinner With Wine
Also a la Carte
ENTRANCE 24th ST.

$2,500,000 BUILDING NEAR P. R. R. STATION

21-Story Business Structure to be Erected in Eighth Avenue at Thirty-third Street.

FIRST BIG PROJECT IN ZONE

Realty Men Have Long Been Expecting Commercial Boom There—A. D. Russell the Operator.

A twenty-one-story commercial building, to cost $2,500,000, is to be erected covering the entire block front on the west side of Eighth Avenue between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets. It will have a frontage on the avenue of 197.6 feet and extend 120 feet on each street. The Thirty-third Street side will be opposite the new Post Office.

The building will be erected by Archibald D. Russell, owner of the property. The plans, it was ascertained yesterday, have been completed by the architect, Edward L. Larkin, and will be filed in the Building Bureau this week. It is expected that work on this mammoth structure will begin early in the Spring.

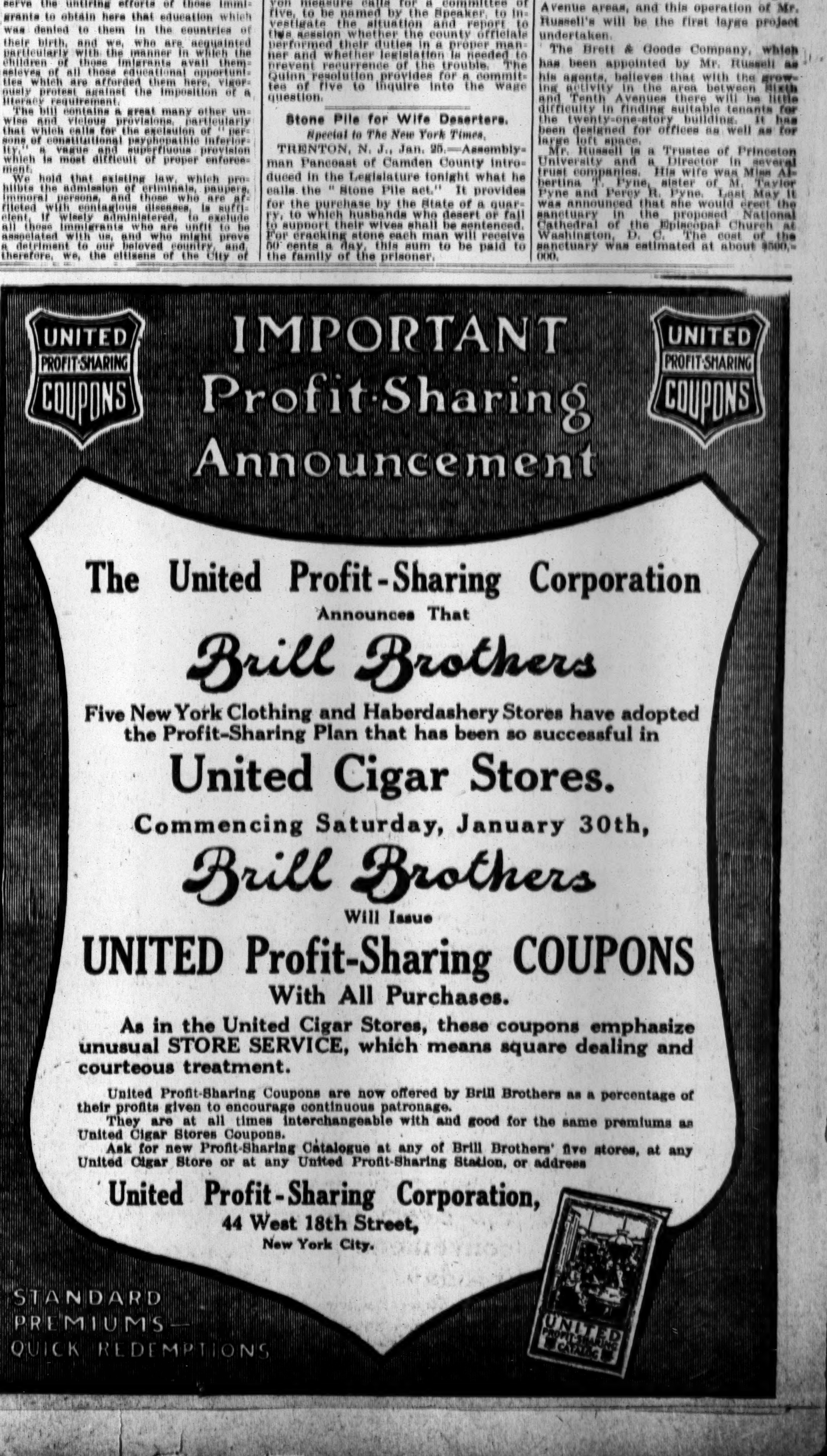
The greater part of the Eighth Avenue block is now covered by the old Haeger storage warehouse. In the rear are a few old houses, which will also be torn down. The property is estimated by realty experts to be worth close to $1,000,000.

Ever since the opening of the Pennsylvania Station business men, realty owners, and the Pennsylvania officials have been anxiously awaiting the time when large commercial interests or builders would erect high-class modern structures in the Pennsylvania zone.

It was confidently predicted that a business boom would appear in Seventh Avenue, but nothing was done on an extensive scale in the Seventh or Eighth Avenue areas, and this operation of Mr. Russell's will be the first large project undertaken.

The Brett & Goode Company, which has been appointed by Mr. Russell as his agents, believes that with the growing activity in the area between Sixth and Tenth Avenues there will be little difficulty in finding suitable tenants for the twenty-one-story building. It has been designed for offices as well as for large loft space.

Mr. Russell is a Trustee of Princeton University and a Director in several trust companies. His wife was Miss Albertina T. Pyne, sister of M. Taylor Pyne and Percy R. Pyne. Last May it was announced that she would erect the sanctuary in the proposed National Cathedral of the Episcopal Church at Washington, D. C. The cost of the sanctuary was estimated at about $500,000.



IMPORTANT
Profit-Sharing
Announcement
The United Profit-Sharing Corporation
Announces That
Brill Brothers
Five New York Clothing and Haberdashery Stores have adopted the Profit-Sharing Plan that has been so successful in
United Cigar Stores.
Commencing Saturday, January 30th,
Brill Brothers
Will Issue
UNITED Profit-Sharing COUPONS
With All Purchases.
As in the United Cigar Stores, these coupons emphasize unusual STORE SERVICE, which means square dealing and courteous treatment.
United Profit-Sharing Coupons are now offered by Brill Brothers as a percentage of their profits given to encourage continuous patronage.
They are at all times interchangeable with and good for the same premiums as United Cigar Stores Coupons.
Ask for new Profit-Sharing Catalogue at any of Brill Brothers' five stores, at any United Cigar Store or at any United Profit-Sharing Station, or address
United Profit-Sharing Corporation,
44 West 18th Street,
New York City.
STANDARD PREMIUMS—QUICK REDEMPTIONS

UNITED PROFIT-SHARING COUPONS
UNITED PROFIT-SHARING COUPONS
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BRYAN COMPLAINS OF MEXICAN DECREE

Carranza's New Land Order Said by Foreigners to be Confiscatory.

MORE FIGHTING IMMINENT

Zapata Reports Recapture of Puebla —Communication with the Capital Cut Off.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The United States today made representations to Gen. Venustiano Carranza's de facto Government against the application to foreigners of the Agrarian decree recently issued by him, dealing with sales and transfers of lands and concerning concessions and land grants. The full text of the decree reached the State Department today from Consul General Canada at Vera Cruz. Foreigners having interests affected by the decree regard it as a measure of confiscation of their properties.

The decree provides that all sales of lands granted by Jefes Politicos, (Mayors) and other local authorities in Mexico that have not ben granted in accordance with the Mexican act of June 25, 1856, shall be considered null and void. It also provides that all concessions, adjustments, and grants by Federal authority since Dec. 1, 1876, that have not been issued in conformity with the law of 1876 shall be considered null and void. There is also a provision in the agrarian decree that when any community decides that land adjacent to its limits is necessary for the welfare of the community it can appropriate the land, the owner of the property having the right to make an appeal to the courts. If the courts decide that the claim is just, then the claimant may seek reparation from the Government.

In the preamble of the decree Gen. Carranza says that it is put forth because "of the probable necessity of restoring to the people the land of which they have been despoiled, as an act of elementary justice, and as the officially effective form of cementing peace and establishing the welfare and betterment of our poor, without clashing with the interests of the persons now holding the estates in question."

There is accumulating evidence that military movements on an important scale are being undertaken in Mexico that will soon bring on a clash of considerable proportions between the Carranzista and Villista elements. One evidence of this is the interruption of train communication out of Mexico City and breaks in train service in other sections of the country. Washington has had no direct communication with Mexico City since Saturday. The last message to the State Department from the capital, filed at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon and received today, said that "about all of the Villista troops and employes of the National Railways have left for the north. Communication by rail with the north is suspended, and there is very little rolling-stock left and scarcely any fuel."

The message sent at that time said that the Zapatistas reported that the siege of Puebla was "progressing very favorable for them." The status of Puebla is in doubt. Señor Arredondo, the Carranza agent here, insists that Gen. Obregon is still in control there, and is extending his lines. Señor Llorente, the Villista agent here, says he has received from Gen. Tomas Ornelas, the Convention's military Governor of Juarez, "official confirmation" of the recapture of Puebla by the Zapata forces.

The Carranza agency today issued this statement:

"Vera Cruz reports that the steamer Progreso arrived yesterday from the south with 800 Yaquis, who started immediately to join Gen. Obregon at Puebla. El Paso reports that Gen. Dieguez and Gen. Murquia took Guadalajara yesterday after severe fighting for several days. The Villa troops were commanded by Gen. Julian Medina. The general offices of the Mexican Central Railroad were moved yesterday to Aguascalientes and later will be brought to Torreon. Arturo Elias, Huerta's former Consul General in the United States, is here claiming to represent a peace movement among Cientifico followers to obtain permission for all former Federals and cientificos to return to Mexico."

The dispatch of Jan. 22 to the State Department from Mexico City says that the convention continues its daily sessions, and that it has spent much time on unimportant matters, but has approved the plan of Government as far as Article 7. The plan thus far approved makes the Cabinet Ministers individually and collectively responsible to the convention for their conduct. "It is said," continued the dispatch, "that much strong feeling has been exhibited in several of the convention's debates."

A dispatch from Consul Letcher at Chihuahua City said that the supply of unskilled labor in his district was insufficient to meet the needs of the various American enterprises, and that this condition had forced the mines and smelters to reduce work by one-half. He also reported that there had been no evidence of the destitution reported in other parts of Mexico, and that the Chihuahua district had been entirely free of distress caused by lack of food and clothing. Consul Letcher said:

"There is no truth in the report recently published that the authorities have employed extraordinary measures for giving work to the people. American operators are said to be practically the only employers of labor on a large scale in the Chihuahua district at present."

A plea that American be advised against going to Manzanillo came today from the Consul at that place. He reported that business and economic conditions in that section were such that it was not advisable for any one to come there with the expectation of finding work. Despite the unfavorable outlook, he said, people from the United States were arriving on every steamer that reached Manzanillo.

The State Department has been notified that thieves, calling themselves followers of Zapata, have attacked an American ranch near Mexico City, one of the thieves having been killed and another wounded. After attacking this ranch the survivors of the band fled, but abandoned a lot of loot they had stolen from other places.

SILLIMAN FINDS GARZA CORDIAL

Provisional President Wants Friendly Relations with Washington.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 23, (via El Paso,) Jan. 25.—Today John R. Silliman, special agent of President Wilson, had a conference with Provisional President Gonzalez Garza. The conference was cordial and very satisfactory. This was told by Mr. Silliman himself to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent.

Some days ago Col. Castillo Tapia, a delegate to the convention, made a speech at a session of the Assembly attacking President Wilson with some harshness and attributing to him Machiavellian methods. Then Gonzalez Garza, who was then nothing more than President of the convention, made a vigorous speech defending President Wilson and denying the charges of Castillo Tapia.

At the conference this morning Mr. Silliman thanked President Gonzalez Garza for his attitude on that occasion. In the course of the conversation the Provisional President reiterated to Mr. Silliman his desire to bring together the contending factions in Mexico. The conversation lasted nearly an hour.

President Gonzalez Garza also expressed his desire to cultivate cordial relations with the United States.

New Cut in Cable Rates to Cuba.

The Commercial Cable Company announces a further immediate reduction in the rate for deferred plain language cablegrams from 5 cents per word to 4 cents per word between New York City and Havana, and from 9 cents per word to 8 cents per word to all other places in Cuba.

TWO WILLS SPLIT A FAMILY.

Nurse Says Wife Struck Aged Doctor in Suit Over His Estate.

The first of two contests for possession of the $80,000 estate of Dr. James Neil, a physician of Harlem, was decided by Surrogate Fowler yesterday when he refused to probate the second will, dated March 21, 1914. The doctor's signature on this instrument was severed by a pencil sharpener by Richard L. Phillips of 60 Broadway, the lawyer who drew it up. Under its provisions the estate was divided equally between the widow, Mrs. Jeannette Neil, and Miss Violet and Albert Neil, the testator's daughter and son. The widow contested this will.

There is a prior will, dated March 11, 1912, which bequeathes the entire estate to the widow. This has been offered for probate by Mrs. Neil, but objections to it have been filed, and it will be contested by six children, three by a former marriage of the testator, and three by the present Mrs. Neil.

The contest over the second will lasted three days. Mr. Phillips testified that he drew up the instrument under the instructions of Dr. Neil, whom he thought was influenced by his second wife, who was many years younger than the doctor. Lawyer Phillips said that there was a dispute in the Neil household about the second will, and following this, the doctor demanded the return of the will, which the lawyer refused.

"It's all off," was the doctor's exclamation in regard to the will, according to Lawyer Phillips. After this, the lawyer said, he took the instrument to his office and, after thinking the matter over, took a pencil sharpener and slashed the signature of the physician. He thought that he thus canceled the will, the lawyer testified.

Miss Annie McDonald, a nurse in the Neil household, testified to witnessing the signing of the instrument by the doctor. She said that there was harmony in the Neil household prior to the making of the instrument, but that thereafter there was dissension and constant "rows" between the doctor and Mrs. Neil. Miss McDonald testified that the will was made while Mrs. Neil was ill in a hospital. The witness said that after Mrs. Neil had returned from the hospital, she struck the doctor in the face, knocking him down.

Under cross-examination by Attorney Charles E. Blandy of the firm of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman for the widow, Miss McDonald testified that her instructions from Mrs. Neil were to turn all the doctor's mail over to Mrs. Neil without any question. Miss McDonald denied that she had ever withheld any of the letters addressed to the docter by Mrs. Niel while Mrs. Neil was in the hospital.

Miss McDonald then testified that on another occasion when Mrs. Neil had struck the aged physician in the face he exclaimed:

"Don't strike me. Don't you remember that you broke my teeth the last time-"

PENNY LUNCHES IN SCHOOLS

Mrs. W. R. Hearst and Others Argue in Favor of Appropriation.

Mrs. William Randolph Hearst appeared before the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen yesterday and spoke in favor of the resolution of Alderman Henry H. Curran to appropriate $26,500 in special revenue bonds for the equipment of kitchens in fifty-three public schools so that penny lunches for the students can be provided on the premises.

Mrs. Hearst told the committee that she had found the penny lunches now served in several of the schools were much superior to the lunches provided in the penny lunch rooms in the vicinity of school houses. She also pointed out that the establishment of such lunches in the school houses did not prevent the children from buying their lunches elsewhere if they pleased.

Superintendent Maxwell favored the issue of bonds, as did Miss Florence Guernsey, President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, who sent a letter, and Miss Grace Strachan, District Superintendent of the Board of Education.

SLAYER PRAYS IN COURT.

Perry Asks Spirit of Wife He Killed to Appear to Save Him.

William Perry, a negro, who is on trial for killing his wife, Elinora, on Sept. 17, in West 134th Street, in a fit of jealousy, prayed for twenty minutes yesterday in Judge Nott's part of General Sessions for the spirit of his wife to appear in court and proclaim his innocence.

"She is dead," Perry said, "but her spirit is still alive. I have seen her spirit and her spirit told me that if I wanted her all I would have to do would be recite the Twenty-third Psalm and she would come to me."

"If you were allowed to pray in court do you think your wife's spirit would keep her word?" asked Frederick Ware, Perry's counsel.

Perry answered "Yes," and Judge Nott allowed him to pray.

"O Lord, send down the spirit of Nora and persuade the District Attorney that I am innocent," Perry began.

After he had prayed for twenty minutes the prisoner recited the Twenty-third Psalm and concluded by crying out, "Nora, Nora, Nora." Perry's defense is insanity.

HAEFFNERS PLEAD GUILTY.

Court to Investigate Case of Parents Who Abandoned Children.

Mr. and Mrs. George Frederick Haeffner, who abandoned their four children, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions to two indictments against each of them. Judge Rosalsky had them sent to the Tombs pending an investigation of the case by Probation Officer Kimball and Assistant Supt. Moore of the Children's Society.

Henry M. Hirsch, whom Judge Rosalsky assigned to defend the Haeffners, will ask to have an alienist examine Mrs. Haeffner. Mr. Hirsch said that many of the facts in the case led him to believe that she was mentally deficient.

"Even now," he said, "she does not seem to realize the seriousness of the charge against her, which has a maximum penalty of seven years' imprisonment."

SUFFRAGE SHOP SPEAKERS.

Programme for Week Includes Prominent Men and Women.

Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, and Josephine Roche, a policewoman of Denver, were the speakers at the Suffrage Shop, 663 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The speakers for this afternoon will be Roger Foster, Secretary of the Democratic Club; Mary Van Kleeck, and Benjamin Marsh.

Tomorrow afternoon Thomas F. Chadbourne and Josephine Preston Peabody will be the speakers. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Mabel Lee, a Chinese student at Barnard College, will speak on Thursday, and on Friday afternoon W. Bourke Cochran and Janet Beecher are scheduled to speak. Saturday afternoon will be devoted to one-minute talks by prominent men and women on "Why I Am a Suffragist."

Physician's Office From $360 a year up. Every modern convenience. See it today.

Times Building,
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Rental Agent Room 406.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

WAR ZONE CONSULS ONLY SUSPENDED

So Suggests American Reply to German Note on Canceling of Belgian Exequaturs.

AVOIDS LEGALITY QUESTION

Ticklish Point of Sovereignty Also Shunned—Whitlock and Consuls in Inland Towns Stay.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Secretary Bryan made public today the text of the German Government's notification of its cancellation of the exequaturs, granted by the Belgian Government to foreign consular representatives, and the reply of the United States to Germany's action.

This correspondence does not close the incident but only makes it plain that the United States recognizes at this time discontinuance of consular officials in the war zone of Belgium during the conflict without raising at this time the question of the right of Germany to cancel the exequaturs which were issued originally by the Belgian Government.

The language of the American note indicates that this Government holds the exequaturs to have been suspended and not "expired," as characterized in the German communication. This construction is in accord with similar phraseology used by the United States on previous occasions. The question of present sovereignty in Belgium is left open.

The Belgian Government has already protested against the steps taken by Germany in annulling the exequaturs. The contention of the Belgian Government is that the issuance as well as the cancellation of an exequatur are acts that imply the sovereignty of the State from which they emanate, and that recognition of the right of Germany at this time to cancel exequaturs would be unfriendly to Belgium. The position of the Belgian Government had been that a power, in military occupation of a territory, enjoys a de facto possession, which cannot be transformed, so far as its relations with neutral States are concerned, into a state of sovereignty. Such a change, it holds, could only become lawful by the consummation of a treaty of peace, determining the status of the occupied territory. It is understood that the British and other allied governments are backing up Belgium in this contention.

The United States Government, in its reply to the German note, indicates that while it does not object at this time to the German refusal to permit Consular officers to perform their duties in the fighting zone, it expects that American Consular officers in places outside of the area of fighting will be permitted to exercise their functions as proposed in the German note.

At present the only Consulate suspended is the one at Ghent. Consul General Diederich at Antwerp has already been recognized by the German Government, and the American note asks whether the Consuls at Liége and Brussels, the only other places where neutral Consuls are permitted by the German military authorities to do business, are personally satisfactory to the local authorities.

No reference was made in the German note or the American reply to the status of diplomatic officers. Brand Whitlock, the American Minister, will continue at Brussels, where he is in active charge of Belgian relief work.

Text of German Note.

Here is the text of the note from the German Foreign Office, dated Nov. 30, and translated by Ambassador Gerard:

> Now that the German has occupied various portions of enemy countries, the German Government considers the exequaturs of the Consuls, formerly permitted to act in such districts, to have expired.
>
> The Imperial Government would, however, be disposed to consider favorably any wishes of allied and neutral countries, respecting the establishment of consular offices in the districts in question, excepting, of course, those districts where military operations are still in course.
>
> In Belgium consular activities in the provinces of East and West Flanders would accordingly not be permitted at present. With regard to the other parts of Belgium, consular officers would be permitted to act for the present in Brussels, Antwerp, and Liége, but not at other points.
>
> The Imperial Government would not consider the issuance of formal exequaturs advisable; to consular officers, whose names are communicated to the foreign office would simply be granted temporary recognition to enable them to act in their official capacity under reserve of the usual investigations respecting their records.
>
> In view of the peculiar circumstances contingent on military occupation, the Imperial Government would be grateful if only such persons should be nominated as are assuredly friendly to Germany or have at least neutral convictions.
>
> In bringing the above to the attention of the Embassy, the Foreign Office has the honor respectfully to request that the American Government may be notified in the above sense. As the Embassy is aware, the German Government has already recognized Consul General Diederich at Antwerp, assuming this to be the wish of the American Government.

This Government's Reply.

Here is the text of the American reply which was sent on Dec. 21 to Ambassador Gerard:

> Since consular officers are commercial and not political agents of a Government, and permission for them to act within certain districts depends upon the authority which is in control of those districts, without regard to the question of legal right, and further since the fact that the consular districts referred to in the memorandum of the German Government, are within territory occupied by the German military forces, this Government is not disposed at this time to raise the question of right of the German Government to suspend the exequaturs of United States consular officers within the districts occupied and subject to military jurisdiction.
>
> This Government takes note that all the districts in Belgium occupied by the German Army, excepting Brussels, Liége, and Antwerp, are considered by the German Government to be within the sphere of military operations, and that in those districts other than the ones named, the German Government will not permit consular officers to perform their duties.
>
> In the circumstances this Government assumes that the German Government will not object to United consular officers, now stationed at Brussels, Liége, Antwerp, and other places similarly situated, exercising their functions, an dtalt if the authorities in control of those cities have objection on personal grounds to any of such officers actin, this Government will be notified forthwith of such objection.

EX-MODEL SUES FOR $53,000

Yvette de Von Alleges A. A. Cuneo Promised to Marry Her.

Yvette de Von, whose mother was an Italian and whose father was French, sued Andrea A. Cuneo, formerly a private banker, in the Supreme Court yesterday for $50,000 for breach of promise and for $3,000 which she said he had obtained from her. Miss de Von is 21 years old. Prior to 1911 she was an artists' model and was the main support of an invalid mother, who has since died. Her complaint against Mr. Cuneo says that in New Orleans in May, 1911, he promised to marry her, representing himself as a bachelor, when he was in fact a married man

John Reilly, Miss de Von's lawyer, said yesterday that after the promise to marry her had been made Mr. Cuneo sent Miss de Von to Florence to study for the stage. She was a pupil there of Prof. Rizzio, who was a member of Eleanor Duse's company. Later, Miss de Von was to be finished by playing for a period in the same company.

She returned to this country before her course of study was completed and lived at the Park Avenue Hotel. While she was there, Mr. Reilly said, Mr. Cuneo sought to induce her to deliver to him about 1,000 love letters he had written her. She refused, and later a friend of Mr. Cuneo called upon her and she agreed to deliver the letters and to sign a statement exonerating Mr. Cuneo on the payment of $3,000.

The agreement was made on July 18, 1913, and the money paid. Later, Mr. Cuneo resumed his friendship with her, Mr. Reilly said, and induced her to give him the $3,000 on the plea of taking care of it for her. She said he never returned it. Mr. Cuneo was a private banker, but met with financial difficulties. He is the President of a macaroni concern that is now importing macaroni, and he is also interested in the business of importing olive oil. He lives in Scarsdale with his wife and children. Mrs. Cuneo is widely known in Westchester County society. Questioned about the suit last night, Mr. Cuneo said that he had no reply to make to it at this time.

"I am going to keep quiet for the present," he said.

Oppose Renaming Forest Park.

The Aldermanic Committee on Thoroughfares held a hearing yesterday on the resolution of Alderman Moore to change the name of Forest Park, Queens, to Woodruff Park, in memory of the late Timothy L. Woodruff. Park Commissioner John E. Weier of Queens, Alderman Kochendorfer, and Elijah R. Kennedy of Brooklyn opposed the change. Commissioner Weier suggested that a fountain or memorial in the park would serve the purpose. No one was present to favor changing the name.

Capt. Lambert Has Pocket Picked.

Capt. Harry Lambert, formerly of the British Army and now directing the making of a series of motion-picture films of the New York police to be exhibited at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, had his pocket picked, losing $80, as he walked from the Criminal Court Building to Police Headquarters yesterday with Lieut. Funston. He was on his way to direct the taking of a picture of Commissioner Woods in his office.

Bills for Purchases made from now until February First, will not be rendered until March First.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

More of the New Spring Styles are now being shown for the first time today.

Tailleur Suits for street and afternoon—hand-made throughout; introducing the new shades and materials that Paris is sponsoring for the new season.

Charming Gowns and Dresses—Interpreting the newest ideas from Callot, Drecoll, Cheruit, Premet, Worth, Lanvin, Jenny, Beer and other designers of equal note—styles selected with the same idea of good taste and refinement for which the fashions of this establishment are noted; also introducing—

Robes Tailleur—Paris has decreed that these one-piece frocks shall be quite the *smart thing* for early Spring—of gros de Londres, silk-gabardine, silk-serge and smart cloth fabrics, hand tailored throughout.

Winter Apparel—To Be Closed Out

$95 to $145 Reception & Calling Gowns—$55
Of silk, faille, velvet—the last of many high-class lines.

$125 to $175 Fur-trimmed Wraps—$65 & $95
Conservative and high shades, for afternoon or evening.

$225 to $275 Fur-trimmed Wraps at $145 to $175

$175 to $500 Fur Coats—$95, $150, $195, $295
Of Baltic Seal, Hudson Seal and Caracul, plain or trimmed.

$95 to $295 Fur Sets—$50, $75, $195
Including fashionable Furs such as Fox, Skunk, etc.

$65 to $125 Fur-trimmed Suits—$25 & $45

G. H. CURTISS LOSES HYDROAERO PATENT

Albert S. Janin, a Poor Staten Islander, Declared to Have Prior Claim.

SEES RICHES IN ROYALTIES

Order for 200 Planes from a European Belligerent Offered in America.

The Board of Examiners of the Patent Office decided that the man who made the hydroaeroplane possible was not Glenn H. Curtiss, but Albert S. Janin, a poor cabinet maker of Staten Island.

In 1910 Mr. Curtiss began testing a canoe device to carry the planes on the water till the momentum necessary to lift them was obtained, but it did not work.

In the controversy that followed the use of the present device, which consists mainly of outrigging to keep the planes on an even keel, it came out that Mr. Janin had really produced the device in 1909, about a year before Mr. Curtiss had failed to raise his machines at Hammondsport.

Thomas A. Hill, a lawyer, of 233 Broadway, took up Janin's claims and put them before the examiners of Interference of the Patent Office. Mr. Hill alleged that on July 3, 1910, Curtiss tried four times in vain to raise his plane from Lake Keuka; also that Curtiss admitted the failure. It was shown that drawings of the successful device now in use were made by Janin long before this date, and that he tried to build a machine to test it in operation, but couldn't get the money.

Mr. Curtiss contended that the device was his, and that it had failed at Lake Keuka because the motors were not strong enough to do their share of the work. In deciding against Mr. Janin the Examiners of Interference said:

> While he (Curtiss) was thus engaged Janin was sleeping on his rights, from which slumber he did not awake until after the achievements of Curtiss had been widely published.

Then the case was taken before the Board of Examiners, who found for Mr. Janin. Their opinion reads in part:

> He (Janin) is a poor man, evidently struggling for a sufficient income to meet his current living expenses. From what his witnesses testify, it is apparent that he was continuously striving to raise funds to develop his ideas, which were regarded by many as illusionary.

It also came out that Janin, in the years he was working on his water flyer, was the butt of many, who looked upon him as unbalanced by one idea.

Concerning the statements of Curtiss that his motors were not powerful enough, the Examiners said:

> An excuse of this kind for failure to make flights could probably be advanced in good faith by hundreds of inventors of aeroplanes, who have been seeking patents for the last forty or fifty years.

Mr. Hill said yesterday that Janin's success probably would make him wealthy; also that an order for 200 hydroaeroplanes is awaiting any manufacturer who can furnish security that they can be delivered. He said the order was from one of the belligerents in Europe, but did not know which.

"The Curtiss factory," he said, "can turn out about ten planes a week at a cost of about $7,000 each. But no matter who turns them out they will nave to pay a royalty to Mr. Janin."

A New Industrial City

MANUFACTURERS

A BUILDING'S FITNESS

How long are you going to fit your business to a building and suffer the inconveniences consequent thereto? You can reverse the order of things by fitting a building to your business and save money. Locating at our Industrial Terminal, right in New York City, may double your profits for next year.

Write 30 E. 42d St., New York.
Phone Murray Hill, 7505.

DEGNON TERMINAL
GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

WE Americans live more carefully these days. We have learned that moderation makes for efficiency and health and prosperity.

And thus the particular man *insists* upon a mild, mellow Whiskey, *everytime, everywhere—Wilson—Real Wilson —That's All!*

The Whiskey for which we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle.

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 309 Fifth Ave., N.Y. That's All!

MANCHESTER'S WIFE ALIEN

And Can't Serve as Executrix of Zimmerman Estate.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—The Duchess of Manchester learned today from Judge William Lueders of the Hamilton County Probate Court that she could not be appointed executrix of the estate of her father, the late Eugene Zimmerman. It was explained to her that in marrying the Duke of Manchester, a subject of Great Britain, she, too, became a subject of that kingdom, and therefore could not serve as executrix in this country.

It was announced by attorneys for the Duchess that Mr. Zimmerman's will would be probated tomorrow.

GIMBELS
Broadway and Thirty-third Street

Advance Bulletin Concerning
The February Furniture Sale
—*"With Initiative"*

Just as the woodsman, with unerring eye and the judgment born of long practice, picks out the straightest, soundest trees, so we, through our experts, have gone through the Furniture forests, in preparation for this February Sale, selecting only the best, and putting aside the unworthy.

To our knowledge of good Furniture we have added all the advantage to the public which comes from buying in QUANTITY.

A furniture trade paper, in speaking of GIMBEL purchases for this Sale, has this to say:

"The buyers for the New York, Philadelphia, and Milwaukee Stores of GIMBEL BROTHERS, who are all in Grand Rapids at the present time, probably represent the largest purchasing capacity of stores under a single ownership in the country."

Please note well these facts:

(1) We have bought more Furniture than ever before for a single Furniture Sale.
(2) Every piece of it is NEW—much of it made directly to our order under instructions given months in advance.
(3) We did not buy a single "job," factory surplus, or sample line for this Furniture Occasion. Consequently, we have not been forced to take undesirable patterns and broken lots, in order to get things we really wanted.
(4) By centering our efforts on what was really *desirable* and securing generous quantities, we shall be able to announce during the month—

The Most Extraordinary Offerings We Have Ever Recorded in a Furniture Sale

Emphasis will be laid:—

On some remarkable purchases of the beautiful and famous COWAN Furniture.

On the profusion of MODERATELY PRICED Furniture for Dining Room, Living Room, and Bedroom, in Jacobean, Sheraton, Colonial, and other favorite styles of the present day.

On the very unusual provision of BRASS BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, at exceedingly interesting prices.

—But it will not do to tell too much now. Much of the Furniture is now in place; more is coming in day by day, and *all* will be ready

On Thursday, January 28th
The First of the Three Days of Review
before the Sale formally opens on Monday, February 1st.

NOTE:—As usual, our entire Furniture Stock will be put into the Sale, at price-reductions running from $1 to $5 on every $10 expended.

4 Per Cent. Interest
Is Earned by Deposits in Our Interest Department
Payable Semi-Annually—Credited Monthly
GIMBEL BROTHERS, BANKERS
(Under the supervision of the Banking Department, State of New York.)
Main Floor, Rear Balcony

Clearing the Track For Inventory!

Stock-taking is due in five days—next Saturday night—and is absolutely certain to be on time.

Everything possible must get out of its way before then—and Men's Clothing is no exception. Therefore

Men's Suits and Overcoats
$21.50
That Were $35, $37.50, $40 and $45

Superbly made, especially to our order, of fine Foreign and American fabrics. Sizes 33 to 44.

Men's Silk-Lined Overcoats
$21.50
That Were $35 to $40

260 of these, mostly in Chesterfield model, velvet collar; finely hand-tailored. Also double-breasted, form-fitting Overcoats, quarter silk-lined, for young men.

Men's Finest Winter Overcoats
$37.50
That Were $50, $55 to $75

From merchant tailors; in Montagnac, Worumbo, Chinchillas, English and Scotch Cheviots, plain black, brown, gray and blue. 50 only.

Men's Fur-Lined Overcoats

With Persian Lamb Collar; Were $85,
$50

Otter or Persian Lamb Collar; Were $135,
$87.50

Fourth Floor

HIGH PRAISE OF VICK IN WILSON'S LETTER

President Calls Him "My Dear" and Says He's Distressed to Lose His Services.

SULLIVAN'S ABILITY DEFINED

Secretary White Says Dominicans "Can't Put Anything Over on Him."

Frank J. R. Mitchell, President of the Banco Nacional of Santo Domingo, continued his testimony yesterday at the Waldorf before Senator-elect James D. Phelan in the investigation of charges against James Mark Sullivan, United States Minister to the Dominican Republic. Mr. Mitchell said early Friday that if there had been an honest American Minister when the Banco Nacional was opened it would then have been the depositary of the customs funds. In the meantime W. W. Russell, Ministed at the time mentioned, had written asking that Mr. Mitchell be questioned as to his meaning.

"Do you intend to reflect on Mr. Russell's honesty?" asked Mr. Strong, counsel to Mr. Phelan.

"Idon't mean to say," said Mr. Mitchell, "that Mr. Russell is a thief, but if he had been a fair-minded man we would have been the depositary."

"His conduct," suggested Mr. Phelan, "may have been a question of judgment?"

"Perhaps," said Mr. Mitchell; "but when the National City Bank, with a bid calling for interest higher than the law allowed, got the $1,500,000 loan over our bid in 1913. I was told by a member of the Dominican Congress that Minister Russell had said it would suit the Washington Government better for the National City Bank to have it."

F. T. Shurman, Jr., trust clerk of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York fiscal agent for the Dominican Government, testified as to drafts that had been protested, the tendency being to show the Banco Nacional lacking in promptness. These matters were explained later by Mr. Mitchell.

Governor Not a Good Customer.

Mr. Mitchel said that the bank had been interested, with the approval of the State Department, in the sale of some arms to the Bordas Government. He also cast light on banking in the Dominican Republic. "No banker wants to lend money to the Government," he said. "When he does it, it is forced on him. When we made loans tho Government officials we usually had their claims for salary as security, but sometimes we made loans without any security at all."

Mr. Mitchell also submitted a Spanish translation of a letter from President Wilson to Mr. Vick, which he said had been published in Santo Domingo. As it used the familiar second person instead of the formal third in address, he submitted that it gave a wholly unwarranted impression of the cordial relations existing between the President and Mr. Vick.

When the translation was received in evidence, Mr. Vick said he did not want to use a personal letter to support his case, he felt that if the translation were read into the record the original should be also. In consequence he submitted the letter, which was written June 22, 1914, after the President had received Mr. Vick's resignation as Receiver General. It read:

President's Letter to Vick.

My Dear Vick: It distresses men that you feel obliged to resign your post in Santo Domingo, in which you have been doing such admirable work and where it made me feel so comfortable that you should be, but I do not feel that I have the right to hold you there if your health or Mrs. Vick's is suffering. I will take the matter under careful consideration and do whatever you want done.

May I not take this occasion to express to you my sincere admiration for the way in which you have handled a very difficult task.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

The letter and translation were then shown to R. C. Coen, a Dominican, and C. A. Butlin, an Englishman, who has lived twenty-seven years in Santo Domingo. Both said that the cordial tone of the original fully justified the Spanish translation.

R. C. Coen of 1,610 Amsterdam Avenue, a Dominican, employed in a tobacco house in New York, said that when the Bordas army was preparing to attack Puerto Plata he was in the office of Eliseo Grullon, Dominican Minister of Foreign Affairs, and saw Minister Sullivan throw his arm around Grullon's shoulder and heard him say, "Tell Bordas to go as far as he likes. I'm with you." Shortly afterward Puerto Plata was bombarded by a Bordas gunboat.

Mr. Coen further said that he had seen Minister Sullivan on a balcony of his house, where he could be plainly seen by passers-by, sitting in his shirt sleeves with a priest.

"Do you consider this an act of disrespect to the father?" asked Mr. Phelan.

"No," replied the witness; "each had a bottle in his hands."

"Do you know what was in the bottle?" asked Mr. Phelan.

"No," said Mr. Coen.

"Then," said Mr. Phelan, "it might have been lemonade or grape juice."

Tells of Davis's Threat.

Joseph P. Mulholland, a contractor of 220 West Forty-second Street, gave evidence regarding M. E. Davis, the contractor, who said last week that William C. Beer had told him that W. J. Bryan, Martin H. Glynn, and James A. Hamill must share in any of Mr. Beer's profits from affairs in Santo Domingo.

"I met Mr. Davis last Summer," said Mr. Mulholland, "and told him I was going to Santo Domingo to buy timber. Thereupon he said he had been one of a clique of five who had expected to get work down there. His part was to sell the Dominicans second-hand machinery as new.

"Later I saw him again, and mentioned the newspaper attacks on Minister Sullivan. 'I saw them, too,' said Davis, 'and if ever they start an investigation I'm going to get square with everybody from Bryan on down.' He mentioned Mr. Glynn and Mr. Hamill as among 'them,' and said he was going to connect them with the graft."

This was corroborated by Peter E. Ryan of 240 West Forty-second Street, who said he had heard part of the conversation.

John Campbell White, Minister Sullivan's immediate subordinate, who is a son of Henry White, former Ambassador to Italy and France, said many Americans thought Walker W. Vick was inclined to draw on his imagination. He said his own relations with Frank J. R. Mitchell had been pleasant, but not intimate.

"Did you ever have any business relations?" asked Mr. Strong.

"Well," said the witness, "I once bought a cocktail shaker from him."

Sullivan's Good Points.

When asked as to Minister Sullivan's fitness, Mr. White replied: "That depends on the point of view. In every other country the test of fitness is proved capacity after long work in foreign affairs. Mr. Sullivan, by that standard, had no previous experience. But according to the standard the American people have sanctioned for a hundred years he is eminently fit. He has strong character and the people down there can't put anything over on him. He also has Celtic tact."

Mr. Mitchell and William C. Beer will probably be the witnesses this after-

MORE STEVENSONANA SOLD.

Dispersal of Second Part of Autographs and Manuscripts Begun.

The sale of the second part of Robert Louis Stevenson's autograph letters and manuscripts, books, and relics was begun in the Anderson Galleries yesterday.

Gabriel Weis was the chief buyer. He paid $66 for a letter dated Brussels, July 25, 1872, in which Stevenson says that his French deserted him entirely when he had to address a Frenchman's "very pretty young wife." Mr. Weis also paid $64 for an unpublished letter, dated March 6, 1874; $62.50 for another unpublished letter written in October, 1874; $103 for forty canceled checks in the handwriting of Stevenson, and $101 for thirty-five similar checks; $50 for a letter dated Oct. 18, 1892, protesting against the taxation of the Samoans; $50 for another letter about the purchase of the Samoan Times by the Government, and $70 for a letter dated Vailima, March 19, 1894, to the wife of President Hans Schmidt in relation to purchasing rifles for protection in case of an attack on the Stevenson residence.

James F. Drake obtained for $62.50 an unpublished letter to Edmund Gosse, in which Stevenson speaks of his own illness.

A copy of the first Edinburgh edition of Burns's "Poems," with the autograph signature of Stevenson's father on one of its pages, went to F. T. Andrews for $50. Stevenson's copy of Hood's "Poems" brought $32.50.

The total for the session was $2,403. The sale will be continued today. No claim to any of the items dispersed yesterday was made by the wife of Lloyd Osbourne, Stevenson's stepson.

TO PROTECT LAND VALUES.

C. F. Noyes Offers Novel Suggestion for Building Height Regulation.

A novel suggestion was made yesterday by Charles F. Noyes, a real estate broker, who represents many realty owners in the downtown insurance district, on the subject of limiting the height of buildings. A final hearing on the proposed ordinance will be held tomorrow before the Aldermanic Committee at the City Hall.

Mr. Noyes is opposed to the limitation plan on the ground that many owners have purchased property at high rates with the expectation of future improvement by tall structures.

"In such streets as Cortlandt, William, Nassau, Maiden Lane, Church, Fulton, John, Pine, and Liberty, which are narrow thoroughfares from forty to sixty feet wide," said Mr. Noyes, "the proposed ordinance will limit buildings to eight or nine stories. This appears to me like confiscating land values, and if it is not the intention to inflict injury upon owners I would suggest a stipulation in the ordinance that where, before enactment, property has sold or is valued by competent appraisers at $50 per square foot, or $125,000 a lot, a building 150 feet high might be erected, or if the value was $75 per square foot a building 200 feet high might be erected.

"Such a provision would save many from financial loss and it would hardly work any hardship because property valued at these figures indicates that tall buildings in such a district are excellent paying investments if constructed along sound commercial lines. If the proposed ordinance is enacted, I feel that it will lessen values at prominent points, and this loss will not be made up in other contiguous sections."

COURT PRAISES PARSONS.

Justice Keogh Pays a Tribute to Late Counsel for Sugar Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Justice Martin J. Keogh adjourned the Supreme Court at White Plains today and paid a tribute to the memory of the late John E. Parsons, who was counsel of the Sugar Trust and a prominent member of the Westchester County Bar Association. Justice Keogh said:

"I cannot rightly adjourn this term of the Supreme Court without yielding to the impulse which fills me to place on record some reference to the death of John E. Parsons.

"Mr. Parsons lived in the Town of Rye, in this county, for a long time. He was affectionately attached to Westchester County, which he regarded as his home. The town of Rye is indebted to him for many unrecorded acts of generosity and most useful public service.

"His name was linked with all that was most potent and fruitful in our profession. His ideas were creative, his legal insight almost unerring. In his day he contended against legal giants, but none equaled him in lucidity and compactness in the statement of facts or in their persuasive presentation."

CHARGES AGAINST DR. ROOD.

Trenton Dentist Alleges State Examiner Conspired Against Him.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—Accompanying it with an affidavit making specific charges, Dr. Donald Wye Rupert of this city today filed with Prosecutor Devlin a complaint asking that Dr. Vernon D. Rood of Morristown, a member of the State Board of Registration and Examination in Dentistry, be prosecuted on a charge of conspiracy.

Dr. Rupert, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, declares that because of Dr. Rood's refusal to pass him as a dentist, he was compelled to work in an automobile tire plant, making less than $8 a week. In the complaint filed with the prosecutor, Dr. Rupert sets out:

That he was twice "flunked" by Dr. Rood, not because he was incompetent, but because Dr. Rood desired to allow an enemy of the petitioner to seek vengeance.

That it was only after his examination card was "switched" so that he used the card of a New York applicant, that the petitioner was enabled to pass the subjects examined by Dr. Rood.

SAVED FROM SINKING SHIP.

El Valle Here with Ten Men Rescued from Wrecked Schooner.

The Southern Pacific steamship El Valle arrived yesterday from Galveston bringing ten men rescued from the schooner Mary L. Baxter when she was in a sinking condition on Sunday about 80 miles north of Cape Hatteras.

Capt. Dodge said that he and his nine men sailed from Tampa for Baltimore on Jan. 14 and that all went well until Saturday night, when the schooner encountered a hurricane which carried away her masts and left her helpless to withstand the fury of the wind and sea.

After hanging on for their lives to stanchions until 3 P. M. the next day the steamship El Valle sighted the wreck and a lifeboat was lowered and rescued the exhausted crew.

STUDY BUILDING INSPECTION

Mayor's Committee Seeking Way to Simplify the Method.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday appointed a Committee on Multiplicity of Building Inspection. Allan Robinson is Chairman of the committee and Abram I. Elkus counsel. The other members are: Lawrence Veiller, Robert E. Simon, Peter J. Bradley, Alfred T. White, William H. Childs, and Rudolph P. Miller. In a letter to Mr. Robinson the Mayor said:

"There are two distinct opinions as to the best remedy for the situation, and I believe that such a committee as is proposed would serve a very useful purpose if it could bring together for full discussion the representatives of all those on both sides of the question. It is, of course, important and desirable that the committee should meet promptly and that a conclusion should be reached as early as possible."

EMPLOYER HAS RIGHT TO BAR UNION MEN

Supreme Court Declares Unconstitutional the "Coercion Law" of Kansas.

GIVES FREEDOM OF CHOICE

Applies Adage "It Takes Two to Make a Bargain"—This and Other States Affected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The constitutional right of employers to require employes to renounce their union affiliations as a condition of employment was sustained today by the Supreme Court in a decision in which the so-called Kansas coercion statute was declared unconstitutional. Associate Justice Day, joining a dissenting opinion with Justices Hughes and Holmes, asserted that he believed similar laws in thirteen other States and in Porto Rico fell by the decision.

Under the Kansas statute it was unlawful for any individual or corporation to coerce or influence any person to enter into an agreement not to join or remain a member of a labor organization as a condition of obtaining or continuing employment. The case today arose from the conviction of T. B. Coppage, a division Superintendent of the Frisco Railway system, for threatening A. R. Hedge, a switchman, with dismissal if he did not withdraw from the Switchmen's Union of North America.

The other laws which, according to Justice Day, are invalidated by today's opinion, are those of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Porto Rico.

Justice Pitney, in announcing the majority opinion, made it clear that he did not consider "actual coercion" as beyond the power of the States to prohibit. He said the decision was not only based on reason, but was supported by the decision of the court several years ago in the Adair case, in which the Federal act of 1898, prohibiting an interstate railroad from discharging an employe because he belonged to a union, was annulled as unconstitutional.

Justices Day and Hughes held that there was an element of coercion in the switchman's case which distinguished the two cases, while Justice Holmes was in favor of overruling the Adair decision.

In his decision Justice Pitney said:

"The Court intimates nothing inconsistent with the right of individuals to join labor unions, nor is the legitimacy of such organizations questioned so long as they conform to the laws of the land as others are required to do. But the individual has no inherent right to join the union and still remain in the employ of one who is unwilling to employ a union man, any more than the same individual has a right to join the union without the consent of that organization.

"Just as labor organizations have the inherent and constitutional right to deny membership to any man who will not agree that during such membership he will not accept or retain employment in company with non-union men, and just as a union man has the constitutional right to decline proferred employment unless the employer will agree not to employ any non-union man, so the employer has the constitutional right to insist that the employe shall refrain from affiliation with the union during the term of the employment.

"There cannot be one rule of liberty for the labor organization or its members and a different and more restrictive rule for employers.

"The employe's liberty of making contracts does not include a liberty to procure employment from an unwilling employer or without a fair understanding. Nor may the employer be foreclosed by legislation from exercising the same freedom of choice that is accorded to the employe.

"To ask a man to agree in advance to refrain from affiliation with the union while retaining a certain position of employment is not to ask him to give up any part of his constitutional freedom. He is free to decline the employment on those terms, just as the employer may decline to offer employment on any other, for 'it takes two to make a bargain.' And having accepted employment on those terms, the man is still free to join the union when the period of employment expires; or, if employed at will, then at any time upon simply quitting the employment.

"And if bound by his own agreement to refrain from joining the union during a stated period of employment, he is in no different situation from that which is necessarily incident to contracts in general.

"For constitutional freedom of contract does not mean that a party is to be as free after making the contract as before; he is not free to break it without accountability.

"Freedom of contract, in the very nature of the thing, can be enjoyed only by being exercised; and each particular exercise of it involves making an engagement which, if fulfilled, prevents for the time any inconsistent course of conduct."

In dissenting, Justice Day said:

"Could an employer not be forbidden from demanding agreements that an employe should not join the National Guard? Could not the State strike down agreements not to join a certain political party? Why not labor unions, whatever members of this court may think of these unions?"

NEEDN'T ACCEPT PARDON.

Supreme Court Sustains Tribune Men's Action in Customs Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Supreme Court of the United States today decided that the right of a person to refuse to testify on the ground that he might incriminate himself was not impaired by the tender of a pardon for the unwilling witnesse's part in the alleged offense. The case was that of the ship news reporter and city editor of The New York Tribune, who refused to testify as to the sources of their information regarding the Littauer customs fraud. The effect of the decision is very largely to sustain the confidential relationship between a newspaper man and persons supplying him with

When the Littauer fraud was being investigated, the ship news reporter of The Tribune learned that something was afoot. He conferred with his city editor and the story was printed. When halted to court and questioned as to their sources of news the two newspaper men refused to answer. A law was cited forbidding customs agents from giving out news of their doings, and the newspaper men said that if they testified they might incriminate themselves. A pardon was thereupon offered them, and they refused it. Their right to refuse the pardon was sustained by the Supreme Court today.

The decision says in part:

"That a pardon by its mere issue has automatic effect resistless by him to whom it is tendered, forcing upon him by mere executive power whatever consequences it may have, or however he may regard, which seems to be the contention of the Government in the case at bar, was rejected by the court with particularity and emphasis," said Justice McKenna, in referring to the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall in the case of the United States against Wilson.

"A pardon was denominated 'a private act,' the 'private deed' of the Executive Magistrate and the denomination was advisedly selected to mark the incompleteness of the act or deed without its acceptance. Indeed, the grace of a pardon, though good in its intention, may be only a pretense or seeming; in pretense as having purpose not moving from the individual to whom it is offered; in seming as involving consequences of even greater disgrace than those from which it purports to lead. Circumstances may be made to bring innocence under the penalties of the law. If so brought, escape by confession of guilt implied in the acceptance of a pardon may be rejected * * * the person preferring to be a victim of the law rather than its trangressor—preferring death, even, to such certain infamy. This, at least theoretically, is a right, and a right is often best tested in its extreme."

Justice McKenna quoted from Chief Justice Marshall's opinion in which the latter said: "A pardon may be conditional, and the condition may be more objectionable than the punishment inflicted by the judgment."

Ignoring the other contentions advanced by the plaintiffs in error, the court said:

"We do not dwell further on the attack. We prefer to place the case on the ground we have stated."

WAGE DEMANDS $18,000,000.

Chief Stone's Estimate of What Railroad Employes Ask.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The sum of $18,000,000 would cover the normal increase of payrolls of Western railroads if they granted the demands of the enginemen, according to a statement made at the wage arbitration hearing today by Chief Warren S. Stone of counsel for the men.

Mr. Stone made the statement in the cross-examination of J. H. Keefe, Assistant General Manager of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad, who estimated the cost at more than $40,000,000.

Mr. Keefe's figures were based on actual payrolls for October, 1913, and he showed just what the payroll would have been had the demands of the men been in force. Mr. Stone quoted reports showing that this was the busiest month in several years.

TO EXTEND HEBREW CHARITY

Members Asked to Observe Anniversary by Increasing Their Number

Instead of holding a dinner to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Hebrew Charities, the officers of the organization sent out appeals yesterday to the members to make today memorable by pledging one new member each. It was felt that there was already too great a demand on the funds of the organization to justify the use of any for purposes other than direct charity.

Figures for December, 1914, show that 3,188 cases were aided last month, an increase of 718, or 29 per cent., over the same month in 1913. The association, though disbursing in relief $19,120, which was $6,000 more than its budget allowance, increased its outlay only 13 per cent.

Without additional funds it is feared the organization's general fund will be exhausted by early Summer.

FOR EARLY FRANK HEARING.

Supreme Court Asked to Set Time, but Not Before Feb. 22.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Fulton Brylawski, of counsel of Leo M. Frank, under sentence of death for murder in Atlanta, today moved in the Supreme Court of the United States for the advancement of argument in Frank's appeal for a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Brylawski said that after consultation with Warren Grice, Attorney General of Georgia, he had his approval in asking that the hearing be advanced to not earlier than Feb. 22, before which time Mr. Grice would be engaged in other courts.

The formal motion presented by Mr. Brylawski was signed by Louis Marshall, Henry C. Peeples, Henry A. Alexander, and Mr. Brylawski. The court will announce its action later probably Monday.

FLEET CAN'T PASS CANAL NEXT MARCH

Goethals Tells Wilson the Channel at the Gold Hill Slide Will Not Be Deep Enough.

TO HOLD REVIEW IN LAKE

President Likely to Go to Isthmus Anyway Unless War Situation Changes His Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Col. George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, told President Wilson today that from present prospects it would be impossible for the Atlantic fleet to go through the canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific to participate in the review connected with the Panama-Pacific Exposition in March because the channel would not be deep enough. It had been believed that the slide at Gold Hill in Culebra Cut would be cleared away before the fleet reached the canal, but Col. Goethals has found that the problem of dredging to restore the channel to its full depth of thirty-five feet is greater than was expected.

It was estimated that the canal depth would be restored when about 1,500 cubic yards of earth had been excavated, but 2,000,000 cubic yards of earth has already ben taken out and the channel is still shallow. It is not known how much additional dredging will be necessary to clear away the slide.

Col. Goethals went to the White House at the invitation of President Wilson, who was anxious to ascertain whether the passage of the canal by the fleet would be possible at that time if the President carried out his plan to visit the canal in March. Col. Goethals explained the situation in regard to the slide at Gold Hill and indicated very clearly that there was hardly any likelihood that the big battleships would find a sufficient depth of water to enable them to pass through. Strictly speaking, the so-called "slide" is not a slide. The filling up of the channel at Gold Hill resulted from a downward pressure on one side of the canal, and while the side held, the pressure had the effect of forcing up the earth from the bottom and causing the channel to fill with mud to an extent sufficient to reduce its depth from thirty-five to twenty-eight feet in some places.

Col. Goethals will sail for the Isthmus on Feb. 4. In the meantime every effort is being made to clear away the channel so that the fleet will be able to pass through to the Pacific side at as early a day as possible. The Gold Hill slide will not interfere, however, with the formal ceremonies marking the dedication of the canal in March. The obstacle is on the Pacific side of the Gatun Lake, and it is the intention to have the battleships proceed to the lake and there be reviewed by the President. But from what Col. Goethals said to the President today, it is not likely that the battleship fleet will be able to participate in the naval review at San Francisco at the time of President Wilson's visit there.

Col. Goethals is devoting his attention to scientific means of overcoming the situation at Gold Hill. He has conceived the idea that some process may be found to solidify the soft earth along the sides of the canal so that the slides will be impossible, and to that end he has asked the United States Bureau of Standards to ascertain whether there is any composition that can be used to harden mud and soft earth.

Beyond the fact that the President has agreed to be present on the Isthmus at the time of the formal opening of the canal on the condition that the state of public business will permit, there seems to be nothing to prevent the projected visit. There has been some fear in official quarters that matters affecting the war might deter the President from getting out of communication with Washington during the period required to make the voyage from Hampton Roads to the Isthmus and from the Isthmus to San Francisco, but all the indications are that the President and most of the members of the Cabinet will go to the canal. If a contingency should arise to make it wise for the President to take no risk of getting out of communication with Washington he will proceed overland to San Francisco.

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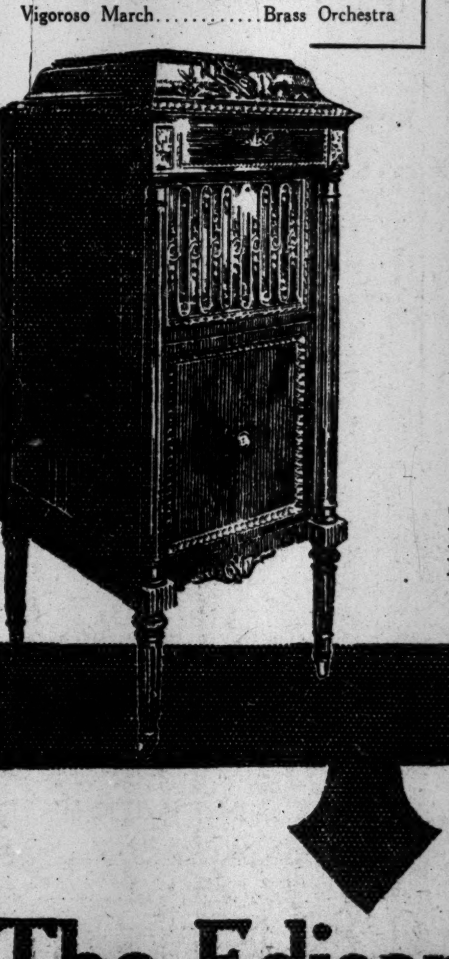

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MOVES TO MODIFY COMPENSATION ACTS

National Civic Federation Seeks to Make Law in Various States Uniform.

NEW METHOD OF PAYMENTS

It Is Suggested That Inducements Be Given to Employes to Re-employ Injured Workmen.

The workmen's compensation department of the National Civic Federation issued yesterday a list of general suggestions for uniform State workmen's compensation laws, as compiled by the Committee on Uniform State Legislation, of which George Sutherland is Chairman. The suggestions, which would modify the present laws in several particulars, will be presented to the tSate Legislatures in 1915.

It is suggested that the injuries covered should include only injuries and death by accident arising out of and in the course of employment and that it should exclude "injuries occasioned to the employe by the willful intention of such employe to injure himself or another; injuries resulting solely from intoxication of the injured employe and casual employments."

Regarding the administration of the law, it is suggested that a commission in each State be appointed having the power of a jury to pass upon questions of fact and the power of a court of the first instance to pass on the law, the courts to be deprived of power to set aside the findings of fact, except in cases where, under the present law, they can set aside the findings of juries.

The commission sets forth that compensation should be based upon the average earnings of the workmen in the grade in which he is employed when injured, and that a definite percentage of the loss of earnings should be paid periodically in compensation for injuries and death. In principle, it is suggested, payments on account of death should be made periodically and the percentages should be based upon the number and relationship or extent of dependency of the next of kin, "it being preferable, under ordinary circumstances, the committee states, "to fix definite percentages for those relatives who may reasonably be presumed to be dependent, rather than leave open the question of dependency."

Other suggestions under death benefits are: "A minimum persentage should be paid where there is one dependent, and an appropriate percentage added for each additional dependent up to the maximum percentage allowed. A distinction should be made between allowances to persons partially dependent and those wholly dependent. There should be a limit of time over which payments are to be made to beneficiaries."

Regarding injury benefits the suggestions are: "No compensation should be paid for the first two weeks of disability. Compensation should be based upon the extent of the disability for injuries that are temporary in character. Definite periods of time over which periodical payments will be made should be fixed for injuries involving permanent partial and permanent total disability. Provision should be made whereby the employer shall be required to furnish all medical and surgical aid and assistance to the injured employe that may reasonably be required for a reasonable period of time, but subject to such conditions and regulations as may be best calculated to guard this liability from abuse."

Under general provisions it is suggested that some inducement should be given to employers to re-employ injured men, especially where the law provides for the payment of compensation for definite periods of time, and that provision should be made in death cases and cases of permanent total disability, other than where men are re-employed, for a payment to the commission of a lump sum, based upon the present value of the obligation to make periodical payments. This removes the danger of non-payment of compensation over a period of years on account of the insolvency of the employer.

There is a difference of opinion among the members of the Civic Federation as to whether or not payments should be made through a board or direct by the employer to the employe. It has been suggested that provision be made for payment direct in cases involving temporary disabilities and permanent partial disabilities, and through a board in cases of death and permanent total disability.

ROCKEFELLER, JR., WARY AND BLAND

Continued from Page 1.

Foundation and published yesterday be included in the record, and said that he had prepared a statement for himself.

Mr. Rockefeller's Statement.

Mr. Rockefeller's complete statement follows:

New York, Jan. 25.

The commission has asked my views as to wht extent the stockholders and Directors of a coporation are responsible for the labor conditions which exist in it and for the social conditions which are produced; how generally and in what manner such responsibilities are assumed by stockholders and Directors; and in actual practice how, and upon what general basis, the labor policies of large corporations are determined.

The responsibility of stockholders is practically limited to the election of Directors. They have no power to elect officers, to employ labor, to make contracts or to intervene directly in the management of the business. A large stockholder, however, is able to exercise considerable moral influence over the Directors and officers and is responsible for exercising that influence properly.

The Directors are responsible for the general conduct of the business, they have the power elect officers and to determine the policies of the business. All large business has to be organized. The responsibility has to be divided and vested in various officers, and the officers have to be given powers commensurate with their responsibilities. These responsibilities are in general divided in such a way that the Directors attend principally to the financial affairs of the corporation, leaving the actual conduct of operations to the officers.

Labor conditions, so far as they are within the control of a corporation, are matters for which the officers of the corporation are primarily responsible and with which they, by reason of their experience and their first-hand acquaintance with the facts, are best qualified to deal.

Not Directors' Work.

Labor policies are initiated and determined by the officers, whose efficiency is largely measured by the harmony and good will which they are able to maintain between the company and its employes. It is not customary to submit labor policies to a board of Directors for action. Conference regarding them is often had with the Directors or Executive Committee at the instance of the officers and suggestions are made to the latter by both these bodies. A business to be successful must not only provide to labor remunerative employment under proper working conditions, but it must also render useful service on the community and earn a fair return on the money invested. The adoption of any policy toward labor, however favorable it may seem, which results in the bankruptcy of the corporation and the discontinuance of its work, is as injurious to labor which is thrown out of employment, as it is to the public which loses the services of the enterprise, and to the stockholders whose capital is impaired.

Social conditions surrounding an industry depend upon many factors other than labor conditions. The responsibility of a corporation located in a thickly settled and highly organized community depends upon the relative importance of the corporation to the other factors in the community. Where the activities of a corporation are carried on in new and undeveloped sections of the country, social conditions are largely influenced by the attitude of the corporation and its officers and the corporation is required to provide for many things which in a more settled community would be taken care of by the community as a whole.

Since these questions have a special significance in so far as I am concerned, because of events in Colorado, I feel that I owe it to the commission to make a statement in reference thereto which will help to further answer the questions asked.

Any one who has followed the controversy which has arisen out of the Colorado situation will have observed that no effort has been spared to make it appear that I have attempted to exercise a kind of absolutism over the coal industry in Colorado and particularly that I have sought to dictate a policy of non-recognition of unions. An attitude toward industry and toward labor such as is here implied is so abhorrent to me personally and so contrary to the spirit of my whole purpose and training that I canont allow these allegations to pass unnoticed without at least outlining my responsibilities as I have viewed them and my obligations as I have sought to discharge them.

His Attitude Toward Unions.

While it has been said that I have exercised an absolute authority in dictating to the management of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, it has also been said that I have been too indifferent and that as a Dirtconu indifferent, and that as a Director I should have exercised more authority. Clearly, both cannot be true.

What are the facts?

First, with reference to my attitude toward labor unions: I believe it to be just as proper and advantageous for labor to associate itself into organized groups for the advancement of its legitimate interests, as for capital to combine for the same object. Such associations of labor manifest themselves in promoting collective bargaining, in an effort to secure better working and living conditions, in providing machinery whereby grievances may easily and without prejudice to the individual be taken up with the management. Sometimes they provide benefit features, sometimes they seek to incrase wages, but whatever their specific purpose, so long as it is to promote the well-being of the employes, having always due regard for the just interests of the employer and the public, leaving every worker free to associate himself with such groups or to work independently, as he may choose,—I favor them most heartily.

Combinations of capital are sometimes conducted in an unworthy manner, contrary to law and in disregard of the interest both of labor and the public. Such combinations cannot be too strongly condemned nor too vigorously dealt with. Although combinatfons of this kind are the exception, such publicity is generally given to their unsocial acts that all combinations of capital, however rightly managed or broadly beneficent, are thereby brought under suspicion.

Likewise, it sometimes happens that combinations of labor are conducted without just regard for the rights of the employer or the public, and methods and practices adopted which, because unworthy or unlawful, are deserving of public censure. Such organizations which are legitimate and useful, just as is the case with improper combinations of capital, and they should be similarly dealt with. I should be the last, however, to allow the occasional failure in the working of the principle of the organization of labor to prejudice me against the principle itself.

In the further development of the organization of labor and of large business, the public interest, as well as the interest of labor and capital alike, will, it seems to me, be best advanced by whatever stimulates every man to do the best work of which he is capable; by a fuller recognition of the common interest of employers and employed; and by an earnest effort to dispel distrust and hatred and to promote good-will.

Where Responsibility Lies.

As respects the question of the recognition or non-recognition of labor unions in Colorado, my attitude has been in conformity with the views I have expressed relatie to the responsibilities of stockholders, Directors, and managers. The hiring and discharging of men and the framing of agreements as respects the same are functions which I have regarded as rightfully belonging to the management, and not to the stockholders or Directors. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has been managed on this principle. The decision of the officers with respect to the recognition of the union was reached without any consultation or communication with me, and I had no knowledge of their decision until after the strike had been declared.

The correspondence between myself and the officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company during the strike has been produced before this commission and is now public. If one thing more thna another is shown by the letters exchanged, it is that, as respects conditions of employment and the interest of the company's employes, I have sought to inform myself and have not hesitated to make suggestions looking toward more adequate representation on the part of the employes and participation by them in the determining of matters pertaining to their working conditions. It is not less apparent, however, that I have studiously avoided anything that might afford gdound, either to the employes, the management, or the public, for the belief that in any particular I was seeking to dictate a policy or to arbitrarily control any situation.

The only coal property in Colorado in which we are in any way interested is the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. In addition to this company, there are many other coal mining companies in that State, in none of which either we or the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company have any interest whatsoever, and a large number of these companies were involved in the strike. For me to have attempted to dictate a policy or control the situation would have meant an assumption of authority far beyond what the investment which I represent in the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company would have justified, and, if tolerated by the management of that Company, would have been resented by the other companies involved in the dispute.

Coal Profits Small.

Since we first acquired an interest in the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, in 1902, the Company has paid out in wages to its employes over $92,000,000. During the same period, we have received dividends amounting to $371,000 on our investment in the company's capital stock. Therefore, our stock interest in the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company has yielded a return of about two-thirds of one per cent. per annum on an actual cash investment of about $6,000,000. It should be stated that we hold, in addition to the stocks above mentioned, a block of bonds, but that our entire investment in the stocks and bonds of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company has yielded during a period of twelve years, not more than 3½ per cent. per annum. Yet during that time, instead of exploiting the industry, as has been frequently stated, we have suported a policy of development by devoting surplus earnings to improvements, thereby increasing employment, and generally extending the business, rather than paying dividends.

In testifying last year before the Congressional Committee which investigated the Colorado strike, Mr. James Dalrymple, Coal Mine Inspector of the State of Colorado, said:

"I believe it fair to give credit to those operators who have co-operated with this department in making improvements recommended beyond the requirements of the present mining law. In acknowledging the concessions made by them, it must be further added that there is no authority embodied in the law by which these conceded improvements could have been enforced, no matter how essential they were to protect the life and health of the employes. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company ranks first in making improvements not compulsory or demanded by the law; it complied cheerfully with most of our recommendations."

Doubtless mistakes have been made and conditions are still imperfect. I have no desire to defend any conditions that are justly subject to criticism; I only ask that the responsibility for them be apportioned fairly. The problem now is for all concerned to develop increasingly good will and to improve conditions as far as may be possible. To that end my thoughts and activities have for some time been devoted.

Distressed by Strike.

As to the strike itself, its many distressing features have given me the deepest concern. I frankly confess that I felt there was something fundamentally wrong in a condition of affairs which rendered possible the loss of human lives, engenedered hatred and bitterness, and brought suffering and privation upon hundreds of human beings. Without seeking to apportion blame, I determined that in so far as lay within my power I would seek means of avoiding the possibility of similar conflicts arising elsewhere, or in the same industry in the future. It was in this way that I came to recommend to my colleagues in the Rockefeller Foundation the instituting of a series of studies into the fundamental problems arising out of industrial relations, which resulted in securing the services of Mr. Mackenzie King, former Minister of Labor of Canada, to direct the studies.

The correspondence will show that, in addition to having taken steps as early as the beginning of June last to secure Mr. King's services, I also soughtand obtained advice with respect to machinery for the prevention and adjustment of industrial differences, to which I invited the consideration of the officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. In early August I wrote the President of the company, forwarding, with my indorsement, a letter from Mr. King, written in answer to my request, outlining a plan previously discussed to establish:

"A board on which both employers and employes are represented, and before which, at stated intervals, questions affecting conditions of employment can be discussed and grievances examined."

In reply to this communication the President of the company indicated that measures of the kind I had suggested were in contemplation, but that their adoption while the strike was on would only serve to embarrass their successful introduction. He further indicated that, when the strike was terminated, steps would be taken immediately to secure to the employes of the company a more direct representation of their views as regards grievances and conditions affecting their employment.

The strike was called off Dec. 10, 1914. On Dec. 16 David Griffiths, formerly State Coal Mine Inspector of Colorado, was appointed an intermediary between the company and its employes, respecting matters of mutual interests.

Notice to the Miners.

On Jan. 5 a notice was posted at all the company's mines inviting the employes at each of the mines to assemble in mass meeting to select by ballot one representative to every 250 employes in each camp, to represent the men at a joint meeting of themselves and the executive officers of the company in Denver, "for the purpose of discussing matters of mutual concern and of considering means of more effective co-operation in maintaining fair and friendly relations."

In the published notice of these meetings, it was stipulated that in order that the men might feel the greatest freedom in making their selection, they should choose their own Chairman and neither Superintendents nor pit bosses should attend.

The notice added: "The person selected to attend the Denver conference shall be the duly accredited representative of the employes, not only at the first joint meeting, but at all subsequent joint meetings and in all matters of co-operation between the company and its employes, until the employes in like meeting shall designate some other person to represent them. It is, therefore, highly important that th employes choose with the utmost care the one of their number in whom they have most confidence."

I have received, from the President of the company, a telegram informing me that this joint conference was held at Denver on the 29th inst., that the meeting had proved most satisfactory to all concerned, and that its spirit had convinced the management that it would lead to more active co-operation between the company and its employes in the future.

Thus, it will be seen that the company has already taken steps to initiate a plan of representation of its employes. It is my hope and belief that from this will develop some permanent machinery which will insure to the employes of the company, through representatives of their own selection, quick and easy access to the officers, with reference to any grievances, real or assumed, or with reference to wages or other conditions of employment.

In the improvement of industrial conditions in the State of Colorado, which all hope for, I am sure that the friendly co-operation of the commission of which Mr. Seth Low is Chairman, recently appointed by the President of the United States, will be of assistance to all the mining companies of the State. Shortly after this commission was appointed and following conferences had at his invitation, I wrote Mr. Low on Dec. 30th, asking him to assure the President of my desire and purpose to cooperate with the commission which he had appointed.

The Ultimate Object.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, quite apart from any particular situation, may I express in utter frankness the views which aas an individual and a citizen I hold toward the problems into which your commission has been appointed to inquire? I believe that the ultimate object of all activities in a republic should be the development of the manhood of its citizens; that such manhood can be developed to the fullest degree only under conditions of freedom for the individual, and that industrial enterprises can and should be conducted in accordance with these principles. I believe that a prime consideration in the carrying on of industry should be the well-being of the men and women engaged in it, and that the soundest industrial policy is that which has constantly in mind the welfare of the employes as well as the making of profits, and which, when the necessity arises, subordinates profits to welfare.

In order to live, the wage-earner must sell his labor from day to day. Unless he can do this, the earnings from that day's labor are gone forever. Capital can defer its returns temporarily in the expectation of future profits, but labor cannot. If, therefore, fair wages and reasonable living conditions cannot otherwise be provided, dividends must be deferred, or the industry abandoned. I believe that a corporation should be deemed to consist of its stockholders, Directors, officers and employes; that the real interests of all are one, and that neither labor nor capital can permanently prosper unless the just rights of both are conceived.

I further believe that, in matters pertaining to industrial relations, the public, quite as much as the parties engaged in industry, is entitled to confidence and consideration. Industrial relations are essentially human relations, and human relations should be not less the concern of the State as a whole than of individuals engaged in industry. My appreciation of the conditions surrounding wage earners and my sympathy with every endeavor to better these conditions are as strong as those of any man. I believe it to be the duty of every citizen to do all within his power to improve the conditions under which me nwork and live. I believe that that man renders the greatest social service who so co-operates in the organization of industry as to afford the largest number of men the greatest opportunity for self-development, and the enjoyment by every man of those benefits which his own work adds to the wealth of civilization.

If, with the responsibilities I have and the opportunities given me, I am able to contribute toward promoting the well-being of my fellowmen, through the lessening of injustice and the alleviation of human suffering, I shall feel that it has been possible to realize the highest purpose of my life.

Can't Remember All Investments.

Mr. Rockefeller, under examination, began by stating that he was a Director in only three companies—the Merchants' Fire Association, the Manhattan Railway Company, and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. He had resigned recently from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company and the American Linseed Company. He smiled slightly as he discouraged the Chairman from pressing for a list of all the corporations in which he and his father and their philanthropi had substantial interests, and Mr. Walsh took refuge by asking what basic industries, such as lumber, oil, and mines, they had invested in.

"The railroads are very numerous," Mr. Rockefeller replied. "There are a number of oil securities. No timber, so far as I remember, and I don't recall any amount of mining shares. The list is rather long and I don't keep it fresh in my memory."

Chairman Walsh wanted the witness to explain what were the Colorado Industrial Company and the Colorado Holding Company. Mr. Rockefeller said he would look them up. They were subsidiaries of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company,—which was the result of an amalgamation of smaller concerns, and they had been useful in work of reorganization.

Chairman Walsh was rather stern as he bade Mr. Rockefeller find out for the commission what the Colorado Industrial Company was and wherein its stock had any value.

Switching to Mr. Rockefeller's conception of the duties of a director, Mr. Walsh asked him what he did on the three boards to which he belonged.

The Merchants Fire Insurance Company had its monthly meetings, which he attended, said the witness. The Manhattan Railway Company had nothing to do but see that the Interborough lived up to its lease of the elevated lines.

"The financial condition of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company," Mr. Rockefeller continued, "required careful attention. Constant thought for months put it on a sound basis. Then the meetings in New York were discontinued, and the directors met only in Denver. Of course, the New York directors cannot attend these, but under the by-laws when there is not a quorum of Western directors the minutes may be sent to the Eastern directors for their signatures."

His Father's Staff.

Next arose the question of the organization of the personal staff of Mr. Rockefeller, Sr. Jerome D. Greene has just resigned from it to devote himself entirely to the work of the Rockefeller Foundation. Ivy Lee was appointed in his place, and Mr. Lee, Starr J. Murphy and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., make up the staff. F. T. Gates has resigned and much to Mr. Rockefeller's regret will not accept a salary, but Mr. Murphy and Mr. Lee are paid.

"I do not receive a salary," added Mr. Rockefeller, with one of his little smiles.

Regarding the manner in which Mr. Lee, who was the assistant to the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad and had been in charge of the publicity work of that system, came to join the Rockefeller forces, the witness said:

"It was quite a simple matter. We felt we were not getting proper representation concerning facts in Colorado. Our policy had been silence and of late years it had begun to seem unwise. The public is entitled to know what is going on. So I decided to find the best man to help us and I was told of Mr. Lee."

Mr. Lee obtained leave from the Pennsylvania Company, and last Summer undertook the publicity work for the operators in Colorado, but Mr. Rockefeller carefully explained that he (Mr. Lee) was responsible merely for the method of publication as the accuracy of the facts was the Directors' business. Mr. Walsh wanted to know how this campaign was financed.

"The cost of sending out the information," said Mr. Rockefeller, "was paid by the operators. My father paid Mr. Lee $1,000 a month, and I do not know if the operators will reimburse hhm for any of this."

Mr. Walsh put Mr. Rockefeller through a rigorous cdoss-examination on the question of Mr. Lee and his activities, but obtained little more information. It was Mr. Lee who had suggested the issue of "bulletins" concerning the strike, and Mr. Rockefeller said he would never presume to dictate to Mr. Lee how to get the publicity in which he was an expert.

Describing the position which Mr. Lee had held since Jan. 1, Mr. Rockefeller threw a light on the workings of the "personal staff." Mr. Lee has stepped into Mr. Greene's position on the board of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the Western Maryland Railroad Company as Mr. Rockefeller, Sr., representative, with qualifying stock transferred to hih name.

"He has no official connection with the Rockefeller Foundation, but our office staff is a sort of family affair. We talk over all sorts of things of common interest, and he can exert just such a ninfluence over the Foundation as any competent disinterested individual with whom we might confer."

Investigation Trips Given Up.

Chairman Walsh took up the personnel of the Rockefeller Foundation Board and showed that there were three links between that and the directorate of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Mr. Rockefeller himself, Jerome D. Greene, and Starr J. Murphy.

"As a Director, what information have you as to Colorado labor conditions?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"I have never known a Director who received such information," replied the witness. "I do not. As far as possible I visit the plants and learn about their conditions affecting labor."

Mr. Walsh jumped at this and made Mr. Rockefeller confess he had not found it possible to do any such visiting in 1913 and 1914, although he suggested that he might have performed his duty as a Director by the Manhattan Railroad Company in some sort by occasional rides on the elevated.

"Have you ever been to the Colorado mines?" demanded Mr. Walsh.

"Yes, several times in the earlier days. I went about quite extensively in those days, but I have not visited Colorado in the last ten years."

"Have you had any formal reports on labor conditions in these ten years?"

"There has been no formal report, but much correspondence. That is the way we get our information."

Mr. Walsh asked for all correspondence in 1913 and 1914.

After the luncheon adjournment, Mr. Rockefeller presented a statement of his father's interest in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. He had paid $24,190,818 in cash twelve years ago for stock, the market value of which today was $19,200,189, showing a loss of $4,990,629. In addition he had $376,000 of the 6 per cent. general mortgage bonds and $14,450,000 of the Colorado Industrial Company's 5 per cent. bonds. He did not recall that there ever had been a default on the bond interest.

Mr. Walsh aimed at bringing home the responsibility for labor conditions. Mr. Rockefeller thought there could not be any in small investments which might be made today, but parted with next year. He admitted owning 40 per cent. of the Fuel Company's stock.

"Then you have control," said Mr. Walsh.

"Not the stock control."

"But practically the absolute control, the power to select officers."

Never Tried to Dictate.

"I have never tried to dictate," said Mr. Rockefeller again with his gentle smile. "I presume if the stockholders were convinced of the wisdom of a policy the fact that we favored it would not make it more difficult to carry it."

"Do you know that the Victor American and the Rocky Mountain Coal Company owns 66 per cent. of the mining properties of the State?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"If I have seen that statement, it has not remained in my mind."

"If you have potential control of a corporation, would you not inquire concerning the labor conditions?"

Mr. Rockefeller took refuge in a long explanation. Potential control was a very nebulous condition to talk about. When the Rockefeller Foundation made investments of from $100,000 to $500,000, they were too small to justify going into the management details of the companies, but when his father's investments were large enough to warrant personal representatives on the directorates, then he would consider the labor conditions.

Chairman Walsh, coached by Basil Manley, late of the Labor Bureau of Washington, pressed Mr. Rockefeller hard regarding the Colorado company, and the witness said:

"Our correspondence will show what inquiries into the labor of that company we made. In our official family we discussed it. We didn't take any vote. But as a father with his sons or his associates, we simply decided what should be done to carry on our great enterprise."

"Does your father pass on all investments?" Mr. Walsh asked.

"He gives some one the duty of studying specific investments and takes his opinion. He looks into it and my father expects him to know."

"But it is your father who speaks the word about paying out money?"

"He has control of his own money, but he acts on the advice offered him. When I say control I do mean managerial control. For some years he has not done that. He takes no responsibility, whatever."

Mr. Walsh wanted to know how much control the Directors of the Colorado company exercised over the labor policy of their executive officials Mr. Rockefeller said that these questions were left almost entirely to the officials, and that the Directors concerned themselves mainly with financial policies. Thus the officials decided the question of the non-recognition of the union without recourse to the Directors.

Walsh Scores on Witness.

Here Mr. Walsh read a passage from a letter from J. F. Wellborn, President of the Colorado Company, to Mr. Rockefeller, in which he said he had hardly ever better and was hardly conscious of the strain of the strike because of the knowledge of Mr. Rockefeller's approval.

A bitter laugh swept through the chmber. Mr. Walsh spoke sharply about the need of perfect order, and Mr. Rockefeller answered without the slightest change of tone, "Do I recall it? I do."

Mr. Walsh, reading from Mr. Rockefeller's own statement, tried to draw him into a discussion of abstract theories of democracy as applied to trade unionism. He met with indifferent success as Mr. Rockefeller parried the attack by pleading his own inability to answer such questions. Thus as the Chairman suggested that Directors should study the "underlying principles of unionism," Mr. Rockefeller answered with the same smooth enunciation:

"It would be very useful to any man interested in his fellow men. I have felt my own lack of knowledge with regard to the Colorado Company for instance. So I have urged on the Rockefeller Foundation to take up these studies. Many subjects, such as economics, I have neither the ability nor the opportunity to study. So I have been forced to turn to those better equipped, like Mr. Mackenzie King."

The witness admitted the abstract rights of the worker and the dangers of autocracy, but added:

"I do not think the owner should be expected to turn over his rights to any one else. He has his responsibilities as well as his rights."

"Have you never made a mistake in choosing an official?"

"I am not infallible. I make mistakes, as any one else."

"Must the workers suffer for your mistakes?"

"No one should be expected to, but as the world is constituted I don't see how it can be avoided."

Mr. Walsh began pressing Mr. Rockefeller hard on the right of men to organize and demanded that he should reply as a citizen. To all questions on specific points dealing with the Colorado situation the witness replied that he had no knowledge and no experience.

"Do you know how many men work twelve hours?"

"I do not," Mr. Rockefeller said.

"Do you think it right for any man to work seven days a week?"

"I should think it a hardship if men worked seven days all the year 'round. I work seven days a week for prolonged periods, I regret to say."

Working Seven Days a Week.

"But seven days a week in a blast furnace?"

"I don't know enough about it to discuss it. I do not want to leave the impression that I favor seven days' a week work. I should not consider, even if a man could stand it physically, seven days' work was best for the development of his character."

Mr. Walsh produced a long list of awards for injuries, and tried to get Mr. Rockefeller to admit that these awards were the result merely of benevolence. The witness avoided that trap, and said he could not tell whether $700 was as much as ever was paid for a death benefit. He seemed to feel on surer ground as Mr. Walsh, led on by Mr. Manley, asked him if workmen were allowed by the Colorado company to buy their own homes.

"If they want to purchase a home in an isolated camp among the mountain fastnesses I suppose they can, but it is not likely they would do so, considering what would happen if the mine were worked out."

"Have you heard that the corruption in the Colorado politics is due to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company?"

"I have heard such a statement of every State and every big corporation."

"Don't you think it the duty of Directors to investigate the rumor?"

"We have no reason to believe it well founded."

"Would you vote to discharge an officer found guilty of it?"

"I should be very much opposed to such practices, but he might be a subordinate not directly under the board."

"What about the action of officials in choosing candidates?"

"They have their duty as citizens as much as any one else."

Mr. Rockefeller said he knew nothing of activities of Jesse North, counsel for the company, in selecting State officials. He was at his ease again in explaining how in a wild community the company was forced to supply schools and stores for the men, but was shocked when Mr. Walsh suggested the company also supplied saloons.

"Well," said the Chairman, "if the company owns all the ground, sets up a $200 or $300 building, and charges $125 a month for it as a saloon, may I not say the company provideh the saloon?"

"I don't see what the amount of the rent has to do with the question," said Mr. Rockefeller. "The saloon question has given us much consideration. It is difficult to change the customs of men. We looked with much interest on clubhouses, where they could drink or not, as they liked. Drinking has been discouraged and intoxication done away with as much as possible."

Mr. Walsh showed that over these saloons were big halls, where were held all the meetings of the men, and even religious services. Mr. Rockefeller could explain it only by saying that nowhere else would there be room for such gatherings.

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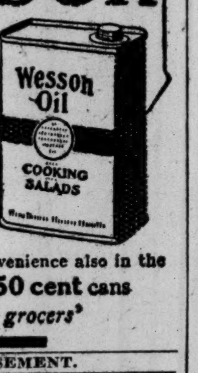

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Umberto Giordano's New Opera Given Last Night at the Metropolitan.

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Fouche	Andrea eD Segurola
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Conte Di Neipperg	Paul Althouse
La Regina Carolina	Vera Curtis
La Principessa Elisa	Minnie Egener
Despreaux	Angelo Bada
Gelsomino	Riccardo Tegani
Leroy	Robert Leonhardt
De Brigode	Vincenzo Reschiglian
Napoleone	Pasquale Amato
Roustan	Bernard Begue

Conductor, Arturo Toscanini.

Umberto Gordano's new opera, "Mme. SansSans Gêne," was given last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, fresh from the composer's hand and brain, "for the first time on any stage." This, the second of the season's new productions, promised by the management of the Opera house, had been announced for last Friday evening, but had to be postponed on account of the indisposition of Miss Farrer. Though she sang with much vigor and whole-heartedness, it seemed evident that the effects of her indisposition had not wholly left her.

There was, of course, a large audience, and a brilliant one, to see and hear the new opera, and to inspect the new portrait which Miss Farrar added in her impersonation of the heroine, to her gallery of characters in which New York takes so lively an interest.

There was evident pleasure given by the new opera, and amusement at many of the scenes of comedy, and especially for Miss Farrar. It did not appear that there was a great impression made by the scenes of deeper import. There was much applause after the first and second acts, and after some of the scenes, as Lefebvre's love song in the first act. The singers were called out again and again with the cordiality of a first night audience. After the second act Mr. Toscanini came out, and then Mr. Speck, the stage manager, and the applause was very properly redoubled.

Founded on Sardou's Play.

The new opera is founded on the play by Victorien Sardou and E. Moreau that was heard with so much pleasure in New York for the first time nineteen years ago, when Mme. Réjane gave her fascinating impersonation of the heroine in the French production brought over from the Vaudeville Theatre of Paris; and a few weeks earlier when Miss Kathryn Kidder produced it in an English version. The play offers a tempting subject to a composer of a school that has done so much in turning modern plays into operas. Mme. Sans Gêne is a character appropriate to musical illustration. The progress of the lively and sincere washerwoman who does Lieut. Bonaparte's wash on trust, and who rises with the rising fortunes of her husband, Serg. Lefébvre, to the high position of the Duchess of Danzig, without the loss of her liveliness and sincerity, and equally without a gain of the polish and conventionality of the great world in which she finds herself, is delightfully shown in the drama.

Mr. Renato Simoni has judiciously condensed its exposition into an operatic libretto, as plays must be condensed for musical treatment, which requires a slower development than spoken drama. As it is, the libretto offers excellent opportunity for the sort of treatment beloved of the Italian contemporary composers; much less of a "conversation opera" than Giordano's "Fédora," heard at the Metropolitan eight seasons ago, or than Ciléa's "Adriana Lecouvreur," both of which disclosed the great handicaps which such librettos put upon the musical composer, and offering more opportunity for the characterization of personages, the illustration of mirthful, comic, amorous, passionate and tensely dramatic scenes as well as of the bustle and movement of crowds, their sayings and doings when swayed by the passions of '92.

Appeals to Imagination.

This play, indeed, has something more human, more richly humorous, more appealing to the imagination, than many of Sardou's marvelously constructed theatrical productions; those in which an inexorable theatrical logic, a swift and lucid method, a closely knitted structure, and clear divination of climax are most forcibly shown; in which incident follows incident in precise succession toward the inevitable closing in of the fateful climax, everything contributing toward the catastrophe, nothing being superfluous, and every dramatic situation being made to tell to its utmost. The method of "Mme. Sans Gêne" is freer and more flexible, more imaginative and more human.

It might not, perhaps, be safe to say that Sardou's play urgently invites musical treatment; or that musical treatment enhances its power and significance—a severe test that would not be met by every opera of this genre. But undoubtedly "Mme. Sans Gêne" is an excellent subject of its kind, though not of the poetic and ideal kind that furnishes the highest type of the lyric drama. In this way it is excellent for composer and ligrettist; in the numerous and inviting opportunities it offers. And it may be said that Mr. Simoni has served well Mr. Giordano in supplying him a libretto with so many excellent qualities, in plundernig the dramatist with so much judgment and skill.

Giordano's style and quality as a musician have been made known to the New York public in three operas, "Andrea Chenier," "Siberia," and "Fedora," that have been produced here. In "Mme Sans Gêne" he has followed in general the method that he, with his contemporaries of the Italian school, has used before in the lyric drama. He summons from the orchestra a continual current of music illustrating and underlining the action, the situation, the interplay of emotions, sentiment, passion that are developed upon the stage.

Some operas composed on this plan have required a far too rapid and ejaculatory method of paragraphic brevity to permit of a true musical style or a really cogent development. "Mme. Sans Gêne" suffers much less from such a handicap than others that will be remembered. In the new opera there is opportunity for not infrequent enlargement of the purely musical expression, in moments of emotional expansion where music has its truest and most potent function. There are picturesque and vivacious episodes when the stage is crowded with people that are at least plausibly to be illustrated by music; there is the opportunity of characterizing through music the chief personages of the drama; and there is an emotional current underlying it that is appropriately expressed by music.

Fluent and Melodious Work.

Giordano has written fluently and frequently melodiously in providing such a musical setting. He is, in fact, not afraid to write a tune when it comes in his way. There is much of this music that has the general nature of a melodious arioso. The voice parts frequently emerge from dramatic declamation into this kind of arioso, or even into more definitely shaped melody; but, of course, there is little room in a modern operatic treatment for "airs" in the formerly accepted sense, and Giordano's airs are not set in a formal frame. In such passages the orchestra is usually to be heard following the vocal melody closely, the violins in unison with it, as is the familiar custom of Giordano's school.

It cannot be said that there is much real distinction, much real originality, in this music, or that it rises to any great heights of eloquence or passion in the crucial moments of the drama. It is hard to discover much in it that is necessarily Giordano not to be mistaken for the music of another. It is pleasing, ingenious, well made, and cannot be approved much more highly than this. It may be said that in his music for the lighter moods and more picturesque scenes of the drama the composer is more successful than when he attempts something weightier. It is natural that there should be resort to "local color" in an opera of this style and period. The "Carmagnole," the "Ca ira," are to be heard at the beginning in the furious music accompanying the crowd outside of Mme. Sans Gêne's laundry, and later in the opera strains of the "Marseillaise." Some may detect a touch of old French popular song in Mme. Sans Gêne's talk with Fouché; and naturally when the dancing master is trying to teach her deportment in the second act there is suggestion of old dance rhythms. There is a pretty little trio for the laundresses at the beginning of the first act. The trio of scornful servants as the curtain rises upon the second act is cleverly done. These are passages that bespeak Giordano's cleverness and aptness in such small genres.

But when more momentous issues arise the composer can present only a moderately forcible or convincing exposition of them. In the scene between Mme. Sans Gêne, now Duchess of Danzig, and Lefébvre, now Marshal and Duke, in the second act, where the husband tells his wife of Napoleon's demand that he divorce her, there is an outburst of passion, and then a duet of love between the married lovers. It is one of the emotional climaxes of the opera—but Mr. Giordano pants in vain to put a real thrill of passion or an accent of eloquence into his music here. In the third act, when Neipperg is trapped in the Emperor's cabinet, there are tense and exciting moments; but for them Giordano's resources are meagre—drums, blasts on the bass instruments, little potent expression in the music itself to indicate the stress and passion of the Emperor's master mind.

Nor can it be said that there is much power of characterizing the several personages in Giordano's music. Such as there is is more successfully applied to Mme. Sans Gêne in some of the earlier scenes of the opera but is there that which differentiates, by and large, the personality and the nature of Mme. Sans Gêne from Lefébvre, or Lefébvre from Fanche or even from Napoleon himself? And herein lies one of the chief tasks, as well as one of the most difficult, of the lyric dramatist.

Nobody can accuse Giordano, in these days, of "modernity." Time was when he belonged to the "left wing"; to the "young school" of Italian composers. He represented "verismo," the latest cry in art. But Mr. Giordano, whatever may be said of some of his contemporaries, now belongs to the middle-aged Italian school, and behind him, pushing forward, are clamoring men now really "young," and possessed of all the newer ideas which find no expression in this score of "Mme. Sans Gêne." The music sounds as mellifluous as if it were mid-Victorian. There are no problems in harmonic structure or progressions; nothing to be accounted for. There is nothing unfamiliar in the melodic line. There is not even a "whole tone scale" or a tune or harmony based on the whole tune scale. There may be recognized in it sincerity, ability, skill in producing a "well-made" score, a score which may agreeably entertain. There is no "new message" in it.

It may be well that it is so. If the public of the Metropolitan is agreeably entertained by "Mme. Sans Gêne" the management will perhaps account itself fortunate. New messages are not always easy to cope with on their first proclamation, and a lyric drama that requires no more imagination or effort of the understanding to accept at a first hearing than this one may find its place in the repertory of the day.

An Excellent Performance.

The performance of the new opera had all the excellence and showed all the care in preparation that characterize the productions of the Metropolitan at the present time. Mr. Toscanini had the responsibility for it, and put into it all the high intelligence, the artistic understanding and sympathy, the technical skill that mark everything he does. The cast was judiciously selected. Miss Farrar undertook the part of Mme. Sans Gêne, around which the whole opera necessarily centres; the other parts are scarcely more than foils for this chief personage.

It is needless to say that the part is a difficult one, and its varied aspects make exacting demands upon any actress's resources. Miss Farrar has an abundance of the mirth, humor, the good fellowship, and something of the natural simplicity and forthright directness that are essential qualities in representing Sardou's heroine. She expresses the quick changes of emotion, and there are suggestions in her impersonation of the tears that are sometimes near to laughter in it. She is broadly humorous in her expression of the gaucheries of the Duchess in her new surroundings, of her irritation and impatience at the restrictions they impose on her. It may be questioned whether the humor here is not a little too broad, a little too much verging on the ridiculous.

Mme. Sans Gêne is "vulgar," with the vulgarity of the people, but there should be something in her to save her from the helplessness of absurdity. In her interview with Napoleon in the third act, braving his wrath and reminding him of their earlier days of poverty, there is an admirable touch of independence and subtle humor. Miss Farrar is an attractive figure in the part. Her command of facial expression stands her in good stead. A little more restraint in some of her too obvious scenes would enhance the value of an impersonation which, as it is, will doubtless be much admired and much enjoyed.

Mr. Amato as Napoleon.

It is always a dangerous thing to introduce a great and well-known historical personage into an opera, and the representation of Napoleon offers difficulties to the most accomplished actor. Mr. Amato is successful in many ways in meeting them. His appearance is a plausible representation of the Emperor; he shows the brow, the lock, the lowering vision, the right hand thrust into the waistcoat, the abrupt and hurried air. The changing moods of his interview with the Duchess of Danzig, and the tenser strain of the interception of Neipperg are well set forth.

Mr. Martinelli presents the best piece of work he has done for New York as Lefébvre, Mme. Sans Gêne's lover and husband. His singing is excellent, and shows the gain he has made in the quality of his voice and the freedom of his delivery; and his acting is intelligent and expressive. Mr. Segurola is characteristic in his representation of Fouché, and he would be better in it if he sang with less gruffness and more musical quality.

There has been much care expended upon the mounting, which is in the main appropriate and sumptuous. The drawing room in the château of Compiègne shows some singular perspective; but the Emperor's cabinet in the last two acts is felicitously represented in the Empire style. The costumes of the glittering company of officers, diplomats, and Court ladies at the reception in the second act are unusually handsome. The chorus both sings and comports itself in a praiseworthy fashion.

PLAN TO REORGANIZE ARMY.

Committee's Report to Secretary Garrison Is Referred to General Staff

A complete plan for reorganization of the regular army has been submitted to Secretary of War Garrison and referred by him to the General Staff. It was prepared by a committee of army officers, of which the Chairman was Col. Edwin F. Glenn a member of the General Staff, and now Chief of Staff on Governor's Island. Col. Glenn said yesterday that the report of the committee was submitted some days ago to the Secretary of War. He could not tell the details of the reorganization recommended, he said, until the plan had been passed on by the War Department. The report is understood to be in the nature of a bill to be introduced into Congress.

Col. Glenn was asked if it was true that the reorganization contemplated a regular establishment of 250,000 men. He replied that it did not. The size of the army recommended is practically the same as that advocated by Gen. Wotherspoon in the report made public just before his retirement a few months ago. Gen. Wotherspoon's plan of reorganization called for an army of 205,000 men in all branches.

The army which the Glenn Committee recommends was described yesterday as being "simply a well-balanced organization, complete in itself ,and includes what is considered to be the necessary number of harbor defense troops, mobile force, and auxiliary troops, the last named embracing the Signal, Quartermaster, Medical and other branches of the army not included in what is known as the mobile force."

In general the plan takes into consideration the proper garrisoning of the Panama Canal Zone, and other outlying possessions, and also provides for the actual number of trained men needed for service in the United States proper. It also suggests where these troops should be stationed both by divisions and in smaller units. The coast artillery arm, if organized on the plans recommended, would be of sufficient size, it is understood, to man properly every important coast defense station in the United States.

Furthermore it is understood that the plan does not call for a great increase in the cost of maintaining the present army of fewer than 100,000 men. The wants and needs of the Aviation Corps are considered carefully and there is no reason to doubt that the plan calls for a substantial increase in that arm of the service. At present the United States stands twelfth among the nations in military aviation. The following table, compiled before the war began, shows the aerial weakness of the United States:

Country.	Aeroplanes.	Dirigibles.
France	1,400	22
Germany	1,000	40
Russia	800	18
Italy	600	15
Austria-Hungary	400	8
Great Britain	400	7
Japan	100	4
Spain	100	3
Belgium	100	2
Turkey	60	0
Switzerland	20	2
United States	25	0

Of the aeroplanes available for the defense of the United States thirteen are in the army and twelve in the navy. It is reported several are already out of date.

The reorganization contemplates an increase in the field artillery and the addition of siege artillery batteries. The size of all companies is increased and the divisions, as contemplated, are said to number each about 13,000 men.

OUR NAVY NOT READY, SAYS REAR ADMIRAL

President Knight of the Naval War College Says Division of Strategy Is Badly Needed.

SHIPS AND MEN EFFICIENT

But of Seven Bureaus None Has the Duty of Keeping the Navy Prepared for War.

Speaking at the dinner of the Efficiency Society in the Hotel Biltmore last evening Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the Naval War College, at Newport, R. I., advocated the creation of a Council of National Defense, for which a bill already is before Congress, and the establishment of a Division of Strategy and Operations in the Navy Department.

The dinner concluded a series of meetings which began at 11 o'clock in the morning. Rear Admiral Knight said he would not go into the question of the efficiency of individual ships, but with the efficiency of the Navy as a whole. Our shops and our officers, he said, were efficient and our enlisted men the equals of any in the world.

"There can be no question that the existing organization of the Navy Department is inadequate and would break down under the strain of war," he said. "A navy has one excuse for existing, and only one: that it should always be ready to strike on the minute and with every element of power concentrated behind its blow.

"It is a singular fact that the organization of the Navy Department takes no account of this relation of the navy to war. War is one thing for which no arrangement is made. There are seven bureaus in the department, each with clearly defined dutis; but in all the elaborate degislation creating these bureaus and defining their duties, there is not a word about the duty of keeping the navy in readiness for war or preparing plans for war or conducting war after it begins. There would be a certain element of comedy in this if there are not so many elements of possible tragedy.

"This is the last and great defect in the efficiency of the navy. It could be remedied by the creation of a Division of Strategy and Operations, preferably not co-equal with the present bureaus, but superior to them, and standing between them and the Secretary. The creation of this office would provide a policy for the navy insuring unity of effort and shaping plans toward the proper end of all our efforts—preparedness for war.

"The points to a Council of National Defense, for the creation of which a bill is already before Congress. In such a council, with the President of the United States at its head, we should have the last word in the co-ordination of national resources for national defense.

"There is much about the navy that is splendidly efficient. But as a whole it is far less efficient than it ought to be. We are lacking in that hermonious composition of the fleet which is needed to give every element of it the support it needs from other elements. We are lacking in absolutely essential facilities for the care and preservation of our ships and in an efficient organization of the personnel."

The policy of "economy first," Rear Admiral Knight said, had been applied to naval expenditures. The programme advocated by the General Board, if it had been followed, he said, would have provided forty-seven battleships built and building in 1914, but it has not been followed and the country has thirty-seven battleships. He laid emphasis upon the necessity for auxiliaries such as fuel ships and scouts.

In presenting the subject of the economy and efficiency in preparing the navy personnel for war, Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, read little-known facts of our history, showing the failure of untrained men in times of war. Many of our troubles have come, he said, in not having an army and navy prepared for war.

The other speaker was R. H. M. Robinson, Managing Director of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company. His subject was "Naval Construction: Battleship and Submarines."

The annual meeting opened with an address of welcome in the morning delivered by William R. Willcox, President of the society. "Unemployment and Welfare Work" was discussed in the afternoon.

Approves Midshipman's Dismissal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President Wilson today approved the recommendation of Secretary Daniels and Superintendent Fullam of the Naval Academy that Midshipman Leonard Kirby, Jr., of New Jersey, be dismissed. Kirby was charged with placing a flask of liquor in a classmate's locker.

GIFFORD MURDER TRIAL ON.

State's Case Against Hudson Youth Entirely Circumstantial.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—At the trial of Malcolm Gifford, Jr., the Hudson youth charged with the killing of Frank J. Clute, it developed today that the State's entire case was circumstantial. This was admitted by District Attorney Daniel H. Prior.

Mr. Prior told of the finding near the scene of the murder of a pair of kid gloves bearing the stamp of a New York concern with which the Giffords had traded; pointed to the finding of Clute's pocketbook on a roof of the home of Henry Boardman in Troy, where Gifford slept on the night of the slaying, and charged that after the killing Gifford had showed an automatic revolver to a friend in Hudson and had said:

"You didn't know I'm getting to be a dangerous man; you didn't know I used this once, did you?"

The prosecution contends that Gifford shot Clute with the idea of stealing the chauffeur's automobile. Clute was found dead by a roadside north of here on April 2, 1913.

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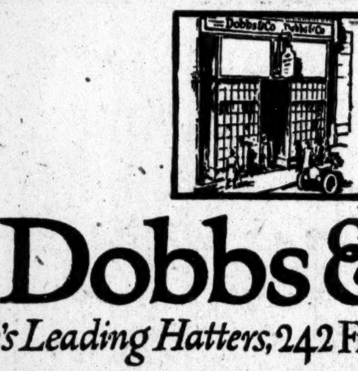

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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ST. JULIEN BEST POMERANIAN IN PLAZA DOG SHOW---BASEBALL---BOXING

SPRAYED DOGS DID NOT FOOL THE JUDGE

Fictitious Silky Lustre Got English Pomeranian Pets Nothing in Plaza Show.

Champion St. Julien, a wolf-sable colored Pomeranian five years old, which remained in his kennel against the side wall of the Hotel Plaza ballroom all day while the rest of the dogs were fighting for prizes, was awarded the President's Cup for the best dog in the show when he went to the platform in the evening to compete for the chief honor. It was the fifth annual show of the American Pomeranian Club, and so far as the quality of the 136 dogs shown went, was much the best ever held by the club.

Even the disappointed exhibitors admitted that where the mass were so good it came to a question of the preference of the judge as to color, coat, and that indefinable something called form, that had to govern in the award of many of the prizes. The Englishwomen were particularly surprised at the showing made by American owners who seem to have caught the trick of sending their dogs to the ring in perfect show condition, and admitted that in the limit and open classes there was no doubt the show was the equal of the best they had seen on their own side of the wide ferry they had crossed in the chase of prizes, only to find that America had Pomeranians as good as anything in England at the present time. This is no great credit to American breeders, however, as nearly all of the winners in the top classes were imported animals.

St. Julien was a frequent winner abroad, as he has been here before he took the highest honors yesterday. Broomwood Tess, decreed the best of the opposite sex, was imported by Mrs. Frank T. Clarke, for its present owner; Offley Stylo, winner in the dog class, was imported by Mrs. Pulz of Washington, D. C., also the owner of St. Julien. Reserve winners in the classes for both sexes, Sable Laddie in the dogs and Little Sally Lynd in the female squad, were both bred by their owners, Mrs. Frank Smyth of Meadowbrook, Penn., and Mrs. A. de B. Keim of Jenkintown, Penn., respectively.

Twenty or more dogs which were specially brought to this country to get the big prizes of the show failed utterly to make the impress on Vinton P. Breeze, the judge, they were expected to do, and their share in the honors was confined to insignificant places in the few classes in which they gained any sort of recognition. Their owners, gracefully as they could do so, admitted that their pets were outshown by the American-owned dogs. It was noticeable that the English dogs were always late in coming to the ring—last to appear in answer to the call of the stewards. Investigation showed that the women who owned or exhibited these animals were secreted in corners of the room spraying their pets with some sort of a preparation from atomizers in order that the coats of the animals might have a fictitious silky lustre. This, it appeared, was a common practice abroad, though not indulged in at shows in this country, where the ring preparation is confined to the brisk use of a brush. The little trick availed nothing, however, as Mr. Breeze had what proved for them an unpopular habit of handling the dogs very freely, so that the practice was detected. As a prize-winning preparation it was a failure, and there is little chance of its adoption here after the fiasco of yesterday.

The awards:

Puppies, Classes 6 to 9 Months. Dogs—Mrs. K. Carlin, England, Bobs, won; Miss E. W. Lewis, New York, Mister Pewee, second. Bitches—Mrs. F. T. Clarke, New York, Wee Countess, won; Swiss Mountain Kennels, Philadelphia, Banner Ladylove, second. 9 to 12 months dogs—Swiss Mountain Kennels, Nemo, won; B. W. Freath, New York, Supreme Fashion, second. Bitches—George W. Quintard, Long Island, Black Queen, won; Mrs. M. Johnson, New York, Baby Doll, second. Bred by exhibitor. Dogs—Nemo won; Mrs. Edwin Lewis, Long Island, Pomroy Kewpie, second. Bitches—Wee Countess won; Mrs. A. de B. Keim's Mary Lynd second.

Novice, Classes. Solid Color. Dogs—Nemo won; Mrs. R. F. Mayhew, Long Island, Flyer second. Bitches—Wee Countess won; Banner Ladylove second. Any other color, dogs—Mrs. M. E. Ingalls, New York, Cinq Aus, won; Miss Elsie Blum, Long Island, Mephisto second. Bitches—Mrs. A. de B. Keim, Pennsylvania, Dottie Lynd won; Mrs. Henry Jarrett, Philadelphia, Wellesbourne Mayda second. American-bred. Dogs—Mrs. F. B. Caruthers, New York, Hewnoaks Handsome Rascal won; Swiss Mountain Kennels' Flyaway Pan second. Bitches—Mrs. Nora C. Hanlon-Barnes, New York, Mousie won; Mrs. Emma S. Allard, Long Island, Pomland Topaz second.

Limit Classes.—Black Dogs—Mrs. H. McK. Pulz, D. C., Offley Stylo, won; Mrs. K. Carlin's Man Friday second. Bitches—Mrs. L. E. Estler, N. J., Broomwood Tess, won; Miss Beatrice A. Brinckerhoff, N. Y., second. Brown or Chocolate, Dogs—Miss Hydon, N. J., Afon Brown Nut, won; Reuben Clarke's Hillikay Chocolate Dandy second. Bitches—Miss Ellen P. Laflin, N. Y., Peggie V., won; G. W. Quintard's Ridgway Molly, second. Sable Dogs—Swiss Mountain Kennels' Stable Laddie, won; Mrs. G. R. Peabody, N. Y., Afon Cracker, second. Bitches—Oak Hill Kennels, N. Y., Marigold, won; Mousie, second. Orange or Cream, Both Sexes—Mrs. Bertram G. Work, N. Y., Flame, won; G. W. Quintard, Endcliffe Swastika, second. White, Both Sexes—Oak Hill Kennels, N. Y., Star Flower, won; Leo Cohn, N. Y., Snowball III., second. Any Other Color, Both Sexes—G. W. Quintard's Buttercup won; Bobs second.

Open Classes—Black. Dogs—Offley Stylo won; Afon Dandy, second. Bitches—Brownwood Tess won; Miss Beatrice A. Brinckerhoff's Fox Hills Belladonna, second. Brown or Chocolate—Dogs. Miss Lena Schilling, N. Y., Haughty Chocolate Prince won; Afon Brown Nut, second. Bitches—Peggie V. won; Ridgway Molly, second. Sable—Dogs. Sable Laddie won; Afon Cracker, second. Bitches—Marigold won; Mousie, second. Orange or Cream—Both sexes. Flame won; Swiss Mountain Kennel's Young Gold Spec, second. White—Both sexes. Oak Hill Kennels, N. Y., Little Prince of the Stars won; Edith D. Stone, N. Y., Snowflake, second. Any Other Colors—Both sexes. G. W. Quintard's Buttercup won; Bobs, second. Under 5 Pounds—Dogs. Man Friday won; Afon Dandy, second. Bitches—Buttercup won; Fox Hills Belladonna, second. Five to Eight Pounds—Dogs. Endcliffe Swastika won; Mrs. Irvin W. Day, N. Y., Benjamin Bunny, second. Bitches—Mrs. A. de B. Keim's Champion Little Sally Lynd won; Mousie, second. Over eight pounds—Both sexes. John W. Patten, Philadelphia, Tich won; Haughty Chocolate Prince, second. Bred by Exhibitor—Both sexes. Sable Laddie won; Little Sally Lynd, second.

Canadian-Bred Classes.—Dogs—Miss Ella Borland, New York, Cairndhu Mischief, won; Mrs. L. Parker, Ontario, Rough, second. Bitches—Mrs. W. Wylie, Ontario, Cairndhu Beauty, won; same owner's Cairndhu Trixie, second.

Winners Classes.—Dogs—Offley Stylo won; Sable Laddie, reserve. Bitches—Broomwood Tess won; Little Sally Lynd, reserve.

Veterans Class, Both Sexes—Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner His Lordship won; Mrs. J. L. Mallery, North Carolina, Sabrinette, second.

Champions Class.—Swiss Mountain Kennels' Champion Banner Admiral won.

Braces Class.—Any solid color, won by Swiss Mountain Kennels; any other color, Swiss Mountain Kennels.

Teams Class—Any solid color, won by Swiss Mountain Kennels; any other color, won by George W. Quintard.

Virginia Dog Best in Field Trial.

GRAND JUNCTION, Tenn., Jan. 25.—The setter Ruby's Sport, the entry of the Wise Kennels, Richmond, Va., and Commissioner Harry, owned by J. D. Shepherd, Grand Forks, N. D., ran a brace of the first series heats today in the national championship trials. Honors went to the Virginia dog, with a find of six bevies and two singles. Four dogs of the twelve entered remain to run in this series.

Sunny South Shooting Handicap.

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 25.—The six-day competition of the fourteenth annual Sunny South shooting handicap began here today with contestants from many States present. Harry Murrelle of Texas, professional, was high gun for the day with a break of 193 targets. Harve Dixon of Missouri, once winner of the Grand American, led the amateurs with 190.

Squash Champion Injured.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Constantine Hutchins, State and national squash racquet champion, strained a ligament in his left leg while practicing for the preliminary round of the State championship tournament today. It is considered doubtful whether he will be able to take part in the national championship two weeks off.

WELSH-WHITE BOUT OFF.

Chicago Boxer Is Ill and Willie Beecher Substituted for Tonight.

Threatened with pneumonia and a number of complications, Charlie White, through his manager, Nate Lewis, has been compelled to call off his bout with Freddie Welsh, the lightweight champion, which was scheduled for tonight in Madison Square Garden. The Chicago boxer is confined to his bed with two physicians constantly in attendance, and it is doubtful whether he will be able to box again for some weeks.

As the bout has been extensively advertised, and in order not to disappoint those who have paid for their seats, the officials of the Garden A. C. have found a substitute for White in Willie Beecher, who has consented to box the champion at catchweights.

Beecher is one of the few boxers who are always ready, and he jumped at the opportunity to get a crack at the titleholder. The New Yorker has been working hard for his match with Young Shugrue, which is to take place in the near future, and is in the very best of shape.

Beecher is well known to all New York boxing fans, and he is a boxer who is never afraid to mix it up. The fact that Welsh holds the title will not in the least interfere with his plan of action. He will go to his man from the start, and the champion will have his hands full trying to avoid some of those bull-like rushes for which the New Yorker is famous.

Welsh's opponent has a number of good bouts to his credit. Last year at local clubs he knocked out Andy Williams in six rounds, and he also sent Don Donnelly to slumberland. In September he fought a twenty-round draw with Johnny Dundee at Los Angeles, two weeks later he stacked up against Joe Rivers, and they battled for twenty rounds, at the end of which many thought that Beecher should have received the decision.

MINISTERS OPPOSE BOUT.

Armory in Cincinnati May Be Closed to Gunboat and Flynn.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 25.—The Methodist Ministers Association of Cincinnati went on record today as opposed to the holding of the Gunboat Smith-Jim Flynn boxing contest here on February 1.

Adjutant General Hough of the Ohio National Guard notified the ministers today that in his opinion the statutes would prevent the bout from taking place at the Ohio National Guard Armory and immediately thereafter the ministers appointed a committee which was instructed to do all in its power to prevent the contest.

The County Commissioners have notified the State militia officers that the armory belongs to the county; that the militia is only a tenant and that they refuse to rescind their action in renting the armory to the promoters of the Smith-Flynn bout. The local boxing commission has granted permission for the bout.

WILLARD AT EL PASO.

Kansan Will Begin Training for Bout with Jack Johnson.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 25.—Jesse Willard of Kansas arrived here today to begin training for his fight with Jack Johnson, in Juarez, March 6, for the heavyweight championship.

Jack Johnson is expected to arrive Jan. 29 at Barbados, British West Indies, en route to meet Jess Willard at Juarez, Mexico, according to the fight promoters today.

Short Bouts at Long Acre A. A.

Two of the feature bouts scheduled for ten rounds at the Long Acre A. A. last night lasted only two sessions, while the third went the limit, and resulted in a draw between Irving Margolies, a lightweight just out of the amateur ranks, and Solly Bloom of the Bronx. This exhibition was fast throughout. The contestants were evenly matched, only a half pound difference being found in the weights in favor of Bloom.

In the main attraction, Billy Sherman, after a long layoff, gave signs of his old form by giving Jack Allen such a bad beating that the referee had to stop the uneven contest in the second round. Allen never had a chance, and from the opening bell was subjected to an unceasing shower of right-hand blows to the head and stomach, which left him in a dazed condition when the first round ended. The second session had hardly opened before Allen received a hard slam to the stomach, which nearly knocked him out, and to prevent a possible serious ending the arbiter sent him to his corner.

Barney Erving lasted two rounds against Young Fulton in the second feature bout. Erving, like Allen, was so far outclassed as to be no match for his opponent.

Poor Bouts at Pioneer A. C.

Thirty rounds of boxing announced by the Pioneer A. C. of West Forty-fourth Street failed to attract the followers of the sport last night, when less than a couple of hundred spectators, including three women, witnessed three ten-round contests, only one of which was of even ordinary interest. The other two were miserable exhibitions and brought many hisses from the disgusted spectators. The only redeeming feature of the entertainment was the bout between Joe Kane and Jimmy Duffy. Both boxers showed a commendable disposition to mix matters and exchanged many hard blows. Both were very tired at the finish, with Kane leading on points. Bill Tate and John Lester Johnson, two lumbering colored heavyweights, hardly struck a blow during the ten rounds they stayed in the ring. Neither man earned a decision. George Ashe of Philadelphia easily outpointed Tommy Nelson of Port Chester. The latter knew nothing about the game and clinched throughout the bout.

Phil Bloom Loses Bout.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Jimmy Duffy of Lockport defeated Phil Bloom of Brooklyn here tonight in ten fast rounds.

Three Sporting Events at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 25.—Today's sporting programme was one of variety, with preliminary warming up for the midwinter tennis championship as the leading attraction, with which the first of the weekly trapshooting handicaps and a selected score golf handicap of the Tin Whistles to claim interest.

The field for the tennis tournament is a fast one, including J. E. Jones, the title holder; F. A. Otis and H. A. Mackinney of Providence, Irving Wright of Boston, C. M. Bull of New York, and Dr. B. F. Drake of New Rochelle, who will fight it out with T. W. Hall; E. S. Glassco, W. H. Goldstein, C. W. B. Dineen, and T. W. Hall, the Canadians.

W. E. Truesdell of Brooklyn, Dr. M. W. Marr of Boston, and A. B. Alley of New York were the prize winners in as many classes in the Tin Whistle tourney.

H. N. Spaulding of Manchester, N. H., was high man in trapshooting, P. W. Whittemore of Boston second, and B. V. Covert of Lockport third.

News for the Golfers.

Walter C. Hagen, open champion of the United States, who plans to compete in the North and South championship at Pinehurst late in March, will be one of a party of four to make a trip through the South, going as far as Havana. The party will be under the leadership of Thomas L. McNamara, former metropolitan open champion, and besides these there will be James M. Barnes of Whitemarsh, the Western open title-holder, and Tom Kerrigan, who did well in the South last year. They will start some time next week.

Tom Anderson, the Montclair professional, sailed on Saturday on the Transylvania for Scotland. Anderson is a reservist and has gone home to enlist. He is a brother of the late Will Anderson, four times American open champion, and a son of the late Tom Anderson, erstwhile Montclair "pros."

Clarence W. Hackney has been appointed professional of the Country Club of Atlantic City to succeed John J. McDermott, resigned. Hackney has been assistant there for two years, and is said to be an instructor of unusual ability.

Wilfrid Reid, the diminutive Englishman who visited America in 1912 for the open championship at Brookline, is seeking a position in this country. He will arrive here in a month or two. Several places have been offered to him.

TWO WOMEN SEE 'LADIES' DAY' BOXING

Matinee Innovation of Broadway Sporting Club Popular Only with Men and Boys.

Two young women attended the boxing show at the Broadway Sporting Club in Brooklyn yesterday, which was designated as the "ladies' matinée boxing show." Inasmuch as only one woman sat in with several hundred howling men at the matinée last week it may be said that the innovation is gaining in popularity. The several hundred men and boys present yesterday greeted the two women with cheers and applause, but they did not seem to relish greatly the attention they attracted.

Owing to the fact that the Amateur Athletic Union had complained to the State Athletic Commission that the Broadway Sporting Club had staged bouts between amateur boxers without obtaining a sanction from the A. A. U., which is required by the State boxing rules, the management of the club yesterday put on so-called semi-professional bouts and a professional bout between Frankie Callahan of New York and Willie Jones of South Brooklyn, which terminated in a draw after these "pros" had clinched and hugged each other nearly to death.

In the ten bouts which preceded the Callahan-Jones go there was little boxing. The contestants, many of whom were appearing in the ring for the first time, furnished lots of fun for the spectators by their comical antics. Wild swinging, foot racing, hugging, jumping, and most everything but real boxing was served up to the boxing fans in such rapid order that they enjoyed the afternoon's proceedings. Another feature which caused the spectators much merriment was the frequency with which the would-be ring champions would stop to push their hair back from their eyes. All the boys who took part need experience, and lots of it, but most of the twenty youthful boxers showed a game spirit in their bouts.

Four of the three-round bouts ended when one of the contestants quit, one ended with a knockout, another was stopped by the referee, and the other four went the limit. The summary:

Harry McShea had the better of William Burke in a three-round bout.

Jim Bailey won from Charlie Hilsky in three rounds.

Kid Sheppard hurt his hand in the second round of a three-round bout with Phil Bloss and quit.

Frankie McGuinness won from Louis Stahl in three rounds.

Frankie Dunn won from Peter Mossman. Referee stopped bout in second round.

Young Burke won from Tom Tierney. Tierney quite in second round.

Young Hart and Kid Willis boxed three rounds to a draw.

Young Mack quit in the second round of his bout with Young Murray.

Jack Tracy knocked out Young Kid Williams in the second round.

Kid Duffy quit in the second round of his bout with Young Callendar.

DELAY FOR BOXING BOARD.

Justice Cohalan Grants Postponement of Manhattan A. C. Mandamus Case.

Justice Cohalan, sitting in Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a postponement until tomorrow of the mandamus proceedings instituted by the officers of the Manhattan Athletic Club against the State Athletic Commission, Frank S. O'Neil, James R. Price, and Major John J. Dixon. The delay was unopposed by Frank Case Hayden, attorney for the club, which has been trying for several weeks to get a license to promote boxing exhibitions. The commission asked the delay on the ground that it could not be defended by a legal representative from the Attorney General's office until tomorrow.

In assenting to the change in date of the proceedings, Attorney Hayden stated he did not care to take any hasty action against the Commissioners, as he felt certain that, under the ruling in the case of the Albany Knickerbocker Athletic Club, the Supreme Court would issue the peremptory writ compelling the Commissioners to grant the license.

Lawyer Hayden, in his affidavits accompanying the application, gave a history of the efforts of the Manhattan Athletic Club, of which Joseph R. Hughes is President, to secure a permit to hold boxing exhibitions in Manhattan Casino, at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue. In detail, the affidavits showed how the promoters apparently eliminated every objection which the Commissioners raised, and yet for some reason the license has been refused.

The papers submitted by Mr. Hayden scoff at the idea advanced by the commission that the principal reason why the license was not issued was that they suspected that the McMahon brothers, who had incurred the displeasure of the commission, were secretly behind the enterprise. All the club officials have denied this.

Attorney Hayden yesterday promised several sensational developments when the case is argued before Justice Cohalan. "Just wait until there is a showdown in court," said Hayden, "and there will be some very interesting disclosures."

Crescent A. C. Amateur Bouts.

Entries will close today for the Crescent Athletic Club amateur boxing tournament to be held on Thursday and Saturday evenings, Jan. 28 and 30. The committee have offered a solid gold 14-karat watch and a 14-karat chain to the winner, a gold-filled watch and chain to the second, and a gold scarfpin to the loser in the semi-final bout of each class. The weights will be 108, 118, 128, and 138 pounds, and entry can be made at Dieges & Clust's, 20 John Street, A. A. U. office, 21 Warren Street, New York, and at the Crescent A. C., Pierrepont and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Two Star Bouts in Brooklyn.

The Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn will stage two star ten-round bouts tonight which should appeal to the local fight fans, as each of the principals is well known hereabouts. Johnny Howard of Bayonne will box Frank Mantell of Providence. As Mantell has boxed the most noted men in his class, including Jack Dillon and Bob Moha, Howard will be forced to extend himself to the limit to escape defeat by a knockout. Fred Kiebler, the aggressive, hard-hitting Newark middleweight, will box Al McCoy of Brooklyn in the other ten-round bout. Happy Rickert and Red Butler, Jack Carter and Young Terry will meet in the special six-round bouts.

Motor Boat Men to Elect Officers.

Among the important meetings scheduled to be held during the week of the Motor Boat Show is that of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers. The show will open in Madison Square Garden next Saturday at 2 o'clock. Five members of the Executive Committee are to be elected to take the place of those retiring. Ten members have been nominated to fill those positions, and consequently the election will be an important one. Already many of the exhibits are in town waiting to be transferred to the Garden. The work of decorating the Garden will begin early on Thursday morning.

H. M. Forrest Wins Golf Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 25.—First honors and the chief cup in the New Year's golf tourney went to H. M. Forrest of Lakewood. He defeated W. W. Manning, Upper Montclair, 3 and 1 in the 18-hole finals. At the turn Forrest was 5 up, but Manning took three of the next four holes and was dormie, going to the seventeenth. At this tee the rain caused him to lose the hold on his club on the drive, and Forrest won the hole and match. A. F. Sutherland, St. Andrews, and W. H. Smith, Oakland, by mutual agreement postponed the consolation final until tomorrow.

MAD. SQ. GARDEN
TO-NIGHT
FREDDIE WILLIE
WELSH vs. BEECHER
BOX SEATS $5.00
2,500 Seats at $1.00

MARSANS STICKS TO FEDS.

Cuban Outfielder Rejects Proposals of McGraw to Leave "Outlaws."

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 25.—Outfielder Marsans, who deserted the Cincinnati club and signed a Federal League contract last season and was restrained from carrying out his contract with the "outlaw" league, has rejected all offers of John J. McGraw, manager of the Giants, to join his club or any other club in organized baseball.

Marsans said he had been nicely cared for by the Federal League and did not care to break with that organization.

Fielder Jones arrived here this evening for the purpose of signing a contract for training quarters here for his St. Louis Federal League club.

ROPER SWARTHMORE COACH

Old Princeton Player Selected as Football Instructor.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 25.—William W. Roper will be Swarthmore's new head football coach. The announcement that a Princeton man will plan the destinies of the suburban athletes caused surprise in this city.

It was rumored that the officials in charge at Swarthmore were negotiating with a University of Pennsylvania graduate to take charge of the football team.

Today it leaked out that the final choice had been made and that "Bill" Roper was the man. He is a member of the Princeton University Advisory Football Board, but as this committee is only called at the instance of Head Coach Rush, it is not likely that Roper will have additional duties to perform in Tigertown.

RACING AT JAMAICA AGAIN.

Club to Ask Jockey Club for Sanction and Dates.

Owners of the Jamaica race track are contemplating applying to the Jockey Club for racing dates for the coming season. A representative of the Metropolitan Jockey Club has already made a verbal request and it is more than probable the ruling body will sanction racing there.

It is understood that Senator W. H. Reynolds, Otto Huber and other stockholders in the Jamaica plant have decided to repair and improve the track as soon as possible. They will also guarantee liberal stakes and purses and are anxious to race some time before midsummer.

The Stewards of the Jockey Club probably will allot them dates after the Aqueduct meeting, some time in June, which means that Jamaica would precede Empire City in the schedule of meetings around New York.

Newspapermen Play Pool.

Walter Trumbull and Roy Crowell were the winners in the newspapermen's pocket billiard tournament at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy yesterday. Trumbull defeated Damon Runyan in a close contest by a score of 85 to 84. Runyan's recklessness cost him a victory, as he repeatedly took chances which a professional would consider dangerous. Trumbull started rather poorly, but once in his stride made the balls disappear rapidly. Roy Crowell and G. Herbert Daley played the most interesting match of the tournament. The former was the recipient of a liberal handicap from Daley, and as the latter caught his man in the first two frames it looked as if Crowell was in for a trimming, but the breaks were pretty much in Crowell's favor, making it possible for him to win, 85 to 75.

This afternoon Franklin P. Adams will play Bozeman Bulger, while C. S. Farnsworth plays Frank K. Sprague, and Harry Cashman will cross cues with C. H. Wellington. The finish of the first round will take place tomorrow afternoon, when Heywood Broun and Don Marquis will hook up. John Doyle is having the floor of the academy strengthened for this match. Sprague is considered a "dark horse" in this competition.

Inman Runs 320 with Cue.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Melbourne Inman defeated Willie Hoppe, 600 to 98, in this afternoon's block of their 1,200 point English billiard match. The English champion scored 320 in his first inning, the largest run of his American tour.

McGowan Billiard Victor.

P. McGowan defeated Dr. T. W. Tuggle last night in the amateur Class B 18.2 balk line billiard tournament for the championship of Harlem at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, by the score of 150 to 142 in fifty-one innings.

English Cup Tie Drawings.

The draw for the second round of the English football cup ties to be decided next Saturday resulted in some fine games being arranged, the feature being Chelsea vs. the Arsenal on the ground of the former. The drawings:

Newcastle United vs. Swansea, Sheffield Wednesday vs. Wolverhampton Wanderers, Fulham vs. Southampton, Brighton and Hove vs. Birmingham, Bradford City vs. Middlesborough, Everton vs. Bristol City, Hull City vs. Northampton, Oldham Athletic vs. Rochdale, Bolton Wanderers vs. Milwall, Manchester City vs. Aston Villa, Sheffield United vs. Liverpool, Bury vs. Bradford, Chelsea vs. Arsenal, Burnley vs. Southend United, Queens Park Rangers vs. Leeds City, Norwich City vs. Tottenham Hotspur.

Syracuse to Play in Oregon.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 25.—The 1915 football schedule of the Oregon Agricultural College announced today includes a game with the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing Oct. 30 and one with Syracuse University at Portland, Ore., Nov. 30.

Gissing Will Try to "Come Back."

Harry Gissing, premier middle-distance runner of the United States before Ted Meredith came to the front in 1912, will attempt to "come back," starting with the Diocesan Union games in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn next Saturday night. Gissing has been training for three weeks in the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, and he has surprised every one who has watched him work. Last Friday night Coach Lawson Robertson sent Gissing out to work a moderately fast quarter mile, and the former champion did 55 seconds easily. Gissing has chosen the three-quarter-mile run for his first race in his "come back" campaign, and Handicapper Obertubbesing has allotted him a short mark on Abel Kiviat and Mike Devanney, who will be at scratch. Quite the best event of the Diocesan Union games will be the two-mile invitation walk, in which George Goulding, the Olympic heel-and-toe champion, will try to shake off Eddie Renz and Dick Remer, the American champions. Renz and Remer are training to go the first mile in better than 6:40 in their effort to "stick" with Goulding.

New York League Meeting Off.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 25.—John H. Farrell, President of the New York State Baseball League, announced tonight that there will be no meeting of the league here Friday night. The session has been indefinitely postponed, pending the settlement of the affairs of the Syracuse Club.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Comfort for Aching Flat Feet.
Arch Support Shoes
$2.75, $3.98, $4.95
Worth $4 to $6.50.
Vici & Gun Metal on Smart Lasts.
January Shoe Clearance
Mahogany, Tan and Black Calf
Incomplete sizes, but great values.
$2.85 pair, regularly $4.00
$3.85 " " $5 & 5.50
"Corts" $7 & $7.50 Shoes, $5.95

EBBETS HAD TO BID HIGH FOR STENGEL

Brooklyn Club Owner Signs Hard-Hitting Outfielder for Two Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 25.—Charles P. Stengel, slugging right fielder of the Brooklyn National League team, signed a two-year contract with the Dodgers here tonight with President Charles H. Ebbets, Sr., of Brooklyn. Ebbets beat Joe Tinker of the Chicago Federals and George Stovall of the Kansas City Feds to Stengel by arranging the St. Louis conference, and went well over the offers made by the two Federal leaders. No figures were given out. Ebbets departed for the East immediately after signing Stengel.

The conference was arranged by Ollie O'Meara, shortstop of the Dodgers, who lives in St. Louis. Stengel had submitted the Federals' offers to Ebbets, and apprised him that he was ready to jump if Brooklyn did not go higher. Ebbets, with Allen, Fischer, and Jack Dalton captured by the Feds, arranged with O'Meara for the conference, dropping in from Chicago today.

Ebbets told Stengel what he would pay him. Stengel agreed to the figure and said he would sign for any period Ebbets desired.

"Make it two years," declared Ebbets, and Stengel signed.

YANKEE DEAL RUMOR DENIED

Manager Donovan Will Arrange for New Yorks to Train in Georgia.

Capt. T. L. Huston, who represented the Yankees at the hearing of the baseball suit in Chicago, returned yesterday, very optimistic over the probable outcome of the proceedings. Capt. Huston says that he learned more about baseball during the few days of the hearing than he could have learned any other way in ten years. The Yankee owner believes that the court's attitude at times was encouraging to the ranks of organized baseball.

Capt. Huston branded as absurd the yarn sent out from Chicago that the deal for the sale of the Yankees had not been completed.

An interesting point has arisen in the $25,000 suit filed by the Philadelphia Club against the Brooklyn Feds for damages over the services of Pitcher Tom Seaton. Mr. Ward said that all he knew about the case was that he had been served with the papers in the proceedings while in Chicago. It seems that when Seaton was engaged he was signed by the Federal League and then assigned to the Brooklyn Club. Baseball men think it was a question whether the suit should not have been brought against the league and not against Seaton.

The Brooklyn Club asserts that Seaton was a free agent, that he had not signed a contract and if the Phillies had any understanding with him it was only a verbal agreement.

Manager Bill Donovan of the Yanks was in town again yesterday and dicussed several probable deals with Capt. Huston and Col. Ruppert. Donovan will probably start south tomorrow to make arrangements for a training camp in Georgia.

It would not be surprising if, within the next few days, the Yankees announced the acquisition of Second Baseman Shean of the Providence, who led the International League in batting last season. It is likely that the player will be purchased, as Donovan is averse to letting any of the present squad go to other clubs in trades. He first wants to see them all at work at the training camp before he turns any of them loose.

Charley Hemphill, the old Yankee outfielder, expects to get back in the game next season. Hemphill played with New Orleans last season, but has left there, as the hot climate does not agree with him. The former Yankee arrived in Hot Springs recently very much overweight. In three weeks he reduced twenty-two pounds, and is now down to 168. Hemphill is thirty-four years old and is anxious to get another trial with some of the major league clubs.

FEDS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Outlaws to Organize Eight-Club Minor League Next Saturday.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 25.—Hugh A. McKinnon, an agent of the Federal Baseball League, announced here tonight that a meeting will be held in New Haven next Saturday afternoon to take preliminary steps to organize a Federal minor league in New England. McKinnon would not state definitely what cities would be represented, but he asserted the new league will comprise eight teams. He declared that President Gilmore and other officials of the Federal League will be present at the meeting.

McKinnon recently has been quoted as saying that the new league will include New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, and Springfield, in the Eastern Association territory, and four cities in the New England League.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Officials of the Federal Baseball League have been working for the past five weeks on a plan to organize a New England minor Federal League, President James A. Gilmore said tonight.

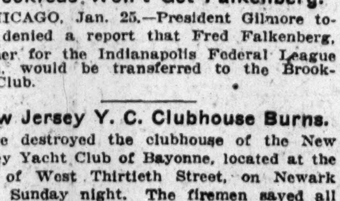
Gilmore said he would leave for New York next Thursday and confer with other league officials regarding a plan he had to close a deal which would make the proposed league a fact. He declined to give details.

Brookfeds Won't Get Falkenberg.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—President Gilmore today denied a report that Fred Falkenberg, pitcher for the Indianapolis Federal League team, would be transferred to the Brooklyn Club.

New Jersey Y. C. Clubhouse Burns.

Fire destroyed the clubhouse of the New Jersey Yacht Club of Bayonne, located at the foot of West Thirtieth Street, on Newark Bay, Sunday night. The firemen saved all the boats which had been drydocked for the Winter. The club was started fifteen years ago and has 200 members.



SANFORD
The best presentation of the immensely popular cut-a-way shape.
Ide Silver Collars
The leading men's wear stores have Ide Silver Collars or can get them for you—but if you have the slightest bother, write us for a list of our dealers nearest you.
GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y.

NEW SWIM RECORD.

Duke Kahanamoku Does 100 Yards in Sydney in 53 3-5 Seconds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 25.—A new mark for the 100-yard swim has been set by Duke Kahanamoku, the Honolulu champion, according to word received here today from Sydney, N. S. W. The Duke swam the distance in 0:53 3-5, which beat all former records.

The best previous time was that of C. M. Daniels, who in four turns in a fresh water tank, made the distance in 0:54 4-5.

SWIM CODE NOT UNIFORM.

Colleges Still Without Standard Rules for Competition.

Although the National Collegiate A. A. approved at the recent annual meeting the new rules for swimming, diving, and water polo submitted by the Committee on Aquatics, the hope that the act would establish a standard code throughout the country does not promise immediate fulfillment.

Undoubtedly the vote of the national delegates will bear weight and carry influence, but it is not binding, and both the Intercollegiate Swimming Association and the Conference Colleges are free to adopt or reject the new rules. In order, therefore, to bring about the wanted community of legislation and purpose, it is first necessary to secure the co-operation of all the various bodies controlling collegiate water sports in different districts.

Judging from recent statements in the newspapers of the Middle West, some of the colleges there are not ready to accept the recommended laws. Two of them have declared in favor of aquatic basket ball instead of the game of water polo officially adopted, and four want breast and back stroke races, featured among them, added to the regulation programme for all dual meets and championship carnivals.

On the other hand, the officers of the Eastern League are firm in their resolve to uphold water polo, which they have nursed and developed into a splendid game, and they are also opposed to increasing the number of dual meet events, because they fear it will take too long to run them off and detract from public interest.

The latter difference should be easy to adjust, for already the intercollegiate board is contemplating the replacement of the plunge for distance by a breast or back stroke swim, and has included both these events in its list of individual championships for the present season.

The matter of agreeing on a universal type of water game, however, presents obstacles. The Pacific Coast teams play soccer, the international form of sport now recognized by the Amateur Athletic Union, and compete in the open field, so that they will probably object to a change. Again, the Conference Colleges are evenly split for and against league water polo, promising a deadlock when the question comes up for settlement.

No attempt will be made to alter existing conditions this year, as the season's plans cannot be revised at this late date, but the national committee is busily engaged trying to bring together all the associations fostering aquatics, that they may compromise on mutually satisfactory rules, and if their efforts succeed, the recently adopted code will be amended at the next convention to meet requirements, thus amalgamating the majority, at least, of collegiate aquatic interests.

ONE-UMPIRE PLAN BEST.

American Association Likely to Return to Old System.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The American Association probably will return this year to the single umpire system, President Chivington announced today. The opinions of the club owners will be asked, however, before action is taken, he said. Besides the question of economy involved, Chivington said experience had shown that two umpires were not as likely to "be on their toes" as one.

The annual meeting of the association probably will be held early next month. A Schedule Committee will be appointed and a chart of the year, providing, as usual, for a 168-game season, will be submitted to the club owners by mail later.

Horace Mann Hockey Victory.

Horace Mann's hockey seven won from the Irving School hockey team at St. Nicholas Rink yesterday, by the score of 3 to 1, in a New York Interscholastic League game. The play was exciting, and both teams displayed good team work and good skating ability. The line-up:

Irving School.	Position.	Horace Mann.
P. O'Gorman	Goal	Raymond
T. O'Gorman	Point	Faks
Kalt	Cover Point	Banah
Praig	Rover	Baldwin
H. Cravat	Centre	Wilhelin
Manni	Left wing	Gibb
Hotchkiss	Right wing	Atwater

Goals—(First period) Atwater in 2:10; Gibb in 12; (second period) Baldwin in 9:05; H. Cravat in 14:10. Referee, Mr. Jones. Time of periods—15 minutes.

Princeton Out to Beat Yale.

Hockey followers are awaiting with interest the outcome of the Yale-Princeton game here tomorrow night. It will be the first game of the series between the old rivals. If Yale wins the contest at the St. Nicholas Rink, the Blue will be rated as having an excellent chance to carry off intercollegiate honors. The Tigers have practically lost championship claims by reason of their two defeats in the Harvard series. Coach Tom Howard believes the Blue will not only win the game here, but capture the series as well. Princeton, however, is sure to put up a hard fight against Yale and a fast game is looked for. The Tigers practiced at the local rink last night. While they are much disappointed over the loss of the Harvard series, the Princetonians believe they will beat Yale.

No Duckpin Tourney This Year.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The Directors of the National Duck and Candle Pin Bowling Congress at a special session today voted not to hold the 1915 tournament, which was scheduled for April 26 to May 8, in this city, but instead to lend support to the Atlantic Coast Bowling Association tourney to be held in May. Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston are in a contest for the privilege of staging the latter event.

YALE HAS $75,000 HOME FOR OARSMEN

New Boathouse at Gales Ferry Completed—Nickalls to Coach Again.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 25.—With the completion of a new boathouse at Gales Ferry on the Thames Yale has established the most extensive equipment for its crew training quarters of any university in America. Yale has regarded its rowing camp on the bank of the Thames in a different light from that viewed by most universities which have been content to house their crews, while in training for their annual races, in temporary headquarters, using a boathouse little better than a large woodshed. Few American universities own the training camps in which their crews and rowing equipment are stored during their training season.

Yale has taken the initiative in establishing an elaborate and expensive general equipment, which now includes a 'Varsity and freshman dormitory, a large tract of land, capable of accommodating two or three more buildings; a large new boathouse, and a clubhouse with quarters for about twenty-five alumni rooters and camp visitors.

The present Yale navy training plant at Gales Ferry is worth $75,000, distributed as follows: Boathouse, just completed, $15,000; clubhouse, $15,000; 'Varsity dormitory, $20,000; freshman quarters, $10,000; land, $15,000. The new boathouse is 85 feet long and 42 wide, and reaches out over the Thames, supported on spiles. A platform has been constructed on one end, with large aprons and a 60-foot float, facilitating the launching of the shells. The boat room occupies most of the first floor, with ample room for the shells, oar racks, and repairing of boats. Glazed sliding windows light the building. There are dressing and shower rooms for the oarsmen on this floor and on the floor above, and there are sixteen bedrooms and a lounging room for the trainers and assistants.

The purchase of a fine modern building by the Yale rowing alumni adjacent to the rowing quarters—in reality on the wharf—for use as a clubhouse by graduates was made two years ago. Former Yale oarsmen come here at any time during the year, and enjoy a delightful river resort, with every club convenience.

The 'Varsity dormitory was presented to the oarsmen by Payne Whitney, Captain of the '98 crew, seven or eight years ago. It accommodates about twenty-five oarsmen, the entire 'Varsity squad, and the officials. The freshman quarters, next door, are a large farmhouse. This will probably be torn down in a few years, and a freshman dormitory erected in its place. These two buildings are leased as a preparatory school during the Summer months, and Yale students of the next Fall receive their final tutoring for their September examinations in this inspiring spot.

Harvard, although quartered less than a mile below Yale, at Red Top, on the river, has neither purchased its quarters nor concentrated its camp. It is scattered on three different spots, and the oarsmen eat in one set of buildings, launch their shells from another, and sleep and lounge in another, each of the three a quarter mile from the others.

Under existing circumstances the rumor that Yale will desert the Thames for the Hudson or the Schuylkill or some other river is ridiculous. The Yale training camp plant of $75,000 would prevent and the idea has not been given consideration. Yale has entered the so-called "Collegiate Rowing Association," and has been active in its formation, but its scope at present is to effect rowing reforms and not to make new agreements which shall interfere with either the present rowing regattas on the Thames or the Hudson or at Philadelphia.

Yale's rowing programme for 1915 is all mapped out and will include a race with about every prominent American university rival, without doing violence to existing rowing arrangements. Yale will as usual meet Harvard in a set of three formal and two or three other informal races, will go to Philadelphia April 3 for two races between the first and second varsity eights of Yale and Pennsylvania, will go to Princeton in May to race the eights of Princeton and Cornell and will take her freshman crew to Princeton to meet the Tigers and Pennsylvania of the 1918 class.

Yale has reverted to the English system of training and of rowing equipment. Guy Nickalls will have untrammeled charge of the rowing policy again and he has sent word to Capt. Bayne Denegre that he will arrive here about Feb. 20 to begin the coaching of the oarsmen. Capt. Denegre will issue the call for the crews about Feb. 11. Nickalls taught the pure Oxford stroke last season and the Yale oarsmen will get another touch of it this Spring.

Loomis in Three Fordham Events.

Plenty of opposition is being developed for Triple Champion Joe Loomis of the Chicago A. A., when he lines up for the three scratch events selected by himself at the Fordham University games in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 168th Street and Broadway, Saturday night. So far, Alvah T. Meyer, the local champion, and Pete White, the colored flyer of the Salem-Crescent A. C., have entered the 100-yard dash, with the cracks from nearby colleges still to be heard from. In the high jump, the two Millrose stars, Gene Jennings and J. Rodrigues, have entered, each with a record better than six feet, while in the 120-yard low hurdle event, Loomis will face Jack Eller of the Irish-Americans and Bursch, Brady, and Ross of the New Yorks. Peter White and Gene Jennings hope to get two chances at Loomis, as they have both entered the three standing jumps event, in which Loomis also will compete, unless the other three events fatigue him. But as they are all scratch, with only one heat in the 100 and hurdles, it is quite likely Loomis will start in the three standing jumps also.

Incentive for Gymnasts.

In all probability the winner of the Metropolitan A. A. U. all around gymnastic championship will get a free trip to the national championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition on March 16 and 17. The advisability of making the first award a journey to the coast was discussed by the members of the Gymnastic Committee at a meeting held yesterday at 21 Warren Street. The general sentiment favored the prize, but no definite decision will be reached until a week or two. It was announced that bids from clubs desirous of conducting this year's title events will be opened next Monday night. Already more than the usual number of clubs have applied for the meet, which will be conducted during the first week in March if present arrangements are carried out.

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Johann Hoff

PHONE GAMES NOT CLOSED.

A. A. U. Athletes Unwittingly Competed in Unsanctioned Games.

That the registered athletes who competed in the games of the Telephone Club in New York recently violated the Amateur Athletic Union regulations is the unofficial opinion of Jake Stumpf, Chairman of the Registration Committee, who, after looking over the entry blank and programme of the meet yesterday, decided that it should have been sanctioned. The entry blank did not state that the meet was closed to members of the Telephone Club, but that it was open to all employes of the telephone company and their friends and relatives.

When Joe Loomis was advised not to take part in the games it was not known at the time that a sanction was needed for the sports, or warnings would also have been sent to Ed Emes, William J. Fisher, Frank Ruggerio, and the other A. A. U. athletes who participated.

Even if it is found by the Registration Committee that the rules were violated, these athletes will not be suspended, but will get a reprimand for their infraction of the code was unintentional. The committee, before looking over the entry blank and programme, was under the impression that the meet would be held under the same conditions as that of last Summer at Celtic Park, when everything was according to the Amateur Union's rules.

West Side Y. M. C. A. Games.

After being penalized for a false start in the 220-yard dash, H. F. Davis last night won this event and the championship of the branch in the bi-monthly games of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association in its gymnasium, West Fifty-seventh Street. A field of five runners started, and although he was handicapped at the start, Davis secured the lead at the end of the first lap, and maintained a safe advantage for the remainder of the journey, crossing the finish line a winner in 0:26 1-5.

The 880-yard handicap run was another interesting race, and brought out some excellent ability on the part of W. K. Meyerbohm, the winner. He started with the limit handicap, sixty yards, and led the field throughout, covering the distance in 2:03 3-5. The summary:

20-Yard Dash.—Won by H. F. Davis; H. Rohrbach, second; P. Teed, third. Time—0:03.

220-Yard Dash, for the Branch Championship.—Won by H. F. Davis; C. A. Underhill, second; H. Rohrbach, third. Time—0:26 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by G. Koppel; M. Butler, second; J. Donahue, third. Time—0:29.

880-Yard Handicap Run.—Won by W. K. Meyerbohm, (60 yards;) T. Donahue, (45 yards,) second; E. Church, (23 yards,) third. Time—2:03 3-5.

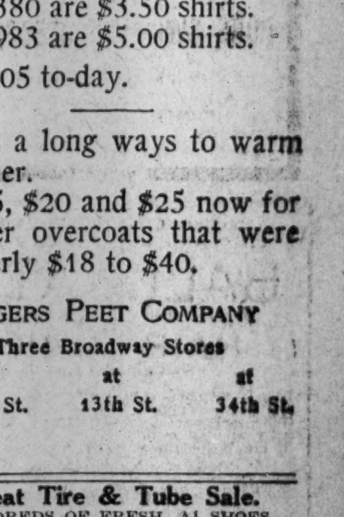
One-and-Three-quarter-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Hennigsen, (scratch;) H. De Witt, (scratch,) second; J. Franklin, (50 yards,) third. Time—8:58.

Salome Race.—Won by T. Donahue; C. A. Underhill, second; C. Hennigsen, third. Time—2:58 3-5.

Eight-Lap Relay Race.—Won by team composed of Butler, Shellenberg, Underhill, and Weber. Team composed of Stalder, Davis, J. Donahue, and H. Rohrbach, second.

Ship News Men Elect Officers.

At the annual meeting of the New York Ship News Reporters' Association, held yesterday in room 324 of the U. S. Barge Office Building on the Battery, the following officers were re-elected for 1915: T. W. Williams, President; Seabury Lawrence, Vice President; C. H. M. Jones, Treasurer, and Philip Roosevelt, was elected Secretary.



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TIRE & SUNDRY DEPARTMENT.
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 26, 1915.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER testified yesterday that the corporation with which he is connected has spent $92,000,000 in wages while it was paying dividends of $371,000. It is further on record that the corporation is now employing approximately the same number of men as before the strike, and there are no expressions of discontent. An employer like that may be guilty of many things, but cannot be regarded as an enemy of labor until malice is shown. Neither malice nor even temper is shown in Mr. ROCKEFELLER's testimony. His mind is as calm as becomes a man placed by his conditions above the compulsion of necessity to take any stand contrary to his preference, and therefore free to act according to his idea of duty as a citizen and man. More is expected of any one in such a position than of a labor leader or an investor not free to make a choice of policies according to dictates of better judgment. His testimony is but half the facts. The representatives of the union remain to be heard, and the decision upon the merits cannot previously be given. At present it is only possible to speak of Mr. ROCKEFELLER's testimony.

He is in favor of the same freedom and the same restrictions for both labor and capital. He is not opposed to collective bargaining, nor even to bargaining with unions. He is for the "freedom of the individual" of both classes, and for the judgment of individuals and organizations of both classes according to conduct and character. He esteems it the greatest social service to co-operate in the organization of industry "so as to afford "the largest number of men the great-"est opportunity for self-development "and the enjoyment by every man of "those benefits which his own work "adds to the wealth of civilization." That is good American doctrine. It is the old freedom for all, not the new humanity which confines its benevolence to the limited few, enforcing rule by terrors such as Governments do not dare to inflict and could not survive inflicting. It is impossible to imagine the substitution of unionism for government, even if the motives and objects of unionism are such as unionists profess. Unions are successful only in proportion as they are monopolies. Yet when they become a complete, all-embracing organization they can offer no inducement for membership unless they are to discriminate among their members. Against this idea of privilege for unionists stands the Rockefeller idea of equal opportunity for all.

This is not prejudging the unions upon the testimony of their opponent. The first question asked by the inquisitors of the Rockefeller Foundation was whether it would produce a copy of its constitution and by-laws. It was a singular question, first, because those documents are matters already of public record, and, second, because it was not to be expected that such documents would profess wicked objects. But if the same question is asked of the unions they cannot stand the same test. The basis of unionism is the restriction of its benefits to limited numbers of those eligible for membership. The methods by which alone such benefits can be secured for division among the favored few are such as the law has condemned. Trades unions fail when tested by the Rockefeller standard, and society can endure no lower standard. There is no humanity in allowing a man to sell himself to slavery, even though practiced in the name of humanity. For government to protect such unions as those in Colorado is to abdicate its functions. For government to fail to protect those willing to work is to put itself in the position of denying that society is to be served. There could be no better time for having these truths brought into relief by contrast of the professions and practices of unionists and capitalists alike. Neither is entitled to anything which it does not earn and deserve. So far as either falls below the standards and the needs of society they should receive merited condemnation. The Industrial Commission itself is on trial as well as the capitalists and the unions, and it needs to walk warily.

A PROPHECY BY A PROGRESSIVE.

MEDILL McCORMICK was misquoted, it appears. He did not announce his conversion to the Republican Party, but merely participated in a Republican caucus for the purpose of breaking a deadlock over the Speakership of the Illinois Assembly. He is still a Progressive, hence he is still a Progressive leader.

That being so, what Mr. McCORMICK says about the future of his party has authority as well as interest. He says that if "either of the old parties" nominates in 1916 a candidate satisfactory to the Progressives he will be indorsed by the Progressive National Convention. Then he blurts out with a candor too seldom seen in political statements that he does not expect this indorsement to carry the whole party with it, though "it is "probable that it will secure the "support of the majority of the "Progressives." He expects that "some few, especially in States like "California, Colorado, and Pennsyl-"vania, will go to the Democratic "Party," that some few, "in States "like New York, Indiana, and Illi-"nois, will go to the Republican "Party," without reference to "collective action by the majority"—that is, to an indorsement by the Progressive Convention.

This forecast is an official announcement of disintegration. The statement which Mr. McCORMICK denies having made was not half so disturbing to Progressives as this one will be. It means plainly that the Progressive Party, in the opinion of one who is still among its leaders, is to mark time until 1916 and then break up forever.

TWENTY QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Senator WILLIAM J. STONE is in the very fortunate position of being able to make complete and satisfactory replies upon the very highest authority to his many German and German-American friends and constituents who have addressed to him a multitude of questions, protests, and complaints in respect to the attitude of this Government toward the European belligerents. In Mr. BRYAN's letter to Senator STONE an even score of these questions and complaints are disposed of. They are in fact disposed of, for in each and every case the reply of the Secretary of State leaves nothing more to be said. Mr. STONE is a Senator from the State of Missouri, and in St. Louis and other parts of that State there are many citizens of German birth or descent. Mr. STONE frankly said in his letter to Mr. BRYAN that his letters came from "sympathizers with Germany and Austria" who believe that our Government had shown partiality to England, France, and Russia and had been unfair to Germany and Austria. From any fair and candid mind all doubt upon this point would be removed by Mr. BRYAN's perfectly sufficient reply to the twenty questions put before him by the Missouri Senator. Minds of the other kind, not open to conviction, must be left to darkness and error. Nothing can be done for them.

The questions and protests to which Mr. BRYAN replied embody many of the current delusions concerning the nature of neutrality and the duty of the United States Government. Several of the statements made in the letters to Mr. STONE, and made as statements of fact, were absolutely without foundation. Even the German Ambassador has been misinformed and misled in respect to some of these matters, as Mr. BRYAN shows when he points out that the charge in respect to the sale here of dumdum bullets to Great Britain was quite unfounded. In every other case, as, for instance, in regard to the seizure of contraband cargoes and other acts of which the sympathizers of Germany and Austria complain, Mr. BRYAN is able to show either that our Government has made prompt protest when called for, and in many cases when mistakes have been made has secured the reparation demanded, or else that the action insisted on by those who complain and protest would have been contrary to law and the practice of nations. We do not see what more Mr. STONE's German-American friends can ask either of him or of the Government.

The letter of the Secretary of State is more than an answer to Mr. STONE and his correspondents, it is a timely and enlightening public document which will serve to dispel many delusions as to the meaning of neutrality. It will be especially useful in putting an end to the ignorant chatter concerning the sale and export of munitions of war. Those who insist upon this kind of "neutrality" are for the most part themselves not neutral but ardent partisans of Germany and Austria. The bills introduced in Congress to forbid trade in arms and ammunition had that origin. Mr. BRYAN, using the words which Senator STONE used in characterizing his correspondents, says that "those in this country "who sympathize with Germany and "Austria-Hungary appear to assume "that some obligation rests on this "Government, in the performance of "its neutral duty, to prevent all trade "in contraband and thus equalize the "difference due to the relative naval "strength of the belligerents." We have heard a great deal about that "obligation." "No such obligation "exists," says Mr. BRYAN in his letter, "it would be an unneutral act, an act "of partiality on the part of this Gov-"ernment to adopt such a policy, if "the Executive had the power to do "so." The privilege of buying and shipping arms and ammunition is open to England and France, it is closed to Germany and Austria, not through any partiality on our part, but as a result of the operations of the war. England's navy commands the seas. That, as Mr. BRYAN says, it would be unneutral for us now to prohibit sale and exportation is no new doctrine to readers of THE TIMES. It has been repeatedly stated in these columns that such prohibition now imposed would be an actual interference in behalf of one group of the belligerents against the other group.

German-American sympathizers with Germany and Austria might have known this in the beginning, they ought to have known it, they do know it now on the authority of the State Department, and any further insistence upon an Executive order or Congressional act prohibiting trade in arms and ammunition will be recognized the country over as an attempt to commit the Government to a policy of unneutrality. There is a great deal of information in the Secretary's letter. We commend his answers to Mr. STONE's questions to the diligent study of those to whom, through the Missouri Senator, they are particularly addressed.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TREATIES.

The announcement that the State Department is preparing to submit to the Senate's approval treaties with Costa Rica, Salvador, and Honduras, similar in purpose to the treaty with Nicaragua recently reported favorably by the Foreign Relations Committee, indicates that the Administration's plan of what has been rather loosely called a "modified protectorate" in Central America is much broader and more comprehensive than had been supposed. The proposed arrangement with these States will hardly amount to a protectorate of any sort, but it will serve permanently to strengthen our relations with them. Treaties demand the careful consideration the Senate is always inclined to give to them; action upon them should be deliberate. The increase of our national responsibilities beyond our own border is not a matter ever to be taken lightly, but the need of establishing the friendliest relations with the little countries north of the Panama Canal is well understood.

The Nicaragua Treaty provides for the payment by the United States for the perpetual right to build an interoceanic canal across that country, and for the establishment of a naval base on the Bay of Fonseca or Conchagua. The proposed treaty with Costa Rica recognizes the rights of that State in the canal route, while the treaties with Salvador and Honduras contain provisions for the remuneration of those States for the occupancy of islands in Fonseca Bay, which abuts on their coasts as well as Nicaragua's. The sums of money involved are small in comparison with the advantages the treaties are expected to secure to the United States.

OUR ARMY RESERVE.

Representative GARDNER's idea of giving a small dinner party for the sixteen members of the United States Army Reserve is a happy inspiration. But, of course, even under the present term of enlistment with the colors the reserve will grow in time. In twenty years or so it will be quite a formidable body. You may figure it out for yourself. There are now about 86,000 men who serve four years with the colors and three in the reserve. The law fixing this long term of enlistment was passed in 1912. But the law is not satisfactory. To begin with, two years with the colors are sufficient to transform a healthy and intelligent man into a good soldier. The members of the reserve should be paid, not much, not living wages, but enough to compensate them for the time and energy given to two or three drills yearly. They would thus be kept in training, and our perpetual military problem would be in the way of solution.

Representative GARDNER's irony, however, can have no more effect on the House of Representatives than his plain statements of facts. Unless the Senate amends the Army bill things will go on in the old haphazard way for at least another year. All signs indicate that the whole country favors the few practical changes suggested by Secretary GARRISON. We shall have an ample reserve in time, and an effective mobile force, too, but we must wait.

THE SANTO DOMINGO SCANDAL.

It is not likely that a Congressional investigation of the charges preferred by WALKER W. VICK, who resigned as American Receiver of Customs in Santo Domingo because of the official conduct of Minister JAMES M. SULLIVAN, will unearth more of evidence about lucrative jobs for "deserving Democrats" at the expense of the unhappy Dominicans than the President's special commission has exposed. Commissioner PHELAN and his counsel, Mr. CHARLES H. STRONG, appear to be doing their work as instructed, without fear or favor of any man in or out of office.

They have found out that Minister SULLIVAN, who is vouched for by the gambler, "Bald JACK" ROSE, got his important place through the influence of one JOHN C. GRAY of Delaware, a political friend of Mr. BRYAN. Mr. GRAY and men interested in the Banco Nacional of Santo Domingo succeeded in keeping SULLIVAN in office after he had demonstrated his conspicuous unfitness and unworthiness for the place. It is not necessary to believe that Mr. BRYAN or MARTIN H. GLYNN, then Governor of New York, had more than a political interest in SULLIVAN's retention. Indeed, the witness DAVIS, who linked their names with others who were to share profits out of Dominican contracts, to be "arranged in a legal way," admitted that his informant BEER, in his opinion, was speaking "just silly rot." Yet Mr. BRYAN tried zealously to provide places for office holders in Santo Domingo, and men too intimately associated with selfish commercial attempts to exploit the country were being chosen.

President WILSON's Special Commissioner is working effectively. We trust that his further investigation here and in Santo Domingo will leave nothing for Congress to do after him.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Deliberated Long Uselessly.

As it is now close to six months since a very considerable part of the civilized world, according to the German Imperial Chancellor, was caused or allowed to think that his reference to "a scrap of paper" meant one thing, though he intended something quite different, the present expression of his grieved surprise is curiously belated. He has had so many and such excellent opportunities to express this surprise that his delay is highly puzzling, especially as it could not have been more than a few hours after he coined the since famous phrase before he realized the use that was to be made of it by the foes of Germany.

A wiser statesman seemingly would have corrected at once the misunderstanding, or misinterpretation, or misrepresentation, whichever it was—that is, he would have done so if he had had a convincing, or even a plausible, correction to make—or else he would have remained silent, not almost six months, but permanently. Dr. BETHMANN-HOLLWEG did not speak promptly and he persisted in reticence. Instead he comes out now with the explanation that what he really meant when he called the neutrality treaty "a scrap of paper" was that it was or ought to be nothing more—for England!

It would be discourteous, as the Imperial Chancellor declares that this is the thought he had in mind, to say or even to hint that it wasn't and couldn't have been, but surely it is permissible to express astonishment, first, that a man of his ability should have been unable to make his meaning clear, and, second, that he should have refrained so long from depriving the Allies of a weapon which unquestionably has been of more value to them than their biggest cannon. It would not do, of course, even to intimate that Dr. BETHMANN-HOLLWEG himself realizes that there is in his explanation a certain—what shall one call it?—a certain diaphaneity?—that he is trying to escape through an aperture decidedly constricted?

Yet the beginning and the end of his statement are strangely inconsistent, for before it closes he reiterates the plea that Germany's wrongdoing in the violation of Belgium's neutrality had the ultimate justification of absolute necessity. But if the treaty was "a scrap of paper" for one of the signatory powers, of course it was no better for the others, so why confess that there was any wrongdoing at all?

Forbidden to Be Heroic!

After the armored cruiser Blücher fell behind the rest of the German fleet, the other ships in that fleet utilized their superior speed to save themselves, and left their unfortunate companion to the inevitable destruction that was so soon inflicted by the heavier and more numerous guns.

The abandonment was the result, of course, not of cowardice—nobody can accuse Germans of that—but of obedience to orders from the supreme military authority, issued with a view of exactly such situations, and of orders precisely the same in intention and effect as those recently promulgated by the British Admiralty for the guidance of squadrons one unit of which has been blown up by a submerged mine, or a submarine.

The practical wisdom of such instructions is obvious enough, and yet, after that is admitted, there obstinately remains the feeling, if not the opinion, that there is something wrong about them—that worse things can happen to a navy than to lose several ships instead of one. It may be war, and it may be common sense, but it is not magnificent and it is not in accord with the instincts and impulses that lead to deeds easy enough to condemn as unwise and impossible not to respect and admire as heroic.

A like question has been argued again and again: Should a man of importance and value risk his life to save that of somebody of much less or no more worth to the world than himself? Logic answers in the negative, but higher than logic is the affirmative reply that has always been made by men of the kind that something tells us is really best. The London papers do not condemn or criticise the desertion of the Blücher, nor is it the intention to do either here, and yet the solution of the problem which both the British and the German Admiralties have reached is not final, and there is more than a chance that the practicality of their orders is more seeming than real.

Sure He Had a Grievance.

After he had delivered in the "People's Forum" at New Rochelle on Sunday a speech criticising with characteristic vigor Germany's motives and methods as a belligerent, FREDERICK WHITRIDGE was asked by one of his auditors what the Germans had ever done to him. The prompt answer was that they had taught but not blinded him.

The reply was perhaps sufficient, in the circumstances, but the inquiry illustrated a peculiarity of mind which, while by no means monopolized by the Germans and their sympathizers, does seem just now to mark all of them in a very special way. They simply cannot realize, apparently, that disagreement with their views can be either sincere or based on anything except personal interest or a personal grievance.

It is the commonest of experiences for friends of the Allies to be told by the holders of opposite opinions, "Oh, come, now—a man of your intelligence and information must know that Germany is right! You talk as you do because—" and then, with naïve inappreciation of the involved discourtesy, there is mentioned one or another more or less base reason for saying or writing what one does not in one's heart believe.

The New Rochelle heckler took the alternative tack, also familiar—he assumed that Mr. WHITRIDGE antagonizes German policy and reprehends German conduct in the war because he has, or thinks he has, a private wrong to avenge—one, moreover, which it would embarrass him to confess. The queer implication of the question was obvious—if he didn't have one he would be for Germany and against the Allies!

In other words, these people begin every argument with the premise that they are themselves right and that there is nothing to argue about.

A Question of Veils and Mirrors.

From a feminine source comes a question which is more easily answered at first than at second thought—a question, that is, which is not quite as simple as it seems. It is this:

Does a woman wearing a veil see, when she looks in a mirror, what another person sees who looks at her through her veil?

On consideration one realizes that the veiled woman looks through her veil at an image which is itself veiled, and therefore she apparently looks at herself through two veils instead of the one which is all that dims the vision of the other observer. Then there is the further fact that in a mirror what was right becomes left, and vice versa, so that what one sees there is not a picture of one's self, but of somebody who is like one's self only as one of a pair of gloves is like the other.

That, however, has nothing to do with the question as to the veils, and that is quite complicated enough to stand alone.

CROWDED BUSES.

Better Service Demanded Before a New Franchise Is Granted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have in the mail a solicitation of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company to write to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment favoring the granting of a franchise to that company for certain new lines of buses on Fifth Avenue. As a resident of Park Avenue, and not having any connection with any of the corporations which are applying for bus franchises, I earnestly protest against the granting of any franchise, and, above all, an exclusive franchise, to the Fifth Avenue Coach Company without a definite assurance for adequate service. That assurance is not afforded by the lines which are now operated by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company on its Fifth Avenue route.

Residing as I do on the corner of Eighty-second Street and Park Avenue, and having my office in the downtown section, I have frequently desired to use the Fifth Avenue buses, prefering, as do many others, to pay the additional nickel for the sake of securing a seat. My experience, however, has shown me that the bus service as now maintained is of little service to me. My occasion for the use of the bus entirely arises going southerly in the rush hours between 8 and 9 in the morning and northerly between 5 and 6:30 in the evening. The buses in a southerly direction during these hours are almost without exception full even by the time they reach Eighty-second Street. Going in a northerly direction in the evening they are invariably full by the time they reach Forty-second Street, although I have at times walked below Thirty-second Street, hoping thereby to gain a place in the bus, but have found that even that was futile and have had to have recourse to the Madison Avenue cars.

While I heartily subscribe to the argument that it is well worth the extra nickel to have a seat in a public conveyance, I am strongly of the opinion that it is far more advantageous to have some transportation even though it may be standing and without a seat than to have none at all.

I urge that the Fifth Avenue Coach Company should improve its present service before it seeks for increasing privileges from the city; but if, nevertheless, it should be deemed wise to grant additional facilities to this company, and especially if it be an exclusive franchise that is granted, that a definite obligation should be taken from the company to maintain a service that will not only now be adequate for the needs of the community, but will be increased as the needs of the community increase.

MANSFIELD FERRY.
New York, Jan. 25, 1915.

AS AUSTRALIANS SEE US.

They Can But Wonder at the 'Frigid Neutrality' of Our Government.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow an Australian of thirteen years' residence in the United States to explain his attitude. We Australians have looked on these States as our blood relations. Despite your large immigration from Continental Europe, to us you are a British colony that had rightly won its own independence and carried on the British language, laws, and institutions. Your splendid national originality comes from these sources. You are more British in grain than anything else. Like us, you owe your being principally to Anglo-Saxon and Celtic adventurers.

Now, Australians take our Government seriously. We discuss politics as much as you talk business, and we judge a country by its Government's action, and to us, half a world away, the attitude of the United States is the attitude of its Government. The splendid charity of the American public, the sympathy of the press, are outweighed by the frigid neutrality of Washington. What can Australians think but that their blood brethren have lost their sense of kinship, either by a dominance of Teutonic blood in their counsels or a too rigid insistence on an Americanism that believes it came into being without forbears? And we note the American characteristic of disrespect for forbears.

Also, we who have compulsory military service do not regard one's country as merely a business to be protected, or patriotism merely minding the shop. We do not glorify the business man. Our statesmen generally die poor. We loaf largely, and understand the meaning of holidays. We have preserved the adventurous spirit that made you and us, and we think you are letting it be dimmed by the dominion of the dollar. We do not want you to arm for us, and resent the suggestion that we were crying for your help. We did expect an official protestation against the violation of The Hague treaties.

The claim that America will be able to act as a moral power at the end of the war is made ridiculous by her neutrality, so divorced from humanity as to appear to us cold-blooded and immoral. An anecdote in point. Years ago I was an Australian school master. Two new pupils came, native Americans. These youngsters, just in their teens, charming and clever in many ways, outraged the whole school by buying up the local apple supply and retailing it at a profit to the other boys. That sense of outrage is Australia's sentiment.

J. H. GREENE.
New York, Jan. 25, 1915.

British Gifts Only.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a report has been spread abroad and has appeared in the newspapers that many of the chapters of the Daughters of the Empire have received letters of acknowledgment from German soldiers for gifts sent to them by us on board the Red Cross ship, we beg to say that such a report is absolutely without truth or foundation. Everything sent by this order, through our shipping bureau, 105 Chambers Street, New York City, has gone through one medium under the British flag to England, and the work, which grows weekly, is going on in a steady and legitimate way. Letters of grateful, appreciative acknowledgment from high officials and different relief organizations, which come by every mail, testify to this fact, and we feel in duty bound to the Red Cross Society and to ourselves to ask you to give publicity to our implicit denial to such a report.

GATEHOUSE QUIRK,
Corresponding Secretary.
New York, Jan. 25, 1915.

NOT GERMAN INVENTIONS.

Non-Recoil Gun and Torpedo Gun Patents of Commander Davis, U. S. N.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Jan. 3 there appears an article purporting to be written by a German naval officer, in which, referring to the armament of Zeppelins, mention is made of a non-recoil gun as follows:

> The light basket or car of the dirigible, swinging back and forth like a pendulum, makes a very unstable base for a gun, even of small calibre. To overcome this a special aero gun has been designed, consisting of two guns or barrels firing in directly opposite directions. When a shot is fired a quantity of water or dirt is thrown from the opposite end in the other direction. The recoil of both barrels being the same they oppose each other, and after the double discharge the gun remains stationary.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of Jan. 6 there is an article headed "Can't Stop This Torpedo—German Invention Penetrates Warship's Nets and Armor Plates."

In neither article is credit given to the real inventor and the public is left to draw the inference that the inventions were made in Germany. As a matter of fact both these inventions were made and developed in the United States by myself.

The non-recoil gun which shoots both ways was invented by me in 1912, and the identical torpedo gun, described in THE TIMES article, in 1907, as attested by the patent records in the United States and Germany as well as in other foreign countries.

I do not wish to comment upon the action of the German Government in appropriating these inventions to its own use without compensation, disregarding entirely the rights of the real inventor, and I do not believe it would deliberately claim the credit when no one in Germany is entitled to it; I prefer to believe that due acknowledgment will be made when it is brought to the attention of the German Government. But it does seem proper, as a matter of justice, that the impression gained by one reading the articles that the inventions were made in Germany be corrected, for they were not.

Full descriptions of the torpedo gun have appeared in various publications—The Scientific American, Jane's Fighting Ships for 1913, The New York Sun of Oct. 25, 1914, and in other papers, both at home and abroad. These and my patent issues show that I am the sole inventor of these two weapons of warfare.

Information regarding the patents may be obtained from Ernest Wilkinson, care of Wilkinson, Guista & Mackay, Ouray Building, Washington, D. C., who took them out for me.

CLELAND DAVIS,
Commander, U. S. Navy.
San Diego, Cal., Jan. 19, 1915.

"The Fatherland's" War Pamphlet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In justice to the readers of THE TIMES and as a matter of fair play will you allow us to state through the medium of THE TIMES that Prof. A. de Lapradelle gives an absolutely unfair characterization of our pamphlet, "Current Misconceptions About the War," in his contribution to last Sunday's TIMES, when he says:

> As it is published by The Fatherland Corporation one can readily surmise the character of some of the "misconceptions" with which it deals, &c.

This pamphlet consists entirely of articles selected from American newspapers by American writers, and, therefore, is immune from the professor's criticism that it is an attempt at "trying to illuminate the darkness of the American mind by the dazzling light of German truth and candor," the utter irrelevancy of which remark is apparent from the fact that the statements he seeks to counteract were the editorial statements of The New York Sun and duly credited to that paper in the pamphlet, as will appear from the pamphlet itself.

THE EDITORS OF THE PAMPHLET.
New York, Jan. 25, 1915.

F. J. Lowe Not Their Chairman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly allow space for publication of the fact that one Francis J. Lowe, claiming to be Chairman of an organization for the relief of veteran soldiers and sailors, has no connection with this corps?

At a meeting held at the Hotel Martinique early this week this person created a disturbance and claimed to represent such an organization. This corps is the only regularly chartered organization engaged in dealing with the necessities of honorably discharged army and navy men and their dependents, and making an effort to provide for them. It does not countenance violent methods or the creation of such disturbances as have been fostered by Mr. Lowe at various times.

CHARLES O. S. B. GUMAELIUS,
Commander in Chief,
National Veterans Relief Corps.
New York, Jan. 25, 1915.

The Times's Current History.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like, and I am sure others of your readers will join with me, to see some of your editorials reproduced in your "Current History of the European War," which I trust may have a life far beyond that of the present war. A magazine of current views and reviews along the lines of "Current History" would be something new in magazine history. The views of great men, as contributed from time to time to the papers of the country in the form of letters and interviews covering current topics could not fail to be of interest to posterity.

While I dissent most heartily and emphatically from your politics, being an old-time Republican, I enjoy no paper so well as THE TIMES. It stands in a class by itself.

WM. R. STACKHOUSE.
Utica, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1915.

A New Germanic Civilization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Print this in the largest type you can spare; it ought to be worth $25 a word, for it would save many columns of space and columns of cable tolls; it is something that it will take the gullible newspaper editors a long time to learn:

A new civilization is being born. Its name is Germanic. The haphazard, do-it-any-old-way era is passing. A day of system, common sense, and conservation is dawning.

R. RUTHERFORD.
New York, Jan. 25, 1915.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Simple Mother Nature
  Amateurish dame,
Did you think an earthquake
  Could secure you fame?

Did you hope for notice
  When your ruthless hand
Made a happy people
  Homeless in the land?

Did you think that mankind
  Would acclaim your worth
When you opened trenches
  In the smiling earth?

Did you look for laurels
  On your bloody head,
When your hand slew only
  Twenty thousand dead?

Nay, you are outdistanced—
  To your toys return!
Amateurish Nature,
  Run away and learn!

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

ART NOTES.

Paintings by Eduard J. Steichen on View—French Art.

An exhibition of paintings by Eduard J. Steichen opened yesterday at the Knoedler Galleries. In the large gallery are seven decorative panels painted for Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Jr., and these will be on view only until Saturday of this week, the other pictures remaining until Feb. 6. The decorative panels are built about flower motives, each taking a particular flower or group of flowers for its theme. The space division in the design is in the highest degree original and stimulating to the fancy. The color cannot, of course, be judged away from the environment for which it was planned, but the veils that time will draw over its cold harmonies hardly can fail to add to its beauty; in the freshness of a first exhibition it has a faintly acrid quality. The notes of strong black are admirably managed, however, and the whole work possesses unusual distinction.

French Modernists Group.

At the Carroll Galleries is a new group of the modernists from France. Two of them, Redon and Renoir, are 75 years old and in the full freshness of their powers. Renoir is represented by a piece of sculpture, his first work in this kind except a small bas-relief modeled a few years ago. The figure is a "Victorious Venus," a plump nude, with the same child face that appears so often in the artist's paintings, but with a splendid sense of form and exquisite modulations of surface. No one could infer from the technical quality of the work that it was the first essay of an old man in a new field.

Allied Artists of America.

About May 1 we shall have the second annual exhibition of the Allied Artists of America, to be held in the galleries of the Fine Arts Society. The members of this organization, enjoying their freedom from tradition, are prepared to experiment in exhibition methods, with the hope of finding one that will insure a good and representative selection of exhibits. Last year the Allied Artists made its first appearance with an exhibition at the Municipal Gallery in Irving Place, assembled in a manner essentially the same as that followed by the Academy of Design. This year the society will confine itself to the work of its members without a jury. The plan to be followed next year is not as yet determined. Possibly the wide open exhibition without jury will be tried. None of these methods is entirely original, all have been tried at different times and places, but not officially tested. It will be interesting to see what solution is arrived at by the young organization.

ITALIAN GIRL'S PLEA

Meant for the Queen, It Is Referred to Charitable Times Readers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sending you herewith a copy of a letter written by a little Italian girl to the Queen of Italy. It came into my hands with a request that I forward it to friends of mine in Italy who might bring it to the Queen's notice; but, it has seemed to me more likely to produce the (financial) result desired if printed in your columns than if forwarded to Rome—for her Majesty has other things to think about at present. If any of your readers care to play Santa Claus (or Queen) to the little girl they may send their gifts to (or communicate with) Miss Wadley at Bellevue Hospital.

JAMES B. PRATT.
Williamstown, Mass., Jan. 25, 1915.

> My Dear Queen: I will let you know that we have a big family we are all eight and we have nothing to eat my father is not work neither my mother nor my sister mary my father is to skiny give us another father just to go to work outside in the road because we need a carpet for three rooms and a big stove and a big bad for 4 childrens we sleep on the floor like the dogs we need dresses for all of us my father needs a coat and a pear of pens and a coat for my big sister mary.
>
> They have been giveng us help in the hospitle and they have been giveng us to corse of milk at the morning we have a little baby that he was so skiny noun my mother drink milk and the baby is litt fat I wish you would send the best thing that you have in the house to the boss of the hospitle her nam is miss walty becaus she have been good to us yow are the boss I am wetting for the lettler I wish you would sent us what I have been saying in the letter.
>
> You are going to sent the letter to miss waldy and then she will give it to me this letter is made of my mind no body of my family noss this it came of my mind answer son. ROSE ORLANDO.

DEFENDS LAFAYETTE FUND.

Aid for French Troops Not Due to Enmity to Germany, Secretary Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I trust you will allow me space in which to reply to criticisms of the Lafayette Fund, which was organized in December, 1914, to send badly needed supplies to the soldiers of France who are actually fighting in the trenches. The supplies are sent in the form of individual kits, each containing underwear, woolen socks, muffler, gloves, and other articles of value to men who are frequently called upon to stand or lie in ice-cold water and mud for hours, and even days, at a time, with no change of clothing when relieved. Through arrangements made with the French the kits are carried from America to France free of charge, and are taken from Havre to the front by motor trucks and distributed to the soldiers within twenty-four hours after the ship docks.

The entire cost of the kits is met from donations. Each kit costs $2, although the value of its contents is actually much more. We have received money in large and small amounts from every part of the United States. Our fourth shipment of kits left on the Rochambeau, bringing the number shipped up to more than 10,000.

In answer to the criticism that the fund violates neutrality, I will say that the Lafayette Fund is not actuated by any feeling of enmity toward the Germans. Our purpose is purely humanitarian; we are trying to relieve the intense suffering of the men at the front, so far as we are able to do so. We are sending our kits to France because of the debt which we, and all other Americans, owe to that country for her assistance in our Revolution, without which we might never have won our independence.

In answer to the question of helping our own poor at home before helping those abroad, I wish to say that for every soldier who is benefited in France through receiving a kit, there is an American girl or woman benefited in this city. This is accomplished through co-operation with the Women's Vacation War Relief Committee. Nearly every article we pack in our kits is made by women employed at a living wage by this committee, which is providing for as many unemployed and needy women and girls as possible.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES could send 50,000 kits to France and never know they had spent the money. I cannot help but feel that a great many readers will contribute to the work, when they realize that it is done in no partisan spirit, but solely as an act of mercy to men who suffer no less keenly for being French, and when they understand that their contributions will actually help our own people as greatly as those abroad.

EMILY E. SLOANE, Secretary.
New York, Jan. 20, 1915.

INCOME TAX CLAIMS MUST BE IN FRIDAY

Time for Filing Demand for Any Excess Withheld Will Expire Then.

ALTERNATIVE MEANS DELAY

Form May Be Sent to Person Retaining Money or Internal Revenue Collector.

Next Friday will be the last day on which persons from whom income tax in excess of their liability has been withheld may claim a refund, except by the protracted process of instituting a claim against the Government. For claiming a prompt refund, Form 1,008 is provided, but it must be filed not later than thirty days prior to the date at which personal returns must be filed. As this is March 1, the last day for claiming rebates is Jan. 29.

Such excessive withholding is due to the fact that the employer or other withholding agent is obligated to withhold the tax during the calendar year, and, while he may be notified of the $3,000 or $4,000 exemption, it is practically impossible to notify him by the end of the year of the deductions, such as expenses, to which the taxpayer is entitled. For this reason provision is made for claiming back the tax withheld on so much of the income as may be offset by deductions.

Form 1,008 may be filed with either the withholding agent or the Internal Revenue Collector. The taxpayer may not care to have any particular withholding agent know what other sources of income he has, and in this case he would file the claim for refund with the Collector, who would instruct the withholding agent to return the amount involved.

Instructions to Collectors.

This whole subject has been summarized in a letter of instructions sent to Internal Revenue Collectors by Commissioner Osborne last week, reading as follows:

> A person who has had income tax withheld from his income during the year 1914 in excess of his total liability for the normal tax should file Form 1,008, revised, with either the withholding agent or the Collector of Internal Revenue, with whom the withholding agent's return is required to be filed, as he may elect. The withholding agent is required by Treasury Decision 1,965 to retain the amount of tax withheld by him until thirty days prior to March 1, 1915, in order to refund amounts withheld in excess of the taxpayer's liability for the normal tax, should a proper claim be filed for deductions and exemptions. He is required by law to file his return on or before March 1, 1915, and may, in his discretion, file his return on any date between Jan. 1 and March 1.
>
> If he has filed his return with the Collector, Form 1,008, revised, should also be filed with the Collector, who will notify the withholding agent and authorize him to make a refundment, charging the entry on the return and filing therewith Form 1,008, revised, as a voucher for the refundment. If, however, the withholding agent has not filed his return, and a claim on Form 1,008, revised, is filed with him, he will make the proper refundment on his own responsibility, filing Form 1,008, revised, as a voucher therefor. If Form 1,008, revised, is filed with the Collector under these circumstances, he will authorize the withholding agent to make refundment. The withholding agent is not required by law to forward to the Collector the tax withheld by him until he has received notice of assessment, and then, like the tax assessed in other cases, payment should be made by him on or before June 30 of each year.
>
> Where there are two or more withholding agents whose collection districts are the same, Form 1,008, revised, should be filed with the Collector of that district, and a statement setting forth the names of the withholding agents and the amounts withheld by each should be attached to the form. The Collector will then notify the withholding agents of the exact amount that may be refunded by each.
>
> **Deductions by Two Agents.**
>
> Where excess deductions have been made by two or more withholding agents in different collection districts, Form 1,008, revised, may be filed with either Collector, as the individual may elect; and there should be attached to the form a complete statement setting forth the names of all withholding agents, the amounts withheld by each, and the exact amount claimed as a refundment from each. The Collector with whom the statement is filed will accept it as a part of Form 1,008, revised, and as subject to the penalties imposed by law, and will notify the withholding agents, whether in his district or other districts, to make the refundment claimed from each.
>
> It is to be noted that this ruling provides for the execution by the taxpayer of only one Form 1,008, revised, covering all the general deductions and exemptions claimed by him for the tax year.
>
> The adjustment of total tax liability by the use of Form 1,008, revised, does not necessarily mean that a return on Form 1,040, revised, is not required under the law.
>
> A return of annual net income on Form 1,040, revised, is required in all cases of individual incomes subject to the tax, except where the individual's tax liability is required by law to be satisfied at the source.
>
> In other words, when an individual is liable for the normal tax only, and his entire net income is subject to withholding, no return on Form 1,040, revised, is required to be filed. If, however, his net income includes any item that is not subject to withholding, a return on Form 1,040, revised, is required to be filed, although no further tax may be due, and whether or not Form 1,008, revised, has been filed.

Form 1,008 may be obtained from any of the Internal Revenue Collectors.

$165,000,000 for Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The annual Pension Appropriation bill, aggregating $165,000,000 for the next fiscal year, was reported favorably to the House today from the Appropriations Committee. The total is $1,000,000 below the estimates. The report estimated that the Sherwood Dollar-a-Day law had cost the Government thus far $63,000,000.

Anti-English Propaganda.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to the writer that Prof. James M. Taylor's admirable letter in today's issue expresses the views of many unqualified Americans and deserves the most serious consideration. Herr Ridder's acts and writings are but one manifestation of a well organized anti-English propaganda that is being carried on, quite openly, by the German-Americans of this country with the help of the German Embassy. The cases of the Dacia and Wilhelmina are still more serious efforts in the same direction, and from one end of America to the other ill-feeling toward Great Britain is being nourished.

In Washington this influence is apparently bearing fruit. Every act of our State Department which has involved the belligerent nations, save the formal declarations of neutrality, has been distinctly pro-German. And there are many Americans who, while shunning the thought of this country being drawn into the war, nevertheless believe that our honor and self-respect would have been better served had we spoken clearly against certain methods pursued by the Germans in this conflict, rather than by making our protests so obviously one-sided.

ALDEN ARTHUR KNIPE.
New York, Jan. 25, 1915.

DANCE CARNIVAL A FINE SPECTACLE

Season's Debutantes in Junior League's "Le Jour Ferie" for Charity at the Waldorf.

MRS. S. S. BREESE, QUEEN

Nymphs, Harlequin, Mirror, Pierrot, and Frivolity and Other Dances Given in the Moonlight.

The Junior League gave its annual entertainment last night at the Waldorf-Astoria before a large and brilliant assembly, and it will be repeated tonight and tomorrow evening. More than a hundred society girls, including the debutantes of the season, took part.

Thirteen years ago, Miss Mary Harriman, now Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, organized the Junior League as a small group of debutantes, who acted a little play for a few friends and gave the proceeds to the College Settlement. Today the league has a membership of about 700, and the proceeds of their entertainment last season amounted to nearly $18,000. The proceeds this year, from a three-night's run, will run up into the thousands, as the grand ballroom last night was packed to its capacicty, and Mrs. Courtlandt Nicoll, the Treasurer, reports a heavy sale for the two remaining performances. General dancing follows the activities on the stage.

The programme of "Le Jour Ferié" was in two tableaux, and the spirit of the holiday and carnival prevailed in both. The first part showed the commencement of the carnival and the arrival of the Queen, Mrs. Sydney S. Breese. There were groups of Russian, Alsatian, and Normandy peasants, gypsies, Persians, Cubists, troubadours, and French art students, in her train. Seven of the groups of dances were given for the amusement of the Queen. The shadowgraphs in the Pierrot dance made a decided hit.

Band of Troubadours.

The tableaux in the second part, introduced a strolling troubadour, and the groups and special dances in this part were artistically conceived, the play of the moonlight, the dance of the nymphs, faun, and harlequin, and the mirrow dance, being especially well received by the spectators. The Fantastic Gavotte was so well liked it had to be repeated. Gerald Onativia did the Faun Dance on his toes.

There were booths in holiday dress scattered here and there about the ballroom, where many of the season's buds, in fancy costume, sold candy, cigarettes and flowers. A soda fountain fizzed in one corner, and was well patronized.

The entertainment was arranged by Miss Lila Agnew Stewart. The Committee on Entertainment was made up of Miss Harriet Alexander, Chairman; Mrs. Courtlandt Nicoll, Treasurer; Miss Louise Dixon, Secretary, and the Misses Frances Breese, Mary J. Schieffelin, Beatrice G. Pratt, Ruth Cutting, and Harriet McCook.

The patronesses were Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. Henry C. Emmet, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. James Lawrence Breese, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. John J. McCook, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, and Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt.

Every box was occupied and the height of the entertainment, the spectacle was a dazzling one.

Dances and the Dancers.

IRISH DANCE.—Miss Mary J. Schieffelin, Chairman; the Misses Marie Thayer, Josephine B. Wells, Eunice Clapp, Margaret Erhart, Lillian H. Talmage, Sylvia Holt, Rita Boker, and Robert J. Adams, Jr., Matthem J. Loorman, Paul T. Iaccaci, Hermann C. Schwab, Edward F. Stevenson, Richard Emmet, George N. Richard, and Carl Boker. Song by Paul Bonner.

FRIVOLITY DANCE.—Miss Eugenie Philbin, Chairman; Mrs. Dave H. Coddington, the Misses Susan F. Dresser, Constance Perkins, Marie Tailer, Katherine Porter, Margaret Andrews, Louise Trevor, and Flavel Hubbard, Eric Winston, Dorr Newton, Richard Stevenson, Bradish J. Carroll, Jr., Raymond Chauncey, Felix Doubleday, and Charles West. Fancy fox trot by Miss Philbin and Mr. Carroll, Miss Dresser and Mr. Hubbard.

TYROLEAN DANCE.—Miss Gladys C. Fries, Chairman; the Misses Noemi G. Townsend, Elise F. Rice, Caryl Hackstaff, Margaret P. Luce, Helen M. Flake, and Henry P. Toler, Charles E. Gautier, J. Berry Underhill, Jr., Bruce Price Post, Francis M. Watrous, and L. Stuart Wing, Jr. Song by quintet, the Misses Ethel Crocker, Louisa A. Cwballos, Shepard Krech, Percival Dodge, and Mr. De Vannoz.

SALTORELLA DANCE.—Miss Josephine Nicoll, Chairman; Misses Dorothy Howard, Catharine Culbert, Mercedes de Acosta, Louise Trevor, Vouletti Proctor, Margaret Trevor, Doris F. Ryer, Margaret C. Henderson, Joy W. Williams, Flora McAlpin, Amy B. Johnson, and Warner Montague, Merton Powell, Walter Eaton, Thayer Iaccaci, Marquand Walker, Kingsley Kunhardt, Alden Talbot, Vivian Palmieri, Warren Ackerman, William C. Armstrong, Kneeland Green, and Morris Pryor.

ESPAGNOLE DANCE. — Miss Florence Blair, Chairman; Misses Alexandra Emery, Florence L. Blair, Helen L. Hunt, Vera G. Bloodgood, Lisa Stillman, Anne B. Bradley, Jeanne King, Theodora Larocque, and Bruce P. Post, Reginald B. Rives, James C. Fargo, Wadsworth Lewis, Hermann C. Huffer, S. Sloan Colt, Beverly Corbin, Phineas Chrystie. Song, by Misses Elizabeth Latham and Louisa A. Ceballos, Lawrence Butler and Shepard Krech. Dance, "La Malaquena," by Mrs. Allen G. Wellman and Samuel Barlow.

PIERROT DANCE.—Miss Mary C. Alexander, Chairman; Mrs. John M. Rutherfurd, Misses Elsie Stevens, Marie Tailer, Muriel Winthrop, Janetta Alexander, Carol A. Harriman, Ethel M. Crocker, and Reginald B. Rives, Schuyler L. Parsons, Jr., Bradish J. Carroll, Jr., Suydam Cutting, John Munroe, George Rushmore, L. Stuyvesant Chanler, Jr., and John Elliott.

RUSSIAN DANCE—Miss Edith Mortimer, Chairman; Mrs. Louis Noel, Misses Angelica S. Brown, Alexandra Emery, Lisa Stillman, Katherine Turnbull, and Auguste Noel, Gerald C. Murphy, George B. Post, Jr., Maurice Roche, W. Shippen Davis, and Edward Shippen. Cossack dance by Gerald Onativia. Waltz by Miss Mortimer and Mr. Murphy.

MIRROR DANCE—Miss Margaret Trevor, Chairman; Misses Margaret Clarkson Henderson, Dorothy L. Howard, Mercedes de Acosta, Joy W. Williams, Vouletti Proctor, Mildred G. Rice, Caryl Hackstaff, and Estelle C. Clark.

FANTASTIC GAVOTTE—Miss Mary C. Canfield, Chairman; Misses Laura C. Canfield, Angelica S. Brown, Mary C. Alexander, and Alexander D. B. Pratt, Felix Doubleday, Maurice Roche, and Elliot C. Bacon. Dance of the Faun: Gerald Onativia.

HARLEQUIN DANCE—Misses Frances T. Breese and Marie L. Emmet, Chairmen; Mrs. Fuller Potter, Mrs. P. Stuyvesant Pillot, Mrs. William C. Potter, Mrs. Louis du Pont Irving, Misses Audrey Osborn, Olga Wiborg, Beatrice Claflin, Mary H. Wiborg, Maud Kennedy, and John Elliott, Henry Whitehouse, John M. Rutherfurd, Murray Hoffman, James C. Fargo, Reginald Whitman, Keneth Clinton, Edwin C. Potter, Louis du Pont Irving, and Eric Winston.

After the Harlequin dance, thirty-one ushers passed through the audience, accepting 10 cents for each vote for the most popular dance, the votes being recorded on a blackboard upon the stage.

Miss Therese Meyer Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. William Meyer of 17 East Eighty-second Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Therese Meyer, to Frederick Sweet Stearns of Detroit, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer and Miss Meyer, who had been living in Paris, returned recently to New York. Mr. Stearns is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kimball Stearns. The wedding will take place in March.

HENDERSON—CRAUFORD.

Mrs. Alfred Henderson of this city announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Adele Henderson, to Lawrence Crauford, a son of Mrs. Robert S. Crauford of New York. Mr. Crauford is a broker at 128 Broadway, and lives at the Marie Antoinette. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

FENCERS AID WAR FUND.

Exhibition and Dance at Astor Nets $1,000 for French Sufferers.

The Assaut d'Armes and ball given last night by the Fencers' Club at the Astor netted about $1,000 for the benefit of the French sufferers from the war. The fencing began at 9 o'clock and took place on a low platform placed in the centre of the ballroom and the exhibition opened with sabre play between Prof. J. M. Costello and E. B. Myers. Dr. J. Herbert Claiborne and Lieut. Com. Roland R. Riggs followed with duelling swords, and then Lieut. O. A. Dickinson and Paul J. Meylan fenced with foils.

Japanese singlesticks in action were shown by Samuel T. Shaw and Neal Truslow. Dr. Desiderius Földes and Steddiford Pitt exhibited their skill with sabres; Dr. J. Ernest Gignoux and Dr. Douglas W. Cairns used dueling swords and Prof. Louis Vauthier and Charles Tatham followed them with foils. Prof. Martin Capdevielle and Arthur S. Lyon used sabres, Prof. James Murray, Jr., and Robert B. Miller, with dueling swords, and Prof. J. I. Danguy with R. I. Tilmont, ushing foils, closed the exhibition, which ended at 10.30, and was followed by dancing, for which there was a large attendance as more than 800 tickets were sold.

The box holders, all of whom had guests, included Mrs. Edward D. Adams, Mrs. Willard S. Brown, Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Mrs. Gerald M. Borden, Miss Adelaide Baylis, Mrs. F. R. Coudert, Mrs. J. Herbert Claiborne, Mrs. Minturn Post Collins, Mrs. J. J. Chapman, Mrs. Richard T. Dana, Mrsr. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mrs. Graeme M. Hammond, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. G. E. Ide, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. Charles C. Nadal, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Charles Tatham, Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen, Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilkes, and Mrs. Whitney Warren.

The Reception Committee was made up of Carroll Beckwith, President of the Fencers' Club; Dr. Ellice M. Alger, F. R. Coudert, J. Coleman Drayton, Gano Dunn, Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, Marshall R. Kernochan, Newbold Morris, E. Vail Stebbins, Matthew Astor Wilkes, and others.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The following plays began new weeks of their runs in the theatres last night: "The Fallen Idol," at the Comedy Theatre; "Children of Earth," at the Booth Theatre; "Experience," at the Casino; "A Mix Up," with Marie Dressler, at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre; "The Silent Voice," with Otis Skinner, at the Liberty Theatre; "The Show Shop," at the Hudson Theatre; "Sinners," at the Playhouse; "The Song of Songs," at the Eltinge Theatre; "The Lie," at the Harris Theatre; "Tonight's the Night," at the Shubert Theatre; "Hello, Broadway," at the Astor Theatre; "Watch Your Step," at the New Amsterdam; "Outcast," with Elsie Ferguson, at the Lyceum Theatre; "The Lilac Domino," at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre; "Kick In," at the Republic Theatre; "A Pair of Silk Stockings," at the Little Theatre; "Chin-Chin," at the Globe Theatre; "Life," at the Manhattan Opera House; "Daddy Long-Legs," at the Gaiety Theatre; "The Law of the Land," at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre; "On Trial," at the Candler; "It Pays to Advertise," at Cohan's; "Under Cover," at the Cort; "Twin Beds," at the Fulton; The Circus, at the Hippodrome, and "Polygamy," at the Park Theatre.

Marcus Loew opened the New York Theatre yesterday with motion pictures and played to big houses all day. Loew is showing the latest photo plays at this theatre, which has for a long time been under the management of William Morris. Mr. Morris still has charge of the Jardin de Danse on the roof.

At Hammerstein's Victoria this week the vaudeville bill is headed by Adele Blood, who presents "A Dream of Fair Women." Others on a long and excellent bill are Tom Lewis in "Brother Fans"; Jeff Davis, the "King of Hoboes"; Walter Montague's sketch, "Why Do Men Go Wrong"; "On File," which is playing its second week; George White and Isabelle Jason in songs and dances; Nonette, the singing violinist; Dave Ferguson; Diane D'Aubrey, from musical comedy; Brothers Arco; Rose Schmettan and brother, equilibristic artists, and a new run of Pathe Daily and Keystone comedy pictures.

A modern dancing carnival is in progress this week at the Colonial with the rival dancing teams of Sawyer and Harcourt and Jarrott and Maxwell, demonstrating the new versions of the modern dances. Others on the bill are Wee Georgie Wood, "the boy phenomenon," who makes his first metropolitan appearance here; Robert Emmet Keane and Muriel Window, late of the Winter Garden, who are making their first vaudeville appearance together; Ryan and Tierney, with their rathskellar act; Morton and Austin, comedians in bits of nonsense called "Success"; Van Hoven, "the dippy mad magician"; Witt and Winter, and the Flying Martins, an aerial novelty.

"Neptune's Garden," an aquatic mystery, employing a large portable tank and featuring a big cast of expert swimmers, dancers, divers, and pantomimists, is the headliner at Keith's Royal Theatre this week. Others are Fannie Brice, with new jokes, clowning, and songs; Regina Connelli and company in "The Dollard," a comedy, by Edgar Allan Woolf; Wille Brothers, Hale and Paterson in a medley of Europe's latest dance rceations; Kirk and Fogarty, "Sliding" Billy Watson and company offering "Going Into Vodvil," Mario and Duffy, eccentric gymnasts, and the Hopkins Sisters.

At the Alhambra Theatre this week are the ventriloquist, Arthur Prince, who has not been in American for several years; Pat Roney and Marion Bent presenting "Twenty Minutes of Pat and Marion," the Chinese mystery, Han Ping Chion, presenting "Peking Mysteries"; the Five Sullys presenting "The Information Bureau," Fred J. Ardath in a rural comedy, "Hiram" Julia Curtis, "the girl with many voices"; Dane Claudius and Lillian Scarlet in a musical melange, "The Call of the Sixties"; Porter and Sullivan in a singing, dancing, talking skit; John and Mae Burke, "A Ragtime Soldier"; Corelli and Gillette, "The Odd Pair"; Shields and Rodgers, the cowboy and the Indian, and the Uosumi Troupe, Japanese acrobats.

To lovers of travel, adventure, and sightseeing in foreign lands Capt. Besley's South American pictures, presented for the first time by Robert W. Priest at Maxine Elliott's Theatre yesterday, were such as to win much applause from the audience which greeted their appearance. The explorer, who is well known on both sides of the Atlantic as an international polo player of high repute and an enthusiastic sportsman and blazer of trails in unknown lands, has, by the aid of this motion-picture camera, succeeded in recording in an interesting and picturesque form scenes met with on his recently completed South American expedition. Following the course of the longest tributaries of the Amazon River, several of the dead cities of the Incas of Peru were visited, the pictures showing in detail the amazing stonework of these people whose history is only a matter of conjecture, and whose stories of mythical treasures have caused this section of the country to be names as "The Wonderland of Peru."

"O'Garry of the Royal Mounted," a three-part drama of the Far Northwest, is the feature picture on the Vitagraph Theatre programme for the present week. With its scenes laid in the heart of the Canadian Rockies and its action replete with the thrilling adventures of one of the Northwest mounted police, it is a picture of more than usual interest. The shorter pictures of the programme are "The Chief's Goat," in which Harry Morey, Wally Van, and Albert Roccardi are seen in a one-part comedy presented by all male characters; "The Barrier of Faith," a dramatic story in one part, with Norma Talmadge, Van Dyke Brooke, and Mary Maurice as the principals; "The Homecoming of Henry," featuring Sidney Drew and Jane Morrow, (Mrs. Sidney Drew,) and a special two-part dramatic story, "Life's Game," produced by the Western Vitagraph Company.

Marguerite Clark is seen for the first time on the screen at the Strand Theatre in a picturization of Harold MacGrath's novel, "The Goose Girl," which was produced by the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company. Miss Clark is supported by a cast including Monroe Salisbury, Sidney Dean, E. N. Dunbar, James Neill, L. Payton, P. E. Peters, H. F. C. Carpenter, Ernest Joy, J. M. Cassidy, Marion Johnson, and Jane Darwell. The Strand Topical Review this week contains a new lot of war pictures, taken at the front, and news pictures from everywhere. Another interesting feature is the scientific pictures, showing wonderful evolutions in plant life. A new comedy and some interesting travel pictures are also shown.

At the Standard Theatre Josie Collins is seen in the musical comedy "Suzi," which earlier in the season was produced at the Casino and then continued its run at the Shubert Theatre.

The Grand Opera House has "Sis Hopkins," with Rose Melville in the part she has been playing for many years.

At the Bronx Opera House is "Innocent," with Pauline Frederick in the leading role.

The Eden Musee has kinemacolor lectures, Dunninger, the magician, and new wax groups.

Daly's Theatre has burlesque.

At the Columbia Theatre are "Girls of the Moulin Rouge" and burlesque acts.

At the Murray Hill Theatre is the French Models Burlesque Company in a two-act burlesque and a long vaudeville programme.

The Olympic Theatre has burlesque.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 10.66 cents; imported beef, 9.71 cents per pound.—Advt.

ETHEL BARRYMORE IN A FINE PLAY

Hers Is a Superb Performance in "The Shadow" at the Empire.

NICCODEMI-MORTON WORK

Drama of French Origin Tells a Moving Story of Relentless and Unrelieved Suffering.

THE SHADOW, a play in three acts, by Dario Niccodemi and Michael Morton, with Ethel Barrymore. At the Empire Theatre.

Berthe Tregnier	Ethel Barrymore
Gerard Tregnier	Bruce McRae
Michel Delon	Ernest Lawford
Dr. Magre	Edward Fielding
Helene Preville	Grace Elliston
Jeanne	Amy Veness
Louise	Olive Murray

Ethel Barrymore came to the Empire Theatre last evening for the first time this season in a new play in three acts called "The Shadow." The story it has to tell is one of wretched, pitiless, and unrelieved misery and that story is made poignantly moving by the extraordinary performance, which Miss Barrymore brings to the principal rôle. In power, beauty, and understanding, it surpasses anything she has ever done. Nothing finer has been seen in the New York theatres since the season began.

It is seldom nowadays that an author seeks to write or a manager attempts to produce so relentless a drama of genuine suffering. The story here is sympathetically told and the play is fashioned with cumulative dramatic force. The programme ascribes the authorship to Dario Niccodemi and Michael Morton. Advance reports have had it that Niccodemi wrote the play for the French stage, with Mme. Réjane in mind for the leading rôle. It is interesting to see that a work of such fine quality could be the product of the same collaboration that gave us the paltry comedy with which John Drew opened the theatrical year at the Empire last September.

"The Shadow" is the story of Berthe Tregnier. She is the adoring and beautiful wife of a French painter who stands at the threshold of a brilliant career. At the close of the first happy year of their married life she is stricken with a paralysis that binds her, hand and foot, to an invalid's chair. The affliction which has visited her is pronounced incurable by physician after physician in the interminable procession that passes by her door. When the play opens she has been helpless for six long years.

Through these years Tregnier has been solicitous, gentle, considerate in all that she sees of his bearing toward her. She has a vicarious life in her interest in his work and his progress. She reads his devotion as an expression of the love he brought to their marriage. She will not voice, nor suffer any one to voice, the thought of what his life may be in the long hours when he is absent from her side. The thought is torture to her and she stifles it.

Then comes the miracle. The cure for which only she had hoped is effected. Without any one but her doctor knowing it, she reaches the point where she can rise and walk across the room. For her it means Paradise regained. She nurses back her strength and goes to meet Tregnier in his studio. She does not know and has never even faintly guessed that there he has set up a separate home for a woman he has come to love and their baby son.

In that home, in the very hour, when Berthe is on her way, Tregnier is nerving herself to go to her with a full confession and a plea to her to grant him a divorce. His mind is made up when Berthe comes in upon him. Her first tremulous happiness gives way only bit by bit to shadowy foreboding, then to fear, and so, through a slow, wracking scene, to the full knowledge of the truth and to the unutterable despair this means to her.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL LIFE.

Judge Payne Gives a Dinner for Vice President and Mrs. Marshall.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A number of large and important dinner parties were given this evening to include both official and non-official guests of more than usual interest.

Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, who took no part in society during the early season, are again the most entertained couple in Washington, with few disengaged evenings until Ash Wednesday. They dined this evening with Judge and Mrs. John Barton Payne, who had a company of sixteen to meet them.

Judge and Mrs. Payne, with the latter's brother, Col. Charles Page Bryan, late Minister to Portugal, have opened the residence 1601 I Street, which they inherited a few years ago from the late Mrs. Charles Whitehead, and will pass the remainder of the season in Washington.

Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison were dinner hosts to a company of twelve at their home on Connecticut Avenue. They were joined today by Mrs. Samuel W. Morton, sister of Mrs. Garrison, who will be their guest for a week.

Third Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. William Phillips, who are giving a series of dinner parties to include the entire diplomatic corps, were hosts to a company of fourteen this evening.

The Monday Evening Dancing Class resumed its meetings at the Play House this evening with an attendance of more than 200 members and guests. Viscountess de Sibour and Mrs. Preston Gibson received the company.

Mrs. John J. White entertained at tea this afternoon at Studio House on Sheridan Circle, in compliment to Mrs. Mary Williams Dowd, who has lately arrived from Paris. Miss Caroline Hoffman of New York, a sister of the hostess, did the honors of the tea table.

Miss Dorothy Mason, débutante daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. R. N. Mason, was the guest of honor at a large tea for young people this afternoon given by Mrs. Hardy Page.

Mrs. Charles Bougton Wood and Miss Polly Morgan have arrived from New York to pass several weeks with Mrs. Woods's brother, William Phelps Eno, at his home on N Street. Mrs. Woods will not reopen her Washington home this season, and by reason of her mourning for her sister, the late Mrs. James Pinchot, is taking no part in society.

AMBULANCE HOSPITA LDANCE.

Paul Jones Club Raising Funds for Motor Cars for Paris.

A dance will be given for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris on Thursday evening at the Hotel Vanderbilt under the auspices of the Paul Jones Club. The winners of the voting contest for the best dance at the Junior League entertainment will repeat their dance in fancy costume.

The Dance Committee for the American Ambulance Hospital comprises Mrs. Archibald S. Alexander, Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, Mrs. Arthur S. Burden, Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Charles L. Lawrence, Mrs. Devereux Milburn, Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., the Misses Janetta and Harriet Alexander, Carol Harriman, Marion Hollins, Josephine Osborn, and Barbara Rutherfurd.

The Floor Committee is made up of Elliot C. Bacon, Wadsworth Lewis, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Francis and Maurice Roche, and R. Thornton Wilson.

Mrs. Robert Bacon of 1 Park Avenue is in charge of the sale of tickets. A special plea is being made for fifty motor ambulances for use by the American Ambulance Hospital, the cost of one ambulance, including the running expenses for six months, is $1,100.

The next Lafayette night of the Paul Jones Club will take place on Feb. 3 at the Vanderbilt. Miss Betty Callish will sing Italian songs in costume, and there will be a pierrot moonlight serenade. An Italian supper will be served.

SHERIDAN'S 'CRITIC' REVIVED

Classic Satire of the Theatre Acted at the Princess.

THE CRITIC; OR, A TRAGEDY REHEARSED, the satire in three acts by Richard Brinsley Sheridan. At the Princess Theatre.

Dangle	Dallas Anderson
Sneer	Wallis Clark
Sir Fretful Plagiary	Mario Majeroni
Mr. Puff	B. Iden Payne
Mrs. Dangle	Marie Leonhard
Servant	Elvin Hodges
Lord Burleigh	F. Cecil Butler
Governor of Tilbury Fort	William Moulton
Earl of Leicester	Lawrence Grant
Sir Walter Raleigh	Whitford Kane
Mr. Hopkins, Sir Christopher Hatton	Thomas Louden
Master of Horse	Howard Plinge
Beefeater	Lawrence Grant
Justice	Whitford Kane
Tom Jenkins	Gareth Hughes
Constable	Edward LeHay
Thames	F. C. Butler
Tilburina	Emilie Polini
Her Confidante	Saxon Morland
Don Ferolo Whiskerandos	Wilfred Seagram
First Niece	Kate Morgan
Second Niece	Marguerite Herz
Justice's Lady	Patricia Power

"The Critic; or, A Tragedy Rehearsed," Sheridan's satire of the theatre of his own day, was revived last evening on the stage of the little Princess. It is something more than a hundred years too late to announce that this is a delightful and enormously amusing play. But it may be reported of this latest revival that it provides entertainment greatly to be relished by a modern, New York audience and that, despite the fact that it is not very well played, Sheridan's shafts were received with gales of delighted laughter at yesterday afternoon's special performance.

Attending "The Critic" in this day and generation is doubly entertaining, for you have not only all the fun that the playwright put into it but the added enjoyment of seeing, with something of a star, how very applicable to the stage of here and now is his twitting of the green-room foibles of his own time. It is a long way from Broadway to old Drury Lane and a good many years stretch between the beginning of 1915 and that Autumn night when "The Critic" was first produced in the London playhouse where Richard Brinsley Sheridan was the presiding genius. But its satire is amazingly and amusingly contemporary. No one whose ways lie in and about the theatres in New York could help but enjoy meeting with these sensitive Eighteenth century playwrights, hearing the dark and familiar hints of plagiarism, watching the agonies of the author and the struggles of the actors at the rehearsal of "The Spanish Armada," and listening to the engaging chatter of that Georgian press agent, Mr. Puff, who describes himself as a "practitioner of panegyric" and confesses himself wedded to an art "so nearly allied to invention." Why, "The Critic; or, A Tragedy Rehearsed" is the "Show Shop" of 1779.

The present performance, while by no means a distinguished one, should be decidedly improved after it has had the advantage of more rehearsal. It is given at the Princess by and with—as the announcements are wont to have it—B. Iden Payne, an English actor-manager whom the fortunes of war have doubtless brought to our theatrical shores this season.

Mr. Payne himself gives a good performance in the rôle of Mr. Puff, the incorrigibly complacent author of "The Spanish Armada." He very amusingly suggests Puff's cheery resiliency. William Moulton, Lawrence Grant and Whitford Kane do nicely in minor rôles, but Mr. Anderson falls of a neat performance of Dangle; Wallis Clark plays Sneer, the critic, as if the rôle were Grouch, and Mr. Majeroni handles very heavily the delightful humor of Sir Fretful Plagiary. Miss Polini is entertaining, but quite too modern as the exalted Tilburina, every once in a while achieving a manner suggestive of a momentary belief that the character was drawn by that very contemporary playwright who wrote "The Chorus Lady."

All told, it is not a production over which it is possible to be enthusiastic. The performance, it may be said, is by no means as good as that given a few weeks ago by the Amateur Comedy Club. But "The Critic," at the Princess, is very good fun.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Charles Sprague-Smith of 29 West Sixty-eighth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Hilda Sprague-Smith, to Victor Starzenski, son of Countess Maurice Starzenski of Schenectady, N. Y.

The West Side Juvenile Club will hold its annual Mi-Careme dance on March 11 at the Hotel Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. George Leary is to give a large dinner party on Feb. 2, taking her guests afterward to the annual Charity Ball at the Waldorf-Astoria to be given for the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital. Her guest of honor will be Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, wife of the Secretary of War.

A reception is to follow the meeting of the Daughters of the Cincimati at the Hotel Gotham on Friday afternoon. Miss Julia C. Wells is in charge of the arrangements.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones is to give a dinner and dance at her residence, 5 East Sixty-first Street, on Feb. 16 for Miss Sara Delano.

Mrs. John J. Wysong will entertain on Feb. 4 in her new house, 1 East Seventy-sixth Street, with an informal reception and music.

Among today's entetrtainments will be a tea by Miss Annie Leary for Miss Symphorosa Bristed; Mrs. William Carroll Rafferty's dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryle's reception at their new home, 787 Park Avenue, and Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt's reception, with music, for the Baroness Halkett, Mrs. Hoyt's sister.

Miss Frances Wyeth and E. Kenneth Hadden, whose engagement was announced last Thursday in these columns, will be married on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 4 o'clock in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. Miss Wyeth will have her sister, Miss Caroline Wyeth, as her only attendant. Mr. Hadden will have Hermann D. Boker as his best man. The ushers have not been decided upon.

Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff will give a reception for the members of the Authors' League of America, at which Ruben Dario, the Spanish poet, will be the guest of honor, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 10, from 4 until 7 o'clock, at her residence, 14 East Sixty-eighth Street. Well known authors will assist the hostess in receiving.

Mrs. Robert R. Livingston of 11 Washington Square, North, will open her house on the evening of Monday, Feb. 8, for the annual dance in aid of the St. Agnes's Day Nursery. It is an invitation dance for those interested in the nursery and their friends.

The Misses Tripp of 667 Madison Avenue will give a luncheon today for a number of the season's débutantes.

Mr. and Mrs. William Allen will give a dinner at their residence, 59 East Sixty-fifth Street, on Wednesday night for Mr. and Mrs. John B. Stanchfield.

A tea dance is to be given for Miss Alice De Lamar on Friday at the Waldorf-Astoria by A. M. Bagby. Miss De Lamar is to be formally presented on Feb. 1 at Sherry's, at a dance to be given by her father, Capt. Joseph R. De Lamar.

Brooklyn Amusements.

At the Majestic Theatre is William Faversham in "The Hawk," which has had a long run at two Manhattan theatres.

At the Orpheum Theatre the vaudeville bill is headed by Gus Edwards, in his new song revue; Rose Coghlan, in "The Discovery," and Henry Lewis, in "A Vaudeville Cocktail."

At the Bushwick Theatre heading the vaudeville bill are Minnie Dupree and company, in "Bread Upon the Waters"; Nellie V. Nichols, in songs, and "on the School Playgrounds."

At the Prospect Theatre heading the vaudeville programme are Arthur McWatters and Grace Tyson, in "To Save One Girl," and Marion Littlefield's "Florentine Singers."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

OLD ST. PAUL'S, B'way and Fulton St.
TODAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
CANTATA, "GLORIA DOMINI"
(The Dedication of the Temple.)
Composer, T. TERTIUS NOBLE, at the Organ.

'90 IN THE SHADE' BREEZY WITH FUN

Marie Cahill and Richard Carle at Their Best in New Play at the Knickerbocker.

ITS MUSIC IS WHISTLY

Guy Bolton and Jerome Kern's Piece Laid in Philippines—Miss Cahill's Songs Are Delightful.

NINETY IN THE SHADE, a musical comedy. Book by Guy Bolton. Music by Jerome Kern. With Marie Cahill and Richard Carle. At the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Coolie	Willard Reynolds
Bolo	Philip Sheffield
Bob Mandrake	Ed Martindel
Capt. Jerry Carvel	Victor Morley
Willoughby Parker	Richard Carle
Dot Splint	Dorothy Arthur
Peter Thompson	Rollin Grimes
Judge Splint	Otis Harlan
Hodgins	Ralph Nairn
Rose Carter	May Thompson
Lilly Whitehead	Jeanne Crane
Pansy Whitehead	Bettie Best
Daisy Hammond	Jessie Crane
Clover Royce	Alice Carrington
Myrtle Watterson	Alma Braham
Violet Fuller	Madeline Fliege
Lettice Romaine	Amperito Ferrer
Polly Bainbridge	Marie Cahill
Madge Splint	Elenor Henry
Sergt. McGinn	Murray D'Arcy
Mozi	Pedro de Cordova
Catti	Florence Dillon
Hai-cho	Abbott Adams
Ooma Estranda	Violet Dale

Into this season of splendid musical comedies, the circle of Only Girls and Chin Chins and Watch Your Steppers and Tonight's the Nighters and Hello Broadwayers, there came last night at the Knickerbocker Theatre Marie Cahill and Richard Carle with "90 in the Shade," as delightful and charming musical play as one might care to see with Miss Cahill and Mr. Carle at their very best.

Guy Bolton, who has devoted himself chiefly to writing pieces of a much more serious nature, turned out the frivolous but reasonably consistent book of "90 in the Shade," while Jerome Kern supplied the music, which was always pleasing and frequently very catchy and whistly. There was no large chorus, but there were eight pretty young women who filled up that gap and about the same number of young men who alternated between being Philippine revolutionists and American marines.

For "Ninety In The Shade" refers to the weather in the Philippine Islands, where the two acts of the play are laid and where Willoughby Parker, agent of the Manilla Hemp Company lives and drinks. Mr. Carle plays himself in this rôle, and into his life comes Polly Bainbridge, a charming American woman who, of course, is Miss Cahill. The pair becomes engaged mainly because Ooma Estrada, who is a fire eating young woman, played by Jean Newcombe, and who has a prior claim on Parker, happens to be away. Then there is Bob Mandrake, a smuggler, played by Ed Martindel, who has one of the best voices on the musical comedy stage, and Fred Walton as Judge Splint, a temperance lecturer, who falls from grace, and the Judge's pretty daughters, and the inevitable American Lieutenant.

The rest of the story is not tremendously hard to imagine. The fire-eating Ooma gets back in time to claim Parker, the Lieutenant, or the Captain, or whatever rank his uniform denates, gets one of the daughters, and Mandrake sings his way into the heart of Polly, so that everything ends happily. As the most coveted daughter, Madge Splint, Miss Eleanor Henry was exceedingly pleasing.

Miss Cahill, who apparently has grown not a day older since she was last seen on Broadway, introduced a large number of effective and delightful songs. Her "Lonely in Town," in the first act, was one of the best, but "Whistling Dan" was a close second, and in the last act she sand a little Irish ballad which was charming.

Mr. Carle was his old self at all times and danced and sang in his own peculiar way.

GEORGE C. BATCHELLER DIES

Manufacturer and Patriot Who Bought Betsy Ross House Was 80.

George Clinton Batcheller, well-known manufacturer and patriot, died yesterday at his home, 237 West Seventy-second Street, in his 81st year. He was born in Grafton, Mass., and came of a distinguished Colonial family, which settled in New England in 1635. Mr. Batcheller received his early education at the Grafton Grammar School and was graduated from the Barre (Vt.) Academy in 1855. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the College of William and Mary in 1907, and that of L.H.D. from the Ohio Northern University in 1913.

Mr. Batcheller was employed in the dry goods house of Turner, Wilson & Co. of Boston from 1855 until 1857, and then became a member of the firm of Nicholls & Batcheller until 1865, when he organized Langdon, Batcheller & Co., now George C. Batcheller & Co., with factories at Bridgeport, Conn., and Newark, N. J., and employing more than 2,000 persons. He was the President of this company, and of the Crown Corset Company, the Connecticut Clasp Company, and the Crown Paper Box Company. Mr. Batcheller was Vice President of the International Peace Forum, and President of the Board of Trustee of the St. Andrews M. E. Church of this city.

He was also a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the New England Society, the Merchants' Association, the Bibliophile Society, the New York Genealogical and Biological Association, the American Flag Association, and a charter member of the American Flag House and Betsy Ross Memorial Association. Mr. Batcheller bought the Betsy Ross house in Philadelphia and presented it to the association a few years ago.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Miss Jennie Mannheimer will give a reading at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday morning, Jan. 29, of "Masterpieces of Modern Drama"—"The Post Office," by Rabindranath Tagore; "Toler's Wife," by Cosmo Hamilton, and "The Maker of Dreams," by Oliphant Down.

Moritz Jagendorf's next production at the Free Theatre, which will take place on Saturday, Feb. 23, will consist of "The Glittering Gate," by Lord Dunsany, and "A Modern Arabian Night," a pantomime, by Manuel Komroff.

Two weeks from tonight at one of the Shubert theatres William A. Brady will produce the new comedy, "The Rented Earl." In the cast will be Lawrence D'Orsay, Alice Lindahl, Theresa Maxwell Conover, Evelyn Carter Carrington, Olive Templeton, Albert Brown, Schuyler Ladd, Douglass Wood, and J. H. Gray.

ADVERTISEMENT.

No Real Excuse For A Rough Skin

VELOGEN is so easy to get, so pleasant to use, so sure to help, that it is a wonder that any woman has the slightest trace of roughness or harsh dryness in face or on hands. There is no reason why she should.

If your complexion is not at its best—if your hands are harsh and rough—apply VELOGEN at night, rubbing it in well. The pores absorb it and the skin speedily becomes soft and smooth and regains its delicate texture. You will enjoy its pleasant, fleeting odor and your complexion will welcome its soothing, healing action. Cannot stain—cannot grow hair.

Ask your druggist—25c. a tube.

DR. BENJAMIN SHARP DEAD.

Prominent Zo-ologist Was with Peary's First Expedition in 1891.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Dr. Benjamin Sharp, formerly corresponding secretary of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, died yesterday at Morehead, N. C., aged 56 years. He was with Commander Peary's first expedition to the arctic in 1891. Dr. Sharp was a graduate of Swarthmore College and the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, which conferred the degree of Ph. D. on him in 1880, and during his scientific studies abroad, the same degree was given him by the University of Wurzburg, Bavaria, for his thesis on "The Eyes of Molluscs." He continued his studies at the Universities of Berlin and Leipsic and the Zoological Station at Naples.

On his return he was appointed Professor of Invertebrate Zoology at the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and from 1884 to 1896, he held the same position at the University of Pennsylvania. He passed the Winter of 1888-1889 on the Caribbee Islands collecting specimens for the academy, and in 1893 he went to the Hawaiian Islands, and in 1895 he made his second trip to the arctic.

Obituary Notes.

ALEXANDER ELDER, the founder of the Elder-Dempster Steamship Line, died in Southport, England, yesterday.

Dr. JAMES M. BODINE, widely known in the South as a physician, and for many years Dean of the medical department, University of Louisville, died at his home in Louisville, Ky., yesterday. Mr. Bodine was 84 years old.

Mrs. EMILY PORTER JANEWAY SCUDDER, wife of the Rev. Charles Judson Scudder of New Brunswick, N. J., died yesterday in Roosevelt Hospital of pleural pneumonia.

Commodore WILLIAM BRAUNERSREUTHER, U. S. N., retired, died on Sunday at the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, in his sixty-first year. He was born in Belleville, Ill., and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1871. In 1892 he attained the rank of Lieutenant and served on the Charleston during the Spanish-American War. He was promoted to be a Lieutenant Commander in 1899, and from February, 1902, until April, 1903, was attached to the Naval Gun Factory in Washington.

GEORGE B. ALEXANDER, a retired commission merchant of Manhattan, died yesterday at his home in Amityville, L. I. He was born in Brooklyn sixty-nine years ago and left a wife, a son, and three daughters.

WILLIAM RIKER CORNELL, a stationer and music dealer, with several stores in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died of pneumonia on Sunday at his home, 581 Putnam Avenue, aged 62 years. His mother's family formerly owned Riker's Island. Mr. Cornell was a member of De Long Council, R. A., and Washington Camp, S. of A. He left a wife and a daughter.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE ADAMS COOMBS, wife of ex-Congressman William J. Coombs, President of the South Brooklyn Savings Bank, died on Sunday at her residence, 63 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Coombs was 67 years of age and for many years active in philanthropic and church work in the borough. Besides her husband she is survived by two sons, William H. and Jerome W., and a daughter, Mrs. Sidney A. Fox.

JAMES KELLY, Captain of the Pioneers of the Francis F. Williams Republican Battery and for fifty years employed by the Peter Cooper Glue Works, is dead at his home, 70 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 73 years. Mr. Kelly came to this country from Ireland as a lad and served in Company K, 159th Regiment of New York Volunteers, during the civil war. He was the last surviving member of his company.

Mrs. MARY STOCK, 91 years old, died of paralysis on Sunday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Caroline Stahle, 674 Linwood Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELIZA EUNICE HARTLEY, 93 years old, a daughter of the Rev. Joseph Baget, a minister of the Church of England from Birmingham, and widow of Theodore M. Hartley, died on last Saturday at her residence, 3 Spencer Court, Brooklyn. She was a friend of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and for many years a member of the Bible class of the Plymouth Church. She left a son, William F. Hartley.

FRANCIS W. WATSON, a clerk in the Custom House, Manhattan, for the last forty-six years, died yesterday of pneumonia at his residence, 259 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Watson was born seventy-six years ago in South Hancock, Me., and fought in the civil war.

Mrs. ARTHUR BERRY, wife of a contracting builder of Brooklyn, is dead at her home, 544 Belmont Avenue, East New York. Mrs. Berry had lived at her late residence for more than thirty years, and was one of the oldest members of the Williams Avenue M. E. Church.

WILLIAM S. LIPTROTT, a retired wholesale meat dealer and a prominent resident of Flatbush, is dead of heart disease at his home, 162 Rugby Road. Mr. Liptrott was a Trustee of the Kings County Savings Bank. He was born in England eighty-two years ago, and came to this country as a lad and became one of the earliest settlers in Williamsburg. His great-grandfather was at one time Lord Mayor of London.

AHI PEACE, a retired real estate broker and formerly active in the civic life of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 645 Carlton Avenue, following a stroke of apoplexy. Several years ago, Mr. Peace was associated with the late Edward M. Shepard and the late Mayor Gaynor in the Democratic reform movement in Brooklyn. He was a member of the Prospect Heights Citizens' Association and formerly of the Brooklyn League. Mr. Peace was born in Yorkshire, England, seventy years ago.

Mrs. ELLENORE LANSING, formerly a teacher in the Bordentown Female College, died on Sunday at her home in Bordentown, N. J., aged 83 years. She was the widow of Abraham Lansing of Lansingburg, N. Y.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS, inside superintendent of the Kohinoor colliery at Shenandoah, Penn., died on Sunday at his home there, aged 61 years. He was previously employed for forty-two years by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

AMOS W. HOVEY, who was the dean of the United States Postmasters at the time of his retirement in 1911, died on Sunday at his home at Bristol Springs, near Canandaigua, N. Y., aged 97 years. He was born in Chenango County and was a graduate of Dartmouth College, 1842.

JOHN C. PRETZ, a retired manufacturer, died on Sunday in the Allentown Hospital at Allentown, Penn., aged 65 years. He was the descendant of one of the oldest families in that city, who settled there before the war of the Revolution.

Mrs. PRISCILLA SCOTT, widow of Judge Livingston Scott of the Probate Court of Woonsocket, R. I., died on Sunday at the home of her nephew, Dr. A. L. Swift, 140 West Fifty-seventh Street, aged 74 years. Her home was at Montclair, N. J.

MICHAEL BRYLAWSKI, Secretary of the Adath Jeshurun Congregation, Philadelphia, died on Sunday at his home there, aged 75 years. He was associated with many charitable organizations, and was President twenty-eight years of the Chevre Ahavath Chesed, which he founded. During the civil war he was one of the original minute men defending Charleston, and later took part in the battles of Forts Sumter and Moultrie.

Mrs. JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, widow of John P. Wetherill, President of the S. P. Wetherill Company of Philadelphia, died on Sunday at Palm Beach, Fla.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

STEINHARDT.—Jan. 24, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. W. Steinhardt, a daughter.

Engaged.

HIGGINS—DOWNS.—Alfred S. Higgins to May E. M. Downs.

Married.

ADAMS—DONOHOE.—Jan. 24, 1915, Miss Loretta N. Donohoe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Donohoe, to Dunbar W. Adams, at St. Monica's Church, East 79th St., New York.

Died.

ACKERMAN.—On Saturday, Jan. 23, 1915, John Ackerman, late Corporal Company C, 22d Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, in his 76th year. Funeral from his late residence, Rochelle Park, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 2:30 P. M.

ALEXANDER.—On Monday, Jan. 25, George B. Alexander, in his 69th year. Funeral service will be held at the Episcopal Church, Amityville, L. I., Wednesday, Jan. 27, upon the arrival of the train leaving New York at 11 A. M.

BATCHELLER.—On Monday, Jan. 25, 1915, George Clinton, in his 81st year, at his late residence, 237 West 72d St., New York City. Funeral services will be held at St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, West 76th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 27. Interment at the convenience of the family.

BAYNE.—Suddenly, at Post Graduate Hospital, Sunday morning, Jan. 24, 1915, Daniel Kerfoot Bayne, age 66 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 200 West 56th St., Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

Died.

BERGER.—On Monday, Jan. 25, 1915, Johanna, beloved wife of Oscar Berger, in her 30th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 359 88th St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 28, 1915, at 1 P. M. Interment Lutheran.

BLAUVELT.—On Monday, Jan. 25, 1915, Maria L., widow of Nicholas Blauvelt, in her 85th year. Funeral services from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. G. Barrett, 414 Fairmount Av., Jersey City, N. J., Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 8 P. M. Interment Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, N. Y., Wednesday, 11:15 A. M.

BOHM.—Samuel W., born in Hungary, beloved father of Emil and Frank Bohm, Monday, Jan. 25. Funeral, 11 A. M., Tuesday, Jan. 26, 251 West 98th St.

CHADWICK.—On Sunday, Jan 24, 1915, Zilpha Elizabeth, widow of Dr. Alexander Baker Chadwick, in her 79th year. Funeral private at her late residence, 280 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

COWLES.—William, aged 61. Services, "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Building,) Tuesday, 12:30 o'clock.

CROWDER.—At Grace Church rectory, Providence, R. I., on Jan. 25, Maxwell Alexander Warfield, son of Frank Warfield and Lovetta Crowder, in the 17th year of his age.

DALZIEL.—On Sunday, Jan. 24, 1915, at his residence, 81 Saratoga Av., Yonkers, N. Y., John Arthur Dalziel, in the 62d year of his age. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 10:15 A. M. Rochester (N. Y.) papers please copy.

De BEVOISE.—On Jan. 24, 1915, Mary A., daughter of the late Peter and Margaret Stoothoff De Bevoise. Funeral service at her late residence, 434 Old Fresh Pond Road, Evergreen, L. I., Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DREYFUS.—Emma, widow of Julius Dreyfus and mother of Walter Dreyfus and Mrs. Jerome S. Loucheim, at Littleton, N. H., on Jan. 23. Funeral services Salem Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, 11 A. M., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

GREEN.—Esther, beloved wife of Dr. Maurice Green and mother of Clara, on Jan. 24, 1915. Services at her late residence, 2,984 Bainbridge Av., corner 201st St., on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock. Funeral private.

GRIFFITHS.—On Sunday, Jan. 24, 1915, Anna Henney Griffiths, at the residence of her niece, 144 West 127th St. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Strangers, 309 West 57th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock.

GROSS.—Hannah, widow of Felig Gross, beloved mother of Abraham, Henry, Philip, and Mrs. Charles First, on Sunday, Jan. 24, 1915. Funeral Tuesday, 2 P. M., from her late residence, 8,805 Bay 16th St., Brooklyn. Kindly omit flowers.

GRUMBACH.—Gustav, Jan. 24, at the age of 60 years 6 months 15 days, beloved husband of Louisa, (nee Hofman.) Funeral services at home, 13 Gouverneur Place, Tuesday, 8 P. M. Funeral Wednesday, 10 A. M.

HARKNESS.—Suddenly, at Hollister, Cal., Sunday, Jan. 17, Lamon Vanderburg Harkness, aged 64 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 933 5th Av., Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 2 P. M. Funeral private.

HOPKINS.—Richard R., beloved husband of Emma S. Hopkins, aged 70. Services at his late residence, 41 Halsey St., Brooklyn, at 8 P. M. Tuesday, Jan. 26. Interment private.

JOHNSON.—At Vancouver, B. C., suddenly, Jan. 25, 1915, Laura Hoadley Johnson, widow of Dr. Philip E. Johnson and daughter of the late George Hoadley.

KENT.—At his residence, on Jan. 24, Leonard W. Kent, in the 30th year of his age. Funeral at his late residence, Prospect St., Westwood, N. J., 5 P. M. Tuesday, Jan. 26.

KNOX.—At Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 25, 1915, George L. Knox in the 87th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 218 8th St., on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26th, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Middletown, N. Y.

MARLOR.—In this city, Jan. 25, Harriet J. Van Brunt, wife of the late Henry S. Marlor. Funeral to be held in Brooklyn, Conn., Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock. Prayers will be said at her late residence, 18 East 78th St., Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock.

MEYER.—On Sunday, Jan. 24, at Pinehurst, N. C., Charlotte, wife of Henry Coddington Meyer of Montclair, N. J. Notices of funeral hereafter.

MICHAELS.—Charles, on Jan. 25. Notice of funeral later.

MORRIS.—At the Mountainside Hospital, Montclair, N. J., on Sunday evening, Jan. 24, 1915, Margaret Morris, for many years a loved and respected member of the household of Cornelius D. DuBois, entered into rest. Funeral from the residence of Miss Annie M. Ryan, 26 Forest St., Montclair, thence to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, where solemn high mass will be celebrated at 10:30 A. M., Wednesday, Jan. 27. Interment at the Cemetery of the Immaculate Conception at Montclair. It is requested no flowers be sent.

MOSES.—On Jan. 25, Georgina, widow of Raphael J. Moses, in her 77th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 46 West 97th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 8 P. M. Interment Columbus, Ga.

NELSON.—At Jersey, City, Monday, Jan. 25, 1915, Eliza J., widow of Samuel C. Nelson, in her 92d year. Funeral services at her late residence, 536 Bergen Av., Wednesday, 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

NOBLE.—On Jan. 25, 1915, Cornelia E. Noble, widow of Dr. Francis E. Noble. Services at her residence, 432 Hoboken Av., Jersey City, Wednesday evening, at 8:30.

OERTER.—Rev. John H. Oerter, D. D., pastor of Fourth German Reformed Church, 410 West 45th St., Jan. 24. Services at the church Tuesday, 26th, at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

PEACE.—Ahi, Sunday, Jan. 24, 1915, in his 71st year, at his late residence, 645 Carleton Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services private.

PECK.—On Monday, Jan. 25, at his late residence, 469 Washington Av., Brooklyn, after a lingering illness, George Peck, beloved husband of Florida B., in his 71st year. Funeral services at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 27, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

ROBERTS.—On Saturday, Jan. 23, 1915, Isabel, daughter of John J. and Isabelle Roberts, 841 President St. Funeral services Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1915, 4:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

SCUDDER.—Emily Porter Janeway, wife of Charles Judson Scudder and only daughter of Col. and Mrs. J. J. Janeway, New Brunswick, N. J., peacefully, on Jan. 25, 1915, after a brief illness. Funeral at the home of Col. Janeway, 192 Livingston Av., Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M. Please omit flowers.

SHERWOOD.—Suddenly, at Englewood, N. J., on Jan. 25, 1915, John Howard Sherwood, in the 46th year of his age. Funeral private.

SHRIVER.—Ada C., widow of Walker Shriver, in her 83d year. Services at St. James's Church, 71st St. and Madison Av., at 11 o'clock Thursday morning. Interment private.

SOBEL.—Monday, Jan. 25, in his 77th year, Elias Sobel, beloved husband of Sarah, father of Dr. Jacob, Henry, David, Nathan, Dr. Samuel, Saul, Bessie Goodstein, Hannah Slater, Martha Bauner, Hattie Myers, and Blanche Davis. Relatives, friends, and members of Achai Scholem Lodge, No. 56, I. O. F. S. of I., and Mishael Lodge, No. 166, I. O. B. B., Board of Governors of the Home of I. O. B. B., Treubundes Bruder Lodge, Congregation Schaari Zedek, are requested to attend the funeral services, Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 11 A. M., at the Congregation Anshe Emeth, 140 West 131st St. Please omit flowers.

SPERRY.—On Sunday night, the 24th inst., Lucy Wilson, beloved wife of Richard B. Sperry. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 601 West 137th St., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock. Interment at Baltimore, Md.

TRULL.—On Sunday, Jan. 24, George Alvah Trull, in his 76th year. Services at his late residence, 601 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, 8 o'clock. Members of Manuel Lodge, No. 636, F. and A. M., invited to attend. Boston papers please copy.

TUCKER.—On Jan. 25, Beatrice Ida Pitman Tucker, widow of the late Thomas Tucker. Funeral announcement Wednesday morning.

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VAN VORST.—Suddenly, at Wyckoff, N. J., on Jan. 25, 1915, Dickerson Miller Van Vorst in his 60th year, son of the late John and Emily H. Van Vorst. Funeral from St. Mark's Church, Jersey Av., Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 27, at 2:30 o'clock.

BERCHMANS.—Sister M., Mount St. Ursula, Bedford Park, Jan. 23. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

BOHAN.—Lawrence, Jan. 24. Funeral, 1708 2d Av., today, 2 P. M.

CORR.—James F., Jan. 24. Funeral, 241 West 23d St., today, 2 P. M.

DIMOND.—James H., 415 West 34th St., Jan. 23. Funeral private.

DRESCHER.—Emil, 448 East 88th St., Jan. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DREYER.—Friederich W., 873 East 162d St., Jan. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

GALLAGHER.—Gearon P., 51 West 128th St., Jan. 23, aged 8. Funeral today, noon.

GRIFFITHS.—Anna H., 144 West 127th St., Jan. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

McCUE.—Katherine, 789 Amsterdam Av., Jan. 23. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McGAHAN.—James D., 2,048 7th Av., Jan. 24.

MIDDELCAMP.—Herman J., 450 West 53d St., Jan. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

NIES.—Margaretta, Jan. 24, aged 86. Funeral, 851 Amsterdam Av., today, 1:30 P. M.

POWERS.—Michael, 3,526 Park Av., Jan. 24. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

RAKEMAN.—Harry T., 106 8th Av., Jan. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

SCOTT.—Priscilla L., 140 West 57th St., Jan. 24.

SULLIVAN.—Timothy D., 18 Bridge St., Jan. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

WARE.—Harry S., New Dorp, S. I., Jan. 24, aged 37. Funeral service today.

YOUNG.—Jakobina, 63 Amsterdam Av., Jan. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BEHR.—George, 148 Newton St., Jan. 24, aged 42.

BESSEY.—Caroline G., 695 Monroe St., Jan. 23.

COGAN.—Margaret, 486 Monroe St., Jan. 24. Funeral private.

CONNOLLY.—William, 290 Carlton Av., Jan. 25.

COOMBS.—Joseph A., 63 South Portland Av., Jan. 24, aged 76.

CORNELL.—William R., 581 Putnam Av., Jan. 24. Funeral private.

DEVIN.—Margaret, 631 Lincoln Road, Jan. 24, aged 70.

DOYLE.—Patrick, 247 State St., Jan. 23. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

DUNGAN.—Gilbert, 70 Jefferson Av., Jan. 23, aged 7.

FITZPATRICK.—Mary E., 361 45th St., Jan. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

FRIED.—Mary, 555 East 32d St., Jan. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GROSS.—Hannah, 8,805 Bay 16th St., Jan. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HAACK.—Henry F., 106 Cornelia St., Jan. 24, aged 75. Funeral service tomorrow.

HOPKINS.—Richard R., 41 Halsey St., Jan. 24, aged 70. Funeral private.

HOULIHAN.—James F., 741 Park Place, Jan. 24.

JUDGE.—Anna, M. E. Hospital, Jan. 24, aged 46. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McDONALD.—Annie, 61 Butler St., Jan. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McKENZIE.—William J., 33 2d St., Jan. 23.

MATSON.—Peter F., 53 Nevins St., Jan. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

NOLAN.—Margaret, 155 27th St., Jan. 24, aged 41. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

OLIVER.—Mary D., 197 McDonough St., Jan. 24, aged 93.

PEACE.—Ahi, 645 Carlton Av., Jan. 24, aged 71.

PHILIPS.—Sidney B., 150 East 35th St., Jan. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SHERIDAN.—Joseph L., St. Mary's Hospital, Jan. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

STOCK.—Mary, 674 Linwood Av., Jan. 24, aged 91. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WALSH.—Mary C., 160 Smith St., Jan. 23, aged 16.

WARREN.—Mary A. M., 178 North 8th St., Jan. 24. Funeral Jan. 28.

WATSON.—Francis M., 259 Flatbush Av., Jan. 25. Funeral service today.

WELDON.—Mary A., 95 Quincy St., Jan. 25.

WOODHALL.—Azelia G., 124 Berkeley Place, Jan. 24. Funeral tomorrow.

Jersey City and Newark.

BARDIZFANIAN.—Philip, 89 Clifton Av., Newark, Jan. 24, aged 18.

CORDIN.—Katherine, 25 13th Av., Newark, Jan. 24, aged 66.

ELLIOTT.—John H., 87 Ann St., Newark, Jan. 23, aged 56. Funeral today.

FENNELLY.—Anna, 30 Magnolia Av., Jersey City, Jan. 24. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

GEIPEL.—Mary J., 309 Summer Av., Newark, Jan. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

GRAU.—John, 133 Danforth Av., Jersey City, Jan. 24, aged 76.

KENNY.—John P., 323½ Pavonia Av., Jan. 24.

HUTMAN.—Bell G., 60 Warwick St., Newark, Jan. 24, aged 71.

KETCHAM.—Arthur, 318 Runyon St., Jan. 23, aged 52.

KNOX.—George L., 218 8th St., Jersey City, Jan. 25, aged 87.

LENNON.—Frank A., 160 Parker St., Newark, Jan. 23, aged 17.

LEWIS.—John, 177 Orchard St., Newark, Jan. 25, aged 65.

NELSON.—Eliza J., 536 Bergen Av., Jersey City, Jan. 25, aged 92. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

NOBLE.—Cornelia, 432 Hoboken Av., Jersey City, Jan. 25.

ORZECHOWSKI.—John, 128 Essex St., Jersey City, Jan. 23. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

PETRIE.—Violet, 226 3d St., Jersey City, Jan. 23, aged 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

REILLY.—Peter, 258 South Orange Av., Newark, Jan. 23.

REINHARDT.—Henry, Newark, Jan. 24, aged 28. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

REGAN.—Michael, 435 Montgomery St., Jersey City, Jan. 24, aged 64.

RENSCHLER.—Henry, 325 Walnut St., Newark, Jan. 24, aged 48.

RENWICK.—Andrew G., 61 Brinkerhoff St., Jersey City, Jan. 24. Funeral service today.

RYAN.—Dennis, 196 Gay St., Jersey City, Jan. 24.

SHUREMAN.—Dr. Charles A., Newark, Jan. 24.

SERING.—Ida, 32 Chestnut St., Newark, Jan. 28. Funeral today.

Long Island.

ALEXANDER. — George B., Amityville, Jan. 25.

DE BEVOISE.—Mary A., Evergreen, Jan. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MEYER.—Nina, Jamaica, Jan. 24, aged 70. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SHERIDAN.—Joseph L., Astoria, Jan. 24, aged 76. Funeral today.

Westchester County.

KAUFMANN.—Gertrude, Ardsley, Jan. 24, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

In Memoriam.

HARRIS.—Francis, only and beloved son of the late John H. Harris and Fanny E. Harris, Jan. 26, 1914; also Fanny E. Harris, his mother, Nov. 11, 1914.

"Hands are clasped in joy unspeakable,
The mother's arms again are folded
Round the child she loved and lost.
Old sorrows are forgotten now
Or but remembered to make sweet
The hour that overpays them.
Wounded hearts that bled or broke are
healed forever."

HOPLER.—Joseph M. Mass St. Rose of Lima's Church, Newark, N. J., tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

LEARY.—Annie V. In memory of. Died Jan. 26, 1907.

REGAN.—Catherine. Mass St. Antoninus's Church, Newark, N. J., Jan. 28, 9 A. M.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Quieter and Lower—Very Little Selling of Stocks from Abroad.

A quieter market prevailed on the Stock Exchange yesterday, in the course of which the process of absorbing the long stock which had come into the market during the last few days of last week caused some further reaction in prices. The dealings in bonds were also on a reduced scale, but in that department the investment demand was still the controlling factor. There was very little if any foreign selling, but further deliveries were made of the stocks which had reached here from London within the last few days. The selling from that source has been larger apparently in Erie than in any other issue, but it was reported yesterday that the balance of a large block of this stock which was held in London, and which was being liquidated here, had been taken over by a New York group.

The falling off in the selling for foreign account seemed attributable to two causes. In the first place the setback in prices lessened the inducement which the market had previously offered, and beyond that so much progress has been made toward clearing up the London position in American stocks that the offerings have fallen off by reason of the dimunition of the floating supply on the other side. This refers specifically, of course, to the position in our securities which was left open when trading on the stock exchanges was suspended last July.

Important items of new financing are at present under negotiation, and the financial district is looking for early announcement of some large issues. Meanwhile the bond market as a whole is well maintained, and there is a very keen demand for short time high grade issues. The City of Newark placed yesterday a block of six months' notes on a 3.21 per cent. basis, and New York City short term warrants are selling as low as 3 per cent. In some very short term obligations transactions were made as low as 2⅛ per cent., or just a shade better than the ruling rate on call loans. The exchange market remained firm yesterday, particularly at the level at which it has stood for some time. There is a fair supply of cotton bills, but a large amount of goods taken for export are being paid for out of credits established on this side, and against these bills of exchange are not being drawn. That fact, compared with the recent selling of stocks by London, has served to check the recent decline and imparted firmness to the exchange market. Stocks which New York has bought in London, like all other stocks sold there under existing rules, have to be paid for the following day, and in many instances New York houses have covered their London purchases of stocks by cable remittances.

The expectation of the financial district, which was looking forward with interest to today's quarterly statement of the Steel Corporation, was that there would be no change in the rate of dividend, while the earnings would show a smaller total than was ever reported for any three months since the organization of the corporation. The influence of such a showing will no doubt be largely offset by the fact that conditions now are much better than they were during the period to be covered by today's statement. Prices in some cases have hardened and the steel mills are being run at a much higher percentage of their capacity than they were two months ago. Wheat established a new high record on this move, cotton rose and copper was quoted at a further advance. All of these price changes were looked upon as influencing favorably the extent of our credit balance in foreign trade.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

News of Sea Fight Helps to Improve Sentiment.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Some week-end orders and the report of the naval battle in the North Sea gave the stock market a cheerful tone today. There were some markings of consols at an advance of an eighth, and British shares, gilt-edged securities, home rails and Brazilian and Japanese bonds were steadily supported by investors.

American securities opened a fraction higher. There was a large business done in Canadian Pacific during the day, but the other issues were inactive and moved irregularly. The closing was quiet.

Money and discount rates were weaker.

Paris Prices Are Firm.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 73 francs 75 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 20½ centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4½	5	5	6
New York	4½	5	5	6
Philadelphia	4½	5	5	6
Cleveland	4½	5	5	6
Richmond	4½	5	5½	5½
Atlanta	4	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4½	5	5½	6
Minneapolis	4½	5	6	6
Kansas City	4½	5	5½	6
Dallas	4½	5	5½	6
San Francisco	4	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty to ninety days..................2⅝@2⅞

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1⅞	2	2

	60 Days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 Mos.
On time	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3¼@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Four to six months, best names......3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.84¾	$4.84⅛	$4.84⅝
Cables	4.84⅞	4.84⅜	4.84⅞

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check,)	Cable.
London	$4.84⅝	$4.84⅞
Paris	5.18½	5.18⅛
Berlin	.87¼	.87⅜
Switzerland	5.29½	5.28½
Holland	.40⅜	.40⅝
Italy	5.42	5.41½

New York Clearing House exchanges, $221,482,632; balance, $11,166,013; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $761,395.

The local banks have lost $487,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, $4.68¾ premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22¾d. up 1-16d; in New York, 48⅞c, up ⅛c.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Receipts and expenditures for Jan. 23:

	Jan. 23.	Month.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$659,447	$12,810,248	$120,543,181
Ordinary	1,012,400	20,965,923	185,513,003
Cor. & I. tax.	13,241	440,673	9,678,114
Miscellaneous	79,595	5,059,844	40,629,458
Total receipts	1,764,685	39,276,689	356,363,848
Expenditures	3,480,142	46,297,850	426,123,852
Deficit	1,715,456	7,021,160	69,760,003

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JAN. 25, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	167,080
Same day last year	477,166
Year to date	3,744,307
Same period last year	7,865,177
Average price and change 50 stocks	63.72 — .04
Same day last year	72.69 + .30

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	64.68 Jan. 22	60.07 Jan. 2
Same period last year	72.99 Jan. 23	67.50 Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
27¾	28⅛	1,200	Alaska Gold M. x r.	28¼	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ¾
9¾	10⅜	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	10	10	10	10	— ½
56⅝	56¾	6,975	Amalgamated Cop.	57¼	57½	56½	56⅝	— ¼
33¼	33¾	1,900	Am. Beet Sugar	33⅞	34	33¼	33½	— ⅜
29¾	30	6,550	Am. Can	30	30¾	29⅝	29¾	...
95	95⅞	350	Am. Can pf.	95⅝	95¾	95¼	95¼	— ⅝
47	47½	200	Am. Car & Fdry	47½	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
105½	107	10	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½	...
45	46	100	Am. Cotton Oil	45½	45½	45½	45½	— ½
5	5¼	100	Am. H. & Leather	5	5	5	5	— ⅝
23¾	24¼	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	...
23¾	24	500	Am. Ice Securities	24¼	24¼	24	24	+ ¼
9½	10¼	200	Am. Linseed	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	...
62½	63	1,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	63⅛	63⅛	62	62¼	— ¼
103	103½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	102¾	103⅛	102¾	103⅛	...
148	150	100	Am. Snuff	149¼	149¼	149¼	149¼	+ ¼
30½	31	200	Am. Steel F'dries	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ½
107	107¼	2,900	Am. Sugar Refin.	106⅜	107¼	106	107	+1
120¼	120⅝	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	120½	120½	120⅜	120⅜	— ⅛
230½	231	100	Am. Tobacco	230½	230½	230½	230½	+ ½
105	106½	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	106	106	106	106	— ½
79	79⅝	100	Am. Woolen pf.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	— ½
27½	27¾	300	Anaconda Cop. Co.	27⅝	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
95¼	95½	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	95¼	95½	95⅛	95½	+ ⅛
97	98	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97	97	97	97	—1
73⅝	73¾	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	73¼	73¾	73	73¾	+ ½
72½	72¾	400	Baltimore & O. pf.	72¾	72¾	72⅝	72¾	+ ¼
48⅝	48⅞	5,150	Bethlehem Steel	49	49⅛	48⅛	48⅞	+ ⅛
101¾	103½	700	Bethlehem Steel pf.	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	...
87¼	87¾	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	87½	87⅝	87½	87⅝	+ ½
16½	17¼	400	California Petrol.	16	17	16	17	+1
48¼	50	300	California Pet. pf.	48½	49	48½	49	+2
164½	165	3,410	Canadian Pacific	165⅝	165⅞	164¼	164⅜	— ⅝
34½	34¾	4,500	Central Leather Co.	35	35	34¾	34¾	— ¼
45¼	45⅝	2,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	45¼	46	45	45⅝	+ ⅜
11⅛	13½	40	Chicago & Alton pf.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	...
12	12⅛	200	Chi. Gt. Western	12¼	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
31	32	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	31	31	31	31	— ½
92	92¼	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	92⅛	92½	91⅝	92¼	...
127½	129	100	Chi. & Northwest	128	128	128	128	—1
36	36¼	1,100	Chino Copper	36	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅝
25½	26	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	26	26	26	26	—1
119	120½	100	Consolidated Gas	121	121	121	121	— ½
67	68	110	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	—2
..	48	100	Cuban Am. Sugar	38	38	38	38	...
149	151	100	Del. & Hudson	150⅞	150⅞	150⅞	150⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	7	200	Den. & Rio Grande	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅞
12	12½	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
13	13¾	400	Distillers' Secur.	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
22⅝	22⅞	1,850	Erie	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ¼
36⅛	36¾	700	Erie 1st pf.	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36½	...
164	165½	100	General Chemical	165¼	165¼	165¼	165¼	—1¾
143½	144¼	314	General Electric	144½	144½	144¼	144¼	— ¼
92½	92¾	1,650	General Motors	92	94	92	93	+2⅛
94	95½	500	General Motors pf.	94	95	94	95	+1⅝
30¼	30¾	1,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	29¾	30⅝	29½	30⅝	+ ⅝
96¾	98	100	Goodrich pf.	97	97	97	97	+ ½
116⅛	117	778	Great Northern pf.	116½	116½	116	116½	...
33¼	33⅝	1,600	G. N. certs. ore prop.	33½	34	32¾	33¼	+ ⅛
51	51¼	700	Guggenheim Explor.	51½	51½	51	51¼	— ¼
107	109	100	Illinois Central	109	109	109	109	— ½
18½	18⅞	1,200	Inspiration Copper	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	12	419	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	12	12	12	12	— ¼
51¼	51½	900	Inter.-Met. pf.	51⅜	51½	51	51½	+ ½
96½	98	200	Int. Harvester, N. J.	97	97	97	97	— ½
23	23¾	300	Kan. City Southern	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
137½	138	1,070	Lehigh Valley	137	138	136⅞	138	...
216	220	100	Liggett & Myers	219⅞	219⅞	219⅞	219⅞	— ⅛
..	100	100	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf.	100	100	100	100	...
117	118	200	Loril. (P.) Co. pf.	117¼	118	117¼	118	+ ¼
118	120	100	Louis. & Nash	120	120	120	120	—1
16⅞	17	600	Maxwell Motors	16⅞	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
54¼	55½	400	Max. Motors 1st pf.	53½	54⅜	53½	54⅜	+ ⅞
20¾	21	350	Max. Motors 2d pf.	20½	21	20½	21	— ½
2	2¼	800	Mercantile Marine	2	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ½
6¼	6½	600	Mer. Marine pf.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ¾
65	65⅛	7,600	Mexican Petroleum	63¾	65½	63¾	65	+1¾
18¼	18½	200	Miami Copper	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
11¾	12	1,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11¾	12⅛	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
31½	32½	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	32	32	32	32	...
13	13⅛	12,000	Missouri Pacific	12	13⅜	11¾	13	+1⅛
99½	100	300	Montana Power pf.	100	100	99¾	100	—1
129	132	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛	—1⅞
11½	12½	110	Nat. En. & St. Co.	12	12	12	12	...
45½	48	10	Nat. Lead Co.	47	47	47	47	...
12⅞	13	500	Nevada Con. Cop.	13	13	12¾	13	— ⅛
91⅞	92	3,050	N. Y. Central	92⅜	92⅜	91⅞	92	— ¼
54	54¼	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ¼
101⅞	102⅞	100	Norfolk & Western	102½	102½	102½	102½	...
105⅝	106	1,220	Northern Pacific	106	106⅛	105¼	105⅞	+ ⅛
20¾	21⅜	100	Pacific Mail	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
107½	107¾	862	Penn. R. R.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	...
17¾	18⅛	100	Pittsburgh Coal	18	18	18	18	...
85	85¾	350	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	84⅝	85½	84⅝	85½	+ ⅝
158	..	4	Pitt., Ft. W. & Chi.	158	158	158	158	...
33¾	34⅛	300	Pressed Steel Car	34	34	33½	34	+ ¼
101½	103	155	Pressed Steel C. pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ½
154¼	156	100	Pullman Co.	154⅝	154⅝	154⅝	154⅝	— ⅝
2¼	2½	100	Quicksilver pf.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	...
22½	24¼	300	Railway Steel Sp.	24¼	24¼	24	24	—1
17⅜	17½	1,500	Ray Con. Copper	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
150⅜	150¾	19,400	Reading x d.	150¾	151¼	149⅞	150½	— ¼
21	21½	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	21	21	21	21	— ¼
⅞	1	310	Rock Island Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
1½	1¾	110	Rock Island Co. pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ¼
1¼	1½	100	Rumely, (M.) Co.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
7¼	11	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	10	10	10	10	—1
14	14½	250	Seaboard Air Line	14⅛	14½	14⅛	14½	...
39	39¼	500	Seab. Air Line pf.	39	39½	39	39¼	+ ¼
26	28	300	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	—1⅜
86½	86¾	3,700	Southern Pacific	86⅞	87⅛	86⅝	86⅝	...
..	..	169	So. P. sub. cfs. 1st pd	92½	92½	92½	92½	— ¾
17½	17⅞	900	So Railway ext	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17⅞	— ⅝
63	63¼	100	So. Railway pf. ext.	62	62	62	62	...
46¾	47	100	Standard Milling	47	47	47	47	...
41½	42	600	Studebaker Co.	42	42	41½	41½	— ½
31	31½	300	Tennessee Copper	31½	31½	31⅛	31¼	— ¼
135	135½	600	Texas Co.	134½	135¼	134½	135¼	+1¾
12½	13½	500	Texas & Pacific	13	13	13	13	— ½
42¾	43	480	Third Avenue	43	43	42¾	42¾	— ½
1	2	100	To., St. L. & West	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ¾
99	99½	20	Twin City R. T.	99½	99½	99½	99½	...
5½	6	100	Union B. & P. Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	...
25½	28	15	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½	...
121⅝	121¾	4,600	Union Pacific	121⅛	121⅞	120¾	121¾	+ ¾
81	81¼	50	Union Pacific pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	...
42	45	400	United Cigar Mfrs.	42⅛	42⅛	42	42	—1
9¼	13	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ½
56½	57¼	300	U. S. Rubber	57⅞	57⅞	57¼	57¼	— ¼
102½	104	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	104	104	104	104	...
51	51⅛	30,800	U. S. Steel	52⅛	52⅛	50⅞	51¼	— ⅝
107¾	108¼	414	U. S. Steel pf.	108⅛	108⅛	107¾	108	...
54	54½	3,000	Utah Copper	54½	54¾	53¾	54⅛	— ¼
20½	22	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¾
83½	87	225	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	84½	85	84½	85	—3
1⅛	1½	1,400	Wabash	1	1¼	1	1¼	...
3	3⅛	800	Wabash pf.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ¼
84	86	200	Wells-Fargo Exp.	85	85	85	85	...
19⅝	19⅞	1,400	Western Maryland	18½	19¾	18½	19¾	+ ¾
62⅛	62¼	1,800	Western Union Tel.	62¾	62¾	62	62¼	— ¼
71½	72	400	Westingh. E. & M.	71½	71½	71	71½	...
3	3½	200	Wheeling & L. E.	3½	3½	3	3	...
14	15	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+1¾
36½	38¾	100	Wisconsin Central	38	38	38	38	...

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98¼	99¼	Pan 2s, r, 1938	98¼	..
2s, c, 1930	98¼	99¼	Pan 3s, r, 1961	101¼	..
3s, r, 1918	101½	..	Pan 3s, c, 1961	101¼	..
3s, c, 1918	101½	102			
4s, r, 1925	109½	..			
4s, c, 1925	110	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98¼	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Allis-C pf.	34	38
Am Ag C.	50½	52⅝
Do pf.	90	95
A B S pf.	79	81
A B S & Fdy	87¼	93½
Do pf.	136½	138½
A C & F pf.	115	115½
Am C pf.	..	59
Am C Pr.	82	84
A C O pf.	95	97⅝
Am Exp.	..	93
Am L pf.	27½	29½
A Locom.	26	27
Do pf.	..	95
Am Malt.	5	9
Do pf.	30	32½
A S pf. B.	..	78
Am S pf.	104	106
Am S Ref pf.	113½	114
A T & C.	58½	..
Am Wool.	15½	20
Am Wr Pa pf.	8	11
Ann Arbor	..	30
Do pf.	..	70
Assets R.	6	9
Atl C L.	105½	108
Bald Loc.	37¾	39
Do pf.	101½	104½
B'ch Cr'k.	85	..
Batop M.	½	1
Br Sh pf.	..	90
B Un G.	126	129
Bruns Ter.	5	7
B, R & P.	..	90
But'k Co.	27¼	28½
Canada So.	56¼	65
Case (J I) pf.	..	85
Cent L pf.	103	105
C R R of N J.	..	325
C & S A Tel.	111	..
Chi & Alt.	..	9½
C, M & St Paul pf.	127	129
Chi, St P, M & Om.	..	132
Do pf.	..	150
C, C, C & St L.	22	39
Do pf.	50	..
Cluett-P.	..	67
Do pf.	100	101
Cleve & P.	158	..
Col & So.	25½	27
Do 1st pf	44	..
Do 2d pf.	35	..
Cont Can.	47	48
Do pf.	91	93
Corn P R.	9¼	9⅝
Crip C C.	..	27½
C-Am S pf.	91	..
D & Co pf.	88	89
D, L & W.	420	423
D M & Ft D.	..	2½
Do pf.	23	..
Det Ed.	110	112
Det & M.	75	..
Do pf.	80	..
D, S S & A.	4	6
Do pf.	6	10
East Kod.	465	..
Erie 2d pf.	28½	30
F M & S.	9½	15
Do pf.	28	35
Gen C pf.	108½	110
Hav E Ry, L & P.	..	79
Do pf.	..	91½
Helme (G W) Co.	160	180
Do pf.	111	115
Homest'ke.	116	118
Inger-R.	107	115
Do pf.	90	..
Int Agric.	..	12
Do pf.	12½	15
Int H pf.	115	116
Int H Cor.	..	73⅛
Do pf.	..	113
Int Paper.	8½	9
Do pf.	35	36
Int St P.	..	3
Do pf.	6	10
Iowa Cent.	5	7
Do pf.	10	15
K C Ft S & M pf.	..	67
Kan C So pf.	57¼	57½
Kayser (J) & Co.	..	80
Do 1st pf	104	..
K & D M.	4	10
Do pf.	36	..
Kresge (SS) Co.	97½	100
Do pf.	101⅝	..
Lack Steel	30	40
Lacl Gas.	93	98
L E & W.	6	6½
Do pf.	14	20
L & M pf.	119	119½
Long Isl.	34	38
L-W Bis.	..	27½
Do 2d pf.	..	94
Lorill Co.	..	180
M'kay Cos.	70	75
Do pf.	67½	69
Man Elev.	126	130
M Dep Sts.	..	56
Do pf.	97	100
Mex P pf.	68	75
M & St L.	12½	13
Do pf.	..	25½
M, St P & S S M pf.	126	128
Do l l.	75	82
Mon Pow.	45	46
Mor & Es.	161	..
N, C & St L.	125½	133
Nat B pf.	122½	..
Nat En pf.	80	90
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	22
Do 2d pf.	4⅝	7
Nat L pf.	107	110
N Y A B.	57½	59
N Y, C & St L.	..	40
Do 2d pf.	..	80
N Y, L & West.	112	115
N Y, O & West.	23½	24
Norf So.	..	26½
N & W pf.	85½	86
North Am.	66	68
Nor Cent.	84	..
N W Tel.	100	..
Ont Min.	2	3
Pabst B pf.	..	95
P T & T.	28½	32
Do pf.	89	93
Peo G, C.	118½	119
Peo & E.	6½	9
Pett-Mull.	10	20
P, C, C & St L.	71	78
Do pf.	..	105
Pitts S pf.	..	82
Pub S Cor.	..	106
Q'ksilver.	1¼	1¾
Ry St Spr pf.	..	90
Rdg 1st pf.	85	90
Do 2d pf.	86	86½
Rens & S.	168	..
Rep I & S pf.	77	78
Rumely (M) Co pf.	4	5¾
St L & S Fran.	2	2½
Do 2d pf.	3½	4½
St L S W.	17	19
Do pf.	36	38
Sears-R.	185	..
Do pf.	123	..
So P R S.	35	..
Do pf.	80	..
St'd M pf.	68	70
Studeb Co pf.	94½	96½
T P L Tr.	96	..
T, St L & West pf.	8	9¼
Und Type.	..	70
Do pf.	..	101
Un P war.	28⅞	29⅜
Un Cig M pf.	..	103½
Un Dry G.	..	50
Do pf.	40	59
U Rys In.	12½	13
Do pf.	31¾	32¼
U S C I P pf.	30	35½
U S Exp.	71	72
U S I A.	15	25
Do pf.	..	73
U S R & I.	..	46
Va R & P.	..	48
Vul Det.	6	10
Do pf.	20	30
W Md pf.	31	39
W E & M 1st pf.	118	125
Weym-B.	..	280
Do pf.	111	113
W & L E 2d pf.	4½	5½
W'w'th (F W).	92½	95
Do pf.	116	..

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of January show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Ten roads	$1,921,238	+$114,611
Seventeen roads	6,859,888	— 920,096
Total (27 roads)	8,781,126	— 805,485

Miscellaneous Earnings

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Oper. inc.	*2,137,922	2,601,479	2,629,188
Other increase, divs., &c.	5,808,716	5,522,326	5,375,936
Total inc.	7,946,638	8,123,805	8,005,124
Interest	826,956	887,856	479,435
Surplus	7,119,681	7,235,949	7,525,689
Dividends	5,988,990	5,988,990	5,988,990
Surplus	1,130,691	1,246,959	1,536,699
Prev. Surp.	15,031,540	12,614,558	11,502,853
Total surp.	16,162,231	13,861,517	13,039,552
P. & L. deb.	535,321	†1,170,023	424,994
P. & L. surp.	15,626,910	15,031,540	12,614,558

*Includes $1,127,886 surplus earnings of Astoria Light, Heat & Power Co. and interest received on investment in that company, as against $1,100,378 in 1913. †Credit.

CONSUMERS' POWER CO. of Minnesota for the twelve months ended November 30—

Gross	4,337,896	3,883,554	3,504,954
Net	2,348,477	1,966,862	1,756,596
Surplus after all charges	980,537	......	......

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading on the Curb Moderate in Volume—Many Stocks Make Good Gains.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 127,527 shares of stock and $12,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 14,209; oils, 1,353, and mining, 111,965. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	B.-Am. T. Co., Ord. Bearer	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼
30	‡Electric Boat	35	35	35	35
100	‡Elec. Boat pf	52	52	52	52
200	‡Houston Oil	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
675	K. Spring. Tire	93½	101	93½	100
360	K. S. T., n. 1st pf	82⅞	83	82	83
128	K. S. T., n. 2d pf	108	110	108	110
200	Leh. C. Sales	165½	165½	165½	165½
580	Natl. C. & S.	51½	52¾	51	52¾
326	N. C. & S. pf.	97	98	97	98
500	C. of R. & H.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,000	Sterling Gum	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
10	Stew. Warner	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
3,000	Un. C. S., n.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1,000	U. C. S. pf., n.	11½	11½	11⅛	11½
4,000	Un. P. S., n.	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
1,800	‡World Film	5	5¼	5	5¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
200	Anglo-Am. Oil	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
15	Atl. Refining	650	640	650	..
10	Buckeye P. L.	118	118	118	..
13	Continent. Oil	234	233	233	+1
120	Crescent P. L.	42	41	42	..
10	Gal.-Sig. Oil	171	171	171	—1
75	Illinois P. L.	135	135	135	—1
15	Indiana P. L.	105	105	105	—4
60	Nat. Transit	37½	37	37	— ½
2	Nor. Pipe L.	100	100	100	+2
55	Ohio Oil	142	141	142	..
100	Pierce Oil, new	15½	15	15½	+ ⅝
125	Prairie O. & G.	485	480	480	+5
65	Prairie O. & G. ex. rts.	255	245	255	+20
75	Pr. P. L., w. i.	168	160	165	—5
1	Solar Refining	262	262	262	+2
35	So. Penn. Oil	300	295	298	+4
2	Southern P. L.	220	220	220	—5
60	St. Oil of Cal.	308	306	307	+1
165	St. Oil of Ind.	471	465	468	+3
75	St. Oil of N. J.	403	402	402	—1
10	St. Oil of N. Y.	200	200	200	+ ½
65	Vacuum Oil	202	201	202	+2

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20,000	*‡Atlanta	40	42	39	41
500	*Booth	33	33	33	33
1,000	‡Blue Bull	9½	9½	9½	9¼
415	Braden Copper	7¼	†7¼	†6⅞	7
900	‡Canada Cop.	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	Comb. Frac.	9	10	9	9
700	Con. Nev.-Utah	¼	¼	¼	¼
2,000	*C.O.D. Consol	8	8	8	8
400	*Crown Res.	78	81¼	75	81¼
1,000	*Dia. Bl. Butte	4	4	4	4
8,700	*Florence	67	81	67	77
800	Gold Hill	3/16	3/16	3/16	3/16
2,000	Goldfield Cons.	1⅝	1 11/16	1 9/16	1 9/16
23,000	Goldfield Merg.	38	41	37½	39
100	Halifax Ton.	30	30	30	30
12,500	Jumbo Exten.	1 5/16	1⅜	1 5/16	1 5/16
9,500	‡Kewanas	30	33	30	31
800	*Iron Blossom	93¾	100	93¾	97
5,500	Lone Star	10	10½	10	10½
300	*McK.-Dar.	52	53	52	52
1,300	Nevada Hills	35	37	35	35
400	*North Star	15	15	15	15
7,000	*‡Oro	13	14	12	13
1,000	*Silver Pick	10	10	10	10
150	Standard S.-L.	1 1/16	1 1/16	1¼	1 1/16
1,000	Stewart	1⅝	1 11/16	1⅝	1 11/16
500	*Temisk'ing	19	19	19	19
150	Tonopah Bel.	4 5/16	4⅜	4¼	4¼
1,000	*Tono. Cash B.	4½	4½	4½	4½
300	Tonopah Ext.	2 11/16	2 11/16	2 11/16	2 11/16
3,500	*Tono. Merger.	33	34	33	34
400	Tono. Mining	7 11/16	7¾	7⅝	7¾
450	Tono. of Nev.	7 11/16	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
1,000	*Tono. Res. E.	7½	7½	7½	7½
200	Tularosa		½	½	½
300	Tuolumne Cop.	25	28	23	25
700	West E. Con.	54	55	54	55
1,000	*West E. Ext.	3	3	3	3

BONDS.

$8,000	Braden Cop. 6s	145	145	141½	141½
4,000	Chi. & Northwestern 5s	109¼	109½	109½	109¼

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Jan. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 23. Bid.	Asked.
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	19	19½	18¾	19¼
Int. Rubber t. ctfs.	7½	8¾	7½	8¾
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	165	175	160	170
Man. Transit	½	¾	½	¾
Marconi of America	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
N. Y. Transport'n	5¾	6½	5¾	6½
Riker & Hege., new	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
Reo Truck	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
Savoy Oil	6	7	6	7
Tob. Products pf.	89	90	89½	89¾
United Cigar S. Co.	96	96½	96	96½
Wayland Oil & Gas	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4¼
Willys Overland	91½	94	91½	92
Willys Overland pf.	94	96	93	95

MINING STOCKS.

Beaver Consolidated	26	30	26	30
Blue Bell	4	5	4½	5
Buffalo Mines	⅞	1	⅞	1
Butte & New York	11/16	1	11/16	1
Caribou Cobalt	58	65	58	65
Consolid'd Ariz. Sm.	⅝	11/16	⅝	11/16
El Paso Con.	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Greene-Cananea	23½	25	23½	25
Greenwater	4	5	4	5
Kerr Lake	4⅝	5	4¾	5
La Rose Consolidated	¾	13/16	¾	13/16
Mines of America	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Nipissing Mines Co.	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
North Butte Dev.	1/16	⅛	1/16	⅛
Pacific Smelters	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Knob Cop. pf	1¼	1½	1⅛	1½
Yukon Gold Mines	2¾	3	2¾	3

BONDS.

Can. Pac. 6% notes	102	103	102	103
Chic. Elevated 5s	94	98	94	98
Gov. of Argen. 6s (a)	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	100¼
Gov. of Argen. 6s (b)	99¾	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
Gov. of Argen. 6s (c)	99¾	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
Western Pacific 5s	34½	35½	35¼	35½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Under a renewed outburst of strength May wheat sold on the Consolidated Exchange as high as $1.55 5-16, which was more than a cent a bushel above its previous record price. Announcement of a decrease in the visible supply of 2,881,000 bushels helped to stimulate the upward movement. In the stock market the tone was hesitating most of the day, with an inclination toward heaviness.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
1,390	Alaska Gold rts.	28c	29c	27c	29c
20	Allis-Chalmers	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
710	Amal. Copper	57½	57½	56½	56¾
270	Am. Beet Sugar	33⅜	34	33⅜	33⅞
1,280	Am. Can	29⅞	30½	29½	29¾
20	Am. Car & F'dry	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
50	Am. Cotton Oil	45	45	45	45
80	Am. Smelting	62½	62¾	62¼	62¼
60	Am. Sugar	107⅛	107⅛	107	107
10	Am. Tel. & Tel.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
120	Anaconda Copper	28	28	28	28
80	Balt. & Ohio	73¼	73⅞	73¼	73⅞
140	Beth. Steel	48⅞	49⅜	48⅛	48⅛
120	Can. Pacific	165½	165⅞	164½	164⅞
70	Cent. Leather	34⅝	34¾	34⅝	34⅝
140	Ches. & Ohio	45¼	46	45¼	45⅞
220	Chi., M. & St. P.	92	92¼	92	92
40	Chino Copper	36¼	36¼	35⅞	35⅞
50	Col. Fuel & I.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
580	Erie	22⅝	22⅞	22½	22¾
40	Inter.-Met. pf	51	51⅛	51	51⅛
10	Kan. City So.	23	23	23	23
10	Mexican Petrol.	65	65	65	65
220	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	11¾	12¼	11¾	12⅛
1,010	Mo. Pacific	12⅛	13¼	11¾	12⅞
10	Nevada Copper	13	13	13	13
20	Northern Pac	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
40	Pennsylvania	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
100	Pressed St. Car	33½	33½	33½	33½
50	Ray Copper	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1,560	Reading	150⅞	151	149⅞	150¾
220	Southern Pacific	86⅝	87⅛	86⅝	86⅞
20	Southern Ry	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞
20	Studebaker	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
50	Tenn. Copper	31¼	31¼	30⅞	30⅞
10	Third Avenue	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
1,120	Union Pacific	121½	121⅝	120¾	121½
20	U. S. Rubber	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
4,210	U. S. Steel	52	52	50¾	51
10	Utah Copper	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
50	W. Union Tel.	62½	62½	62⅜	62⅜
17,270					

MINING STOCKS.

2,600	Atlanta	.40	.43	.40	.42½
500	Comb. Fraction	.09	.09	.09	.09
1,400	Florence	.79	.79	.72	.73
100	Goldfield Con.	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
1,700	Goldf'd Merger	.40	.40	.39	.39
700	Jumbo Ext	1.35	1.35	1.32	1.32
100	Montana	.36	.36	.36	.36
1,700	Oro	.13	.13½	.13	.13½
300	Tonopah Merger	.32	.32	.32	.32
100	West End	.56	.56	.56	.56
9,200					

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	101 11/16	101 13/16	101 11/16	101 13/16
6s	Sept., 1916	103¼	103¾	103⅛	103⅜
6s	Sept., 1917	104⅜	104¾	104⅝	104⅛
4½s	March, 1963	105	105⅛	105	105⅛
4½s	May, 1957	104⅞	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957	104⅞	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
4½s	May, 1917	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4¼s	March, 1964	100	100¼	100	100¼
4¼s	March, 1962	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4¼s	Sept., 1960	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4¼s	March, 1930-60	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	May, 1959	96⅞	97¼	96⅞	97¼
4s	Nov., 1958	96⅞	97¼	96⅞	97¼
4s	May, 1957	96⅞	97¼	96⅞	97¼
4s	Nov., 1956	95⅞	96⅛	95⅞	96⅛
4s	Nov., 1955	95¾	96⅛	95¾	96⅛
4s	Nov., 1936	96	96⅝	96	96⅝
4s	1918-1919	99	..	99	..
3½s	Nov., 1954-5	85¾	86¼	85¾	86¼
3½s	May, 1954	85¾	86¼	85¾	86¼
3½s	1950-1954	85½	86¼	85½	86¼

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Jan. 25, 1915	$2,612,500
Same day last year	4,393,500
Year to date	46,213,500
Same period last year	70,928,900
Average price and change 40 bonds	83.86 + .10
Same day last year	89.32 + .03

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	83.86 Jan. 25	81.51 Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.32 Jan. 26	86.40 Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

Jap Gov 4½s, ster loan, 2d Ser, German stamp		
	1,000	78¾
	6,000	78
	2,000	77½
Rep of Cuba 5s, 1904		
	1,000	96¾
	1,000	96½
N Y Canal 4s, 1960		
	1,000	100½
4s, 1962		
	2,000	100¼
N Y State 4½s		
	5,000	108⅝
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs		
	5,000	60
	6,000	59⅞
	1,000	60
	5,000	59
	5,000	58½
	25,000	59
	2,000	59⅞
	12,000	59½
	5,000	59
	2,000	59½
	6,000	59
N Y City 3½s, Nov. 1954		
	1,000	85⅞
4s, 1958		
	2,000	97
4s, 1958		
	10,000	97
4s, 1959		
	2,000	97
	6,000	96⅞
4½s, May, 1957		
	1,000	104⅞
4½s, 1963		
	8,000	105¼
Am Cotton Oil 5s		
	48,000	92½
Am Sm Secur 6s		
	2,000	104¼
	28,000	104½
Am T & T col 4s		
	1,000	88¾
conv 4½s		
	48,000	99½
	10,000	99¼
	15,000	99⅜
	6,000	99¼
	9,000	99¼
Armour & Co 4½s		
	53,000	93
A, T & S F gen 4s		
	10,000	95¼
	9,000	94¾
adj 4s		
	10,000	86¾
stamped		
	5,000	86⅞
	3,000	87
conv 4s, 1960		
	1,000	94¾
	11,000	94½
	5,000	94⅝
Atl Coast L, Lou & N col 4s		
	8,000	87¼
Baldwin Loco 5s		
	1,000	100¾
Balt & O gold 4s		
	1,000	91¼
	1,000	91⅜
conv 4½s		
	3,500	87¼
	13,000	87¼
	1,000	87¼
	9,000	87¼
	6,000	87⅜
	8,000	87¼
S W Div 3½s		
	1,000	90½
Beth Steel ext 5s		
	5,000	100
	11,000	99⅞
	1,000	100
1st & ref 5s		
	2,000	87¾
	8,000	87⅞
	500	88
	3,000	87⅞
	18,000	87⅜
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s		
	1,000	100¼
	1,000	100
Cal Gas & El 5s		
	2,000	93⅜
	18,000	93¼
	4,000	93⅛
Cent Leather 5s		
	13,000	99¼
	3,000	99¼
	3,000	99¼
Cent of N J gen 5s, reg		
	1,000	114
Ches & O con 5s		
	3,000	104¼
conv 4½s		
	2,000	75½
	43,000	76
	2,000	76⅛
	5,000	76
	2,000	76¼
C, B & Q gen 4s		
	5,000	91¼
	1,000	91½
joint 4s		
	10,000	96⅜
	6,000	96¼
	17,000	96⅜
	34,000	96¼
	60,000	96⅜
	22,000	96¾
C of Ga Ry con 5s		
	5,000	102⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s		
	5,000	89⅛
	2,000	89⅛
C & E Ill gen 5s		
	1,000	74
	7,000	73
ref & imp 4s		
	10,000	29
Chi Gr Westn 4s		
	11,000	73⅞
Chi, I & L ref 6s		
	2,000	117
Chi, Mil & St P 4s, 1934		
	2,000	89¾
gen 4½s		
	4,000	101¼
conv 4½s		
	1,000	97¼
	3,000	97½
cv 5s, Ser B, w i		
	43,000	102⅝
	30,000	102⅜
	24,000	102⅝
	1,000	102⅝
	159,000	102⅝
refund 4½s		
	10,000	89⅞
Chi & N W gen 4s, stamped		
	1,000	92½
gen 3½s		
	21,000	80⅞
Chi Rwys 5s		
	1,000	96¾
Chi, Rock Isl & Pac Ry deb 5s		
	12,000	56
	15,000	56¼
	32,000	56
ref 4s		
	1,000	70
C, R I & P R R 4s		
	5,000	24½
	1,000	24⅞
	6,000	25
Cent Tr ctfs		
	5,000	24¾
	56,000	25
	8,000	25¼
	35,000	25½
	12,000	25¼
Col & So 1st 4s		
	3,000	89½
ref & ext 4½s		
	10,000	88¾
Con Gas cv 6s, w i		
	6,000	114⅜
	15,000	114⅝
	16,000	114¼
	16,000	114¼
	12,000	114⅛
	1,000	114
	53,000	113⅞
Cumberld Tel 5s		
	1,000	97
Den & R G con 4s		
	10,000	77⅝
1st & ref 5s		
	1,000	46½
	3,000	47
Det Edison 5s		
	4,000	102
Dist Sec Corp 5s		
	4,000	54½
	2,000	55⅛
	1,000	55⅜
	5,000	55
Erie 1st con 4s		
	1,000	84
Pa col tr 4s		
	2,000	87½
cv 4s, Ser A		
	3,000	63
Fla E C Ry 1st 4½s		
	1,000	89½
Gen Motors 6s		
	1,000	101¼
	5,000	101⅛
H & T C gen 4s		
	1,000	95
Ill Cent ref 4s		
	13,000	87¼
4s, 1953		
	1,000	86
Ill Cent & C, St L & N O joint 5s, Ser A		
	15,000	98⅛
	22,000	99
	1,000	99¼
	1,000	99¼
	1,000	99⅜
	10,000	99
Ill Steel 4½s		
	5,000	86½
Indiana Steel 5s		
	1,000	100⅛
I Con C cv 6s, 1919		
	27,000	97½
	7,000	97⅝
	1,000	97¾
	2,000	97⅝
	10,000	97½
	1,000	97⅝
	10,000	97½
conv 6s, 1922		
	25,000	99⅛
	7,000	99⅝
	1,000	99¾
	1,500	99
	3,000	99⅝
I R T 1st & ref 5s		
	10,000	97⅞
	1,000	98
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		
	1,000	85
ref 4s		
	8,000	44¼
	2,000	44
	5,000	43½
Inter-Met 4½s		
	4,000	74⅝
	1,000	74⅝
	4,000	75
K C, Ft S & M 4s		
	20,000	72½
Kan City So 5s		
	1,000	91
Kan City So 3s		
	2,000	67⅝
Lack Steel 5s, 1923		
	1,000	90¼
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s		
	1,000	101
ref & ext 5s		
	1,000	98
	2,000	98½
Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1931		
	17,000	92
	4,000	91¾
Ligg & Myers 7s		
	1,000	123½
Ligg & Myers 5s		
	1,000	101⅜
	5,000	101¾
	6,000	102
Long Isl gen 4s		
	4,000	87⅝
Lorillard Co 5s		
	1,000	101¾
	1,000	101½
Manhatn Con 4s, tax exempt		
	2,000	91
Mer Mar col tr 4½s		
	1,000	38
	26,000	37⅞
	4,000	38
Mex Petrol 1st ref conv 6s, Ser A		
	1,000	96¼
Series C		
	2,000	95
M, St P & S S M 1st con 4s		
	1,000	92¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		
	1,000	70
Mo, K & T of T 5s		
	1,000	82½
Mo Pac 5s, 1917		
	3,000	95
	10,000	94½
Mo Pacific 4s		
	7,000	44
	15,000	45
	9,000	45½
	1,000	45¾
	5,000	46
	1,000	46¼
	1,000	46½
conv 5s		
	5,000	44½
	11,000	44
	28,000	44¾
	4,000	45
	1,000	45¼
	24,000	45
	1,000	45⅛
	5,000	45
Montana Pow 5s, Series A		
	8,000	91
Nat En & S 5s		
	1,000	92½
N Y Cent gen 3½s		
	6,000	80¾
L S col 3½s		
	10,000	73¼
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s		
	1,000	103
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s		
	3,000	106
	1,000	105½
N Y Rys ref 4s		
	5,000	72⅜
adj 5s		
	28,000	54¾
N Y Teleph 4½s		
	1,000	96⅛
N Y, W & B 4½s		
	1,000	70
	13,000	70⅛
Niag Falls Power Co 1st 5s		
	4,000	101
Nor & W con 4s		
	12,000	93½
	2,000	93⅝
divisnl 1st 4s		
	3,000	88½
	4,000	88¼
Pocah C & C 4s		
	1,000	89¾
	3,000	90
Nor Pacific 4s		
	20,000	92¾
gen 3s		
	7,000	64⅜
	1,000	64½
	10,000	64¾
	500	64¾
	9,000	64½
Ontario Pow Co 1st s f 5s		
	2,000	95¼
	8,000	95
Oreg & Cal 1st 5s		
	2,000	101
Ore R & N con 4s		
	1,000	90½
Ore S L gtd ref 4s		
	6,000	91⅛
	2,000	91½
	2,000	91⅜
Pub Serv C s f 5s		
	2,000	89
Penn conv 3½s		
	8,000	99⅞
4s, 1948		
	6,000	98⅝
Ray Consol 1st 6s		
	10,000	105⅜
St L, Rocky M & P 5s, Tr Co ctfs of dep		
	3,000	77
St L & S F R R gen 5s, Tr Co ctfs, stpd		
	2,000	40
St L S W 1st 4s		
	1,000	79⅝
	1,000	79
	2,000	79⅝
	1,000	79
con 4s		
	2,000	60
St Paul, M & M 4½s		
	1,000	101⅛
San A & A P 4s		
	1,000	80
Seab A L gold 4s, stamped		
	1,000	80
Seab A L adj 5s		
	6,000	68¾
So Car & Ga 1st 5s		
	2,000	100
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s		
	15,000	98
So Pac col 4s		
	1,000	86¼
So Pac cv 4s		
	15,000	83¼
	19,000	83⅛
	5,000	83¼
	5,000	83⅛
	1,000	83¼
	1,000	83¼
	17,000	83¼
	12,000	83⅜
So Pac cv 5s		
	15,000	99½
	3,000	99⅝
	300	99¾
	10,000	99⅝
	4,000	99¼
	2,000	99½
	7,000	99⅝
So Pac 1st ref 4s		
	2,000	88½
	1,000	88⅜
	32,000	88½
	11,000	88⅛
So Ry 1st 5s		
	3,000	100⅞
	1,000	100⅝
	5,000	100⅝
	1,000	100¾
	5,000	100⅞
So Ry gen 4s		
	6,000	67
	12,000	67½
	1,000	67⅜
	7,000	67½
	2,000	68
Tex Co cv 6s		
	20,000	99¾
	27,000	99⅞
Third Av adj 5s		
	1,000	79¼
	25,000	79
	5,000	79⅛
	10,000	79
Tol, St L & W 4s		
	1,000	47
Un Pac 1st 4s		
	28,000	97
Un Pac cv 4s		
	6,000	90
	10,000	90¼
Un Pac 1st & ref 4s		
	10,000	90⅜
U S Rubber 6s		
	2,000	102¼
	5,000	102⅜
U S Steel Corp s f d 5s		
	4,000	102⅛
	5,000	102
	5,000	102⅛
	5,000	102
	1,000	101⅞
	5,000	102
	2,000	102⅛
	1,000	102
Va Ry 1st 5s		
	2,000	98
	2,000	98⅛
Wabash 2d 5s		
	5,000	92
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s		
	4,000	26¼
	2,000	26
Equit Tr Co ctfs of depos stamped		
	50,000	21¼
West Elec 5s		
	1,000	101⅜
West Md 4s		
	1,000	66½
W U Tel col tr 5s		
	3,000	97
	1,000	96½
West Un fund & real est 4½s		
	2,000	91½
West Shore 4s		
	4,000	90½
Westingh E & M 1st cv s f 5s		
	1,000	93¼
Wis Cent gen 4s		
	2,000	86½

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	319	*323
American Light & Traction pf.	108	*110
Adirondack Electric Power	12	15
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	42	45
American Gas & Electric	88½	90½
American Gas & Electric pf.	46½	*48½
Am. Power & Light	60	62
Am. Power & Light pf.	81	84
American Public Utilities	30	40
American Public Utilities pf.	64	67
American Waterworks & Electric	4	6
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	12	15
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	45	50
Cities Service	55	58
Cities Service pf.	56	58
Colorado Power	14	15
Colorado Power pf.	88	90
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	54	*56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	81	*83
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	42	50
Electric Bond & Share pf.	97	100
Empire District Electric 5s	61	70
Empire District Electric 5s pf.	..	70
Federal Light & Traction	14	17
Federal Light & Traction pf.	52	58
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	..	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	11	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	51	54
Northern States Power	19¼	20½
Northern States Power pf.	79	80
Ozark Power & Water	10	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	44	45
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	82	84
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	17	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	67½	69⅛
Southern California Edison	75	78
Southern California Edison pf.	89	92
Standard Gas & Electric	6	7
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	17	18
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	8	9
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	36	38
United Light & Rys.	45	48
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	68	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	64½	67
Utah Securities	13	16
Western Power	12½	14
Western Power pf	52	55

*Ex dividend.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.80	4.65
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.75	4.62
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.80	4.60
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.85	4.75
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4½	4.95	4.75
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.70	4.55
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	5.30	5.05
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.85	4.75
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.75	4.50
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.10	4.90
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.95	4.75
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.75	4.62
Louis. & Nash	1914-'23	5	4.70	4.55
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	5.65	5.20
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. C. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.90
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.75	4.55
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.20	5.00
Penn. Gen. Fr't.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.70	4.50
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.88	5.25
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5	5.10	4.90
So. Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.85
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.75	4.62
Virginian R'way	1914-'19	5	5.20	5.00

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15, '15	100⅛	100⅜	2.50
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.45
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100½	4.60
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	101	101½	3.60
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec. 15, '15	100¼	100⅝	5.55
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec. 15, '16	99¾	100	6.00
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec. 15, '17	99¾	100	6.00
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	100⅛	100½	3.15
Beth. Steel	5	Jun. 11, '15	100⅝	100⅝	3.50
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.95
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	102¾	103¼	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	92⅜	92¾	7.35
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100⅛	4.60
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94½	96	8.00
City of Mon.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
Con. Power	6	May, 1917	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99⅞	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	99	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	97¾	98½	6.35
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101⅛	101½	3.00
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100	100¼	3.95
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	96¾	97½	13.60
H. E. Ry., L. & P.	6	Sep., 1916	98½	99½	6.30
Hock. Valley	6	Nov., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	4.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	99⅝	100	5.00
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	99¾	100	5.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	4.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	100⅞	4.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	96½	97¾	6.75
Mich. Central	4½	Mar. 2, '15	100	100¼	2.75
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1918	99¼	99¾	6.10
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	92¾	93½	25.25
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	3.60
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	92⅝	93⅜	9.55
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr. 1915	100⅛	100¼	3.80
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	100	100¼	3.65
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15, '15	100	100¼	4.25
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.70
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1915	97¼	98¼	11.00
North. S. P.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7.40
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec. 15, '15	100	100¼	4.85
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	99⅞	100	3.50
P. S. Corp. of New Jersey	5	Mar., 1916	99	99⅜	5.80
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	98	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99½	99¾	5.25
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98¼	98½	5.75
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	99¾	100¼	5.85
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	94	96	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	97¼	98	6.85
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	100⅜	101¼	5.45
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	97¾	98¼	5.60
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	97½	99	6.50
West. Power	6	July, 1915	99¾	100½	5.00
West. P. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	96	98½	6.80
Western States Gas & Elec.	6	Oct., 1917	96	97¼	7.00

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	35.70	36.00	34.85	35.25
Lead	3.65	3.70	3.65	3.70
Iron No. 2X fdy.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	7.20	7.45	7.00	7.20
Antimony	..	18.50	..	18.50

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted 14¼@14½c a pound, up ⅛@¼c, in the open market.

London market quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	63	7	6	62	12	6
Copper, futures	63	10	0	62	15	0
Tin, spot	165	0	0	160	0	0
Tin, futures	155	0	0	152	0	0
Lead	18	7	6	18	5	0
Spelter	33	0	0	32	10	0

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Cash Position, Jan. 23, 1915.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Jan. 16		$21,763,194.94	
Receipts—			
Taxes and other revenues	$1,153,978.88		
Temporary loans	4,667,332.19		
		5,821,311.07	
		$27,584,506.01	
Payments—			
General administration	$1,888,459.94		
Redemption of bonds	301,000.00		
Interest on bonds	10,018.50		
		2,199,478.44	
Balance Jan. 23			$25,385,027.57

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Jan. 16	$1,447,120.30	
Receipts	210,380.38	
	$1,657,500.68	
Payments	250,759.28	
Balance uninvested Jan. 23		1,406,741.40
Aggregate balances Jan. 23		$26,791,768.97

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100 E. W. Bliss Co. Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 Federal Light & Tract'n Pfd. Stock
25 New Jersey Zinc Stock
50 Rem'g'n Typew't'r (all issues) Stk.
25 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock
50 Worthington Pump Pfd. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
25 Amer. Five & Ten Cent Store Pfd. with bonus
50 Childs Restaurant Com. Stock
30 Colorado Fuel & Iron Pfd. Stock
100 Electric Boat Com. & Pfd.
100 Great Atlantic & Pac. Tea Pfd. Stk.
30 National Fuel Gas Stock
25 Singer Manufacturing Stock
35 Victor Talking Machine Stock

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MO. PAC.

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Investors read
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

COTTON LESS ACTIVE, BUT STEADY IN TONE

Shows Recovery of 11 Points After Saturday's Break on Ginning Report.

FLOOR SENTIMENT BEARISH

More Liquidation Expected Before Advance is Resumed—Good Spot Outlook.

Cotton was less active yesterday, but the undertone was steadier and prices made a recovery of seven to eleven points from the break of Saturday which followed the publication of the census figures on the amount of cotton ginned to Jan. 16, which led to more or less general belief that the crop would be 16,000,000 bales, exclusive of linters.

Liverpool was easier and spot cotton declined 13 points on sales of 7,000 bales. Private cables said there was a little less hedge selling and that the market showed a good undertone.

Sentiment on the floor showed a more or less bearish average and there were predictions of further liquidation before any advance can be resumed. It is taken for granted that the South will sell freely on the basis of 8c in the interior. The added wealth caused by the advance of nearly 2c per pound in Southern spot prices is estimated by one of the leading New Orleans authorities at $120,000,000. Already Southern trade advices are showing more optimism and collections are reported fairly good.

A spot broker with offices in the heart of the Southern mill district writes to a local firm as follows: "Spots have continued quite strong. In fact they have advanced more than futures, and as the market advances spot business improves. The mills are finding a better outlet for their goods and are not disposed to remain open after making sales. For this reason the inquiries have been more regular recently than at any time during the present season."

A firm which has been making a canvass of the crop situation in South Carolina writes that it expects the cotton area to be about 60 to 70 per cent. of last year. It is expected that there will be a reduction of about 50 per cent. in the quantity of fertilizer and about 40 per cent. in the quality.

Advices from the cotton goods market say that the regularity in prices quoted on many of the lighter weight napped cottons continues, but some of the larger mills are said to be getting an excellent business. The figures in some instances show that orders are in excess of a year ago where individual comparisons have been made.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to ⅛c advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, with 8.55c for middling upland; sales, 200 bales. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.64	8.41	8.51@8.52	8.44@8.45
May	8.90	8.71	8.81@8.82	8.72@8.73
July	9.09	8.92	9.01@9.02	8.90@8.92
October	9.29	9.12	9.21@9.23	9.11@9.12
December	9.40	9.25	9.34@9.35	9.25@9.26

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	16,875	21,274	16,360
New Orleans	15,536	7,694	7,068
Mobile	873	749	833
Savannah	16,173	12,929	5,091
Charleston	4,280	896	849
Wilmington	1,651	1,813	1,544
Norfolk	7,126	7,323	3,509

Total port receipts, 66,760, against 38,924 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,741	2,271	435
Memphis	2,717	7,357	5,120
St. Louis	556	2,947	1,285
Houston	39,943	38,893	25,816

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	44,000 to 46,000	48,092	34,856
New Orleans	14,800 to 16,800	19,749	15,522

Total exports yesterday, 32,145; so far this season, 3,426,872, against 6,225,680 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price M'dling.	—Stocks.— 1914.	1913.
2,635	New Orleans	8⅛	382,636	273,751
50	Mobile	8	61,156	47,893
2,200	Savannah	8	329,983	111,450
600	Galveston	8⅜	581,844	355,111
..	Wilmington	8	55,037	18,781
..	Norfolk	8¼	69,739	61,025
1,127	Augusta	8¼	151,105	85,005
1,150	Memphis	8	261,918	228,217
..	St. Louis	8	39,560	32,053
2,145	Houston	8⅜	215,641	202,556

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a moderate business in spot cotton, with middling 13 points decline at 4.95d. Sales, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 2,869 bales. American none. Closed steady.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Charles J. Raleigh, for twenty-five years with the Stock Exchange firm of Alfred Mestre & Co., has been appointed manager of the bond and unlisted security departments of Schuyler, Chadwick & Burnham, 100 Broadway.

R. A. Minster has become associated with the firm of Jones & Lamman, 6 Wall Street, in their unlisted security department.

William P. Bonbright & Co. and H. M. Byllesby & Co. are offering at 99 the unsold balance of $943,500 6 per cent. notes of the Consumers Power Company of Minnesota, due May 1, 1917.

The City of Newark has awarded $500,000 six months' notes to Salomon Brothers & Hutzler on a 3.21 per cent. interest basis.

Redmond & Co. have issued a circular describing a list of select railroad, municipal, industrial, and public utility securites.

The Stock Exchange yesterday reduced the minimum price of American Cities preferred from 59 to 57, Julius Kayser & Co. common from 80 to 75, United States Industrial Alcohol preferred from 73 to 70, Pittsburgh Steel preferred from 82 to 75, and Crex Carpet common from 50 to 45.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15	15¼	14¾	15¼
Atlantic Refining	640	645	635	645
Borne-Scrymser	265	280	260	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	116	118	116	118
Chesebrough Mfg	660	675	660	675
Colonial Oil	100	105	100	105
Continental Oil	232	237	230	235
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe L.	50	55	50	55
Eureka Pipe Line	232	238	235	240
Galena S. Oil pf	140	145	140	145
Galena S. Oil com	169	172	170	173
Illinois P. L. (w. i.)	132	135	134	137
Indiana Pipe Line	104	107	105	108
National Transit	37	38	37	38
New York Transit	230	235	230	235
Northern Pipe Line	97	99	97	99
Ohio Oil	140	142	140	142
Pierce Oil	15	15½	15	15⅛
Prairie Oil & Gas	478	483	470	475
Solar Refining	257	264	260	265
Southern Pipe Line	221	225	221	225
South Penn. Oil	295	298	295	300
S. W. Penn. P. L.	122	126	123	127
Stand. Oil of Cal	306	309	305	308
Stand. Oil of Ind	468	472	463	467
Stand. Oil of Kan	380	390	380	390
Stand. Oil of Ky	255	260	255	260
Stand. Oil of Neb	325	340	325	340
Stand. Oil of N. J.	401	404	401	404
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	199	201	199	201
Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	440	430	440
Swan & Finch	160	170	160	170
Union Tank	85	87	85	87
Vacuum Oil	200	202	200	202
Washington Oil	36	40	36	40

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	115	125	115	125
American Cigar pf	94	98	94	98
Am. Mach. & F'dry	68	75	68	75
British-Am. Tobacco	19¼	20	19¼	19¾
Conley Foil Co	275	300	275	300
Johnston T. F. & M.	125	170	125	175
J. S. Young	130	140	130	140
MacAndrews & F.	172	177	172	177
MacAndrews & F. pf.	95	97	95	97
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	245	253	245	253
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip	155	170	165	177
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	277	283	277	283
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	117¼	118½	116½	118
Riker & Heg., old	130	140	130	140
Riker & Hegeman pf	92	96	92	96
Sterling Gum	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
Tobacco Prod. Corp.	88	90	89	90
Unit. Cigar St. new	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾
United Cigar Stores	95½	97	95½	97
Un. Cig. Stores pf	112	116	112	116
Unit. Prof. Sharing	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Un. P. Shar. rts	12	13	12	13

WILL REORGANIZE WABASH.

Plan Will Be Discussed at Joint Meeting of Protective Committees.

Security holders of the Wabash Railroad Company, which went into receivers' hands in December, 1911, are awaiting a new reorganization plan, to be announced by a joint conference committee made up from the two protective committees for the first refunding and extension 4 per cent. mortgage bonds. The joint committee is composed of Winslow S. Pierce, James N. Wallace, Alvin Krech, Bernard M. Baruch, William A. Read, and H. K. Pomroy. No date has been given out, but it was said yesterday that a plan might be expected within a short time.

The immediate needs of the company have been supplied by the St. Louis court order of last Saturday authorizing equipment trust certificates to the amount of $1,545,000. Arrangements have been made by bankers to finance the semi-annual interest on the $14,000,000 second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due Feb. 1.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	71.47	70.96	71.31	—.02
Industrials	56.40	55.94	56.14	—.06
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
Jan. 16	62.61	62.30	62.49	+.14
Jan. 18	63.19	62.47	63.02	+.53
Jan. 19	63.89	63.06	63.61	+.59
Jan. 20	64.10	63.25	63.85	+.24
Jan. 21	64.53	63.75	64.22	+.37
Jan. 22	64.68	63.74	63.85	—.37
Jan. 23	63.92	63.58	63.76	—.09
Jan. 25	63.93	63.45	63.72	—.04

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
Jan. rge.,'14	84.94	Jan. 23	79.17	Jan. 3	72.97
Jan. rge.,'13	79.10	Jan. 9	75.00	Jan. 17	77.22
Jan. rge.,'12	78.63	Jan. 3	75.66	Jan. 31	76.62
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2	63.72
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Mexican	.45
Andes	.06	Occidental Con	.85
Belcher	.31	Ophir	.07
Best & Belcher	.06	Overman	.18
Bullion	.01	Potosi	.03
Caledonia	.30	Savage	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.08	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.07
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con	.18
Hale & Norcross	.05	Utah Con	.01
Julia	.01	Yellow Jacket	.31
Justice	.02	Silver Bars	.48⅞

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction	.08
Belmont	4.25	D'field Daisy	.08
Jim Butler	.72	D'field Bl. B.	.04
McNamara	.03	Florence	.75
Midway	.07	G'field Con. M.	1.72½
Montana	.32	G'field Merger	.38
North Star	.14	Jumbo Exten	1.27½
Rescue Eula	.06	Lone Star	.09
Tonopah Exten	2.50	Silver Pick	.09
Tonopah Merger	.33	Vernal	.04
West End	.52	Nevada Hills	.35
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.34
Atlanta	.39	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.32	Manhattan Con	.03
C. O. D.	.07	Man. Big Four	.08

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10	10½	Jackpot	7½	8½
Elkton	48½	48¾	McKinney	33	39
El Paso	150	200	Old Gold	..	1½
Findlay	3	3½	Portland	115½	119
Gold Dol.	4¼	5	Vindicator	135	140
Isabella	17½	17⅝	R. B. H.	3⅝	4

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 25.—Bank statement shows total surplus of $277,398,000, an increase of $3,502,000 compared with previous week.

	Jan. 23, 1915.	Increase.
Circulation	$9,045,000	*$206,000
Loans, disc., and inv.	233,543,000	*1,305,000
Ind. dep. inc. U. S.	177,788,000	*2,701,000
Due to banks	83,505,000	1,347,000
Time deposits	4,693,000	456,000
Exchange for Clearing	11,473,000	*2,107,000
Due from banks	24,660,000	*414,000
Cash reserve	21,793,000	40,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	9,155,000	823,000
Res. with other banks	28,140,000	2,889,000
Cash excess	9,117,000	140,000
Excess in New York	15,464,000	2,980,000
Excess with Fed. Res. Bk.	2,817,000	373,000
Total excess	27,398,000	3,502,000

*Decrease.

TRUST CO. DECLARES A 375 P. C. DIVIDEND

Record Payment to be Made to Stockholders of Fidelity of Newark.

$7,500,000 IS THE TOTAL

Made Possible by the Sale of Stock of the Prudential Insurance Company.

President Uzal H. McCarter of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark announced yesterday through a circular letter to the stockholders probably the largest dividend ever declared by a corporation in Newark. The figure is 375 per cent.

Of this, 275 per cent. will be paid in cash, 50 per cent. in capital stock of the Public Service Corporation out of the trust company's holdings, allotted pro rata at 110, and 50 per cent. in new stock of the Fidelity, at par, when the stockholders shall have increased the capital of the company from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. The action of the concern is approved by the New Jersey Commissioner of Banking and Insurance.

It was also decided at the Directors' meeting, at which the dividend was determined on, to give a special bonus to the employes of 10 per cent. of their yearly salaries.

President McCarter explained that the trust company was able to declare the big melon cutting because of the sale of the stock held by the concern in the Prudential Insurance Company, which was mutualized last week. The Fidelity received $9,096,000 in the settlement made under the appraisal value of the Prudential by the commission appointed by Chancellor Walker.

If this money had merely been held by the trust company, Mr. McCarter said, it would have brought the capital, surplus, and undivided profits up to nearly $13,000,000. It was decided that this would be "uneconomic" and entail unnecessary taxation and require extraordinary labor to make it produce a proper proportion of profit.

Through the Prudential stock transaction there is represented a profit to the Fidelity of approximately $3,000,000. This and $4,500,000 taken from the surplus will be used in the payment of the large dividend.

The concern has total assets of $31,000,000 and deposits of $20,000,000.

CONSOLIDATED GAS REPORTS

Net Income for Year $7,046,638—$1,130,691 Surplus.

The Consolidated Gas Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 a surplus of $1,130,691 after paying dividends, as compared with $1,246,959 in the preceding year. The total net income from the sale of gas and electric current, including the revenue of the Astoria Light, Heat, and Power Company, was $2,137,922. Income from investments and other sources amounted to $5,808,716, making an aggregate of $7,046,638, against $8,123,805 in 1913. Of this $5,988,000 in dividends and $826,956 in interest was paid out.

The output of gas in the night period in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and in Long Island City was about 700,000,000 cubic feet less than in 1912 and was the same as in 1909. On the other hand, the amount distributed in the day period showed an increase of 1,000,000,000 cubic feet over 1912 and 3,200,000,000 cubic feet over 1909.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
26	Ahmeek	240	240	240	240
2,110	*Alaska	28⅝	28⅞	27	27¼
100	Allouez	36½	36½	36½	36½
110	Amalgamated	56⅝	57⅛	56½	56½
370	Amer. Zinc	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
100	Ariz. Comm.	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,499	Butte & Sup.	45	45	43¾	44
156	Calumet & Ar.	54½	54¾	54½	54¾
30	Centennial	15½	15½	15½	15½
95	Chino	36¼	36½	35⅞	35⅞
80	Copper Range	32½	32½	32⅜	32⅜
85	East Butte	9	9	8⅞	8⅞
51	Granby	63	63	63	63
100	Greene Cananea	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
60	Indiana	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
5	Island Creek	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
2	Isl. Creek pf	89	89	89	89
40	Keweenaw	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
45	Mayflower	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
5	Miami	18	18	18	18
148	Mohawk	51	51½	50	50½
20	Nevada Cons	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
105	New Arcadian	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
50	Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
320	North Butte	23¼	23¼	23	23
30	Old Colony	4	4	4	4
10	Old Dominion	43	43	43	43
10	Osceola	67	67	67	67
320	Pond Creek	15	15¼	15	15
25	Quincy	51½	51½	51	51
25	Ray Cons	17½	17½	17⅜	17⅜
10	Santa Fe	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Shattuck	22½	23	22½	23
5	St. Mary's L'd	29	29	29	29
100	Superior & Bos	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20	Tamarack	27	27	27	27
90	Trinity	3	3	2¾	2¾
300	Un. Copp. L'd	1.00	1.00	95c	95c
35	U. S. Smelting	21	21	21	21
95	U. S. Sm. pf	39	39	38⅞	38⅞
205	Utah Apex	2½	2½	2¼	2½
170	Utah Cons	10¼	10½	10	10
100	Utah Copper	54⅝	54⅝	53¾	54⅛
50	Winona	2	2	2	2
4	Wolverine	35	35	35	35
100	Wyandotte	51c	51c	51c	51c
	RAILROADS.				
50	Boston & Alb	192	192	191	191
55	Boston Elevat	94½	94½	94	94
29	Boston & L	125	125	120	120
30	Boston & Me	21½	22	21¼	22
5	Bos. & Me. pf	30	30	30	30
135	Fitchburg pf	61	61	57½	58
10	Maine Central	98	98	98	98
20	Mass. Electric	8	8	8	8
55	Mass. El. pf	47	47	46½	46½
41	N.Y., N. H. & H.	55	55	54	54
10	Union Pacific	121	121	121	121
31	Ver. & Mass	116	116	115	115
25	W. End St. Ry.	72½	72½	72½	72½
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
47	Am. Ag. Ch. pf	91½	91¾	91	91¾
65	Amoskeag	60	60	60	60
4	Amoskeag pf	98	98	98	98
70	Am. Pn. Sr. pf	18	18	18	18
316	Am. Sugar	106	107	106	106¼
68	Am. Sugar pf	113½	113½	113	113
404	Am. Tel. & Tel	120⅝	120⅝	120½	120⅝
80	Am. Woolen pf	79¼	79½	79	79
115	E. Boston Land	10	10	10	10
10	G. Ry. & El. pf	87	87	87	87
9	Gen. Electric	144½	144½	144	144
82	Mass. Gas	84½	84½	84	84
50	Mass. Gas pf	92	92	92	92
13	McElwain pf	101	101	101	101
21	Mergenthaler	189	189	186½	186½
149	Pullman	154½	154½	154	154
50	Reece Buttonh	17	17	17	17
1,100	Reece Folding	4½	4½	4½	4½
61	Swift & Co	107½	108	107½	107⅞
40	Torrington	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝
15	Torrington pf	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
394	United Fruit	120¼	121	119	119
105	Un. Shoe Mach.	55¾	55¾	55½	55¾
400	U. S. Steel	52	52	51	51⅛
18	U. S. Steel pf	108	108½	108	108
404	West. Union	62¾	62⅞	62¼	63⅜
	BONDS.				
$1,000	A. T. & T. 4s	89	89	89	89
2,000	A.T.& T.cv.4½s	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	C.,B. & Q.jt.4s	96½	96½	96½	96½
3,000	N.E. T. 5s,'32	101	101	101	101

*Ex rights.

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
27	Booth Fish's	72	72	72	72
35	Chi. Pneu. T.	53	53	52¾	52¾
150	Chi. Rys., Ser.2	27	27	27	27
16	Com. Edison	136½	137	136½	136½
10	Diamond M.	97	97	97	97
25	Illinois Brick	62	62	62	62
50	K. C. Ry. & L.	25¾	25¾	25½	25½
167	Nat. Carbon	133	138	133	137½
10	Nat. Car. pf	124	124	124	124
13	People's Gas	119½	119⅝	119¼	119⅝
4	Quaker Oats	230	230	230	230
2	Quaker O. pf	105⅞	105⅞	103⅞	104
156	Sears-Roebuck	185	186	185	186
122	Swift	108	108¼	108	108¼
159	Union Carbide	156½	158½	156½	158
10	Woolworth pf	115½	115½	115½	115½
	BONDS.				
$1,000	Chi. C. Ry. 5s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2,000	Chi. Rys. 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2,000	Chi. Rys. A	89½	89½	89½	89½
1,000	Chi. U. Elev. 4s	75	75	75	75
4,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	101	101	101	101
12,000	Edison 5s	101⅞	102	101⅞	102
1,000	Com. Elec. 5s	101	101	101	101
4,000	Morris 4½s	86½	86⅝	86½	86⅝
1,000	People's G. 5s	101	101	101	101
6,000	Swift 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1,000	West. Elec. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
17	Balt. Elec. pf	44	44	44	44
21	Citizens' Bank	43	43	43	43
50	Con. Coal	92½	92¾	92½	92¾
10	Con. Power	106	106	106	106
10	Farm. & M. Bk.	45	45	45	45
1	First Nat. Bk.	147	147	147	147
7	Houston Oil pf	12	12	12	12
10	Mer.-Mech. Bk	29½	29½	29½	29½
20	Munsey Trust	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
6	Nor. Central	85½	85½	85	85
45	Un. Rys. & El.	25	25	25	25
	BONDS.				
$1,000	Ana. & P. 5s	100	100	100	100
1,000	Ch'l'n W. C. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	C. Rys. 1st 5s	97	97	97	97
3,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. H.	96	96	96	96
700	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L.	96	96	96	96
1,000	C. Coal ref. 5s	89	89	89	89
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s	94	94	94	94
1,000	Con. P. 4½s	88	88	88	88
6,000	Dav. Chem. 6s	97¾	98	97¾	98
10,500	Elkh'n Fuel 5s	93	93	93	93
4,000	F. & C. Tr. 5s	100	100	100	100
1,000	Ga., C. & N. 5s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1,000	M'land El. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
1,000	N. O., Mob. & Chi. 5s	34	34	34	34
8,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	83¾	84	83¾	84
4,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc. 4s	63	63	63	63
4,000	Un. Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
1,000	Un. Rys. & E. fdg. 5s, ($500)	87	87	87	87
100	Un. Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
1,000	Va. M. 5th 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼

BOSTON CURB.

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1	Houghton	1⅝	2
Bay S. G.	.10	.11	Iron Blos.	.95	1 1/16
Begole	1¼	1⅜	La Rose	.75	.80
Bohemia	1 1/16	1 3/16	Majestic	.15	.18
Boston Ely	.15	.20	McK.-Dar.	.50	.55
Butte & L.	.24	.25	Mex. Met.	.15	.17
Calaveras	.95	1	M. of Am.	2⅜	2⅝
Chief Cons.	.80	.90	New Baltic	1⅜	1⅝
Cons. Ariz.	.25	.40	Nev. Doug.	.55	.70
Cons. Cop.	1⅛	1¼	Old D. Tr.	5	5½
Cortez	.15	.30	Ohio Cop.	.12	.14
Crown Res.	.78	.82	Oneco	.75	.80
Davis Daly	.90	1	S. Lake	4¾	5¼
E. & B. B.	.90	1 1/16	Stew. M.	1⅝	1 11/16
First Nat.	1¼	1 5/16	U. Verde	1⅛	2 1/16
Goldfield C.	1 1/16	1 11/16	Yukon	2⅝	2⅞

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
95	Am. Sewer Pipe	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
200	Columbia G. & E.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
10	Crucible Steel	14½	14½	14½	14½
32	Mfrs. Light & H.	49½	49½	49½	49½
115	Nat. Fireproofing	6	6	6	6
115	Nat. Fireproof. pf	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
21	Ohio Fuel Supply	40½	40½	40½	40½
10	Pitts. Brewing pf.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
90	Pure Oil	15	15¼	15	15¼
64	Un. Switch & S.	99½	99½	99½	99½
10	West. Air Brake	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
50	West. Electric	36	36	36	36
10	West. Elec. 1st pf	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Beet Sugar	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
25	Am. Can	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
3	Baldwin Lo. pf	103	103	103	103
160	Cambria Steel	44½	44½	43¾	43¾
93	Cambria S. scrip	97½	97½	97½	97½
50	Cataw'sa 1st pf.	54	54	54	54
110	Gen. Asphalt	30	30	30	30
1	Gen. Asphalt pf.	67	67	67	67
125	Inter. Rys. pf	8½	8½	8½	8½
200	Inter.-Met.	12	12	12	12
135	Lake Superior	9	9	9	9
10	Lehigh Nav.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
20	Lehigh N. ctfs	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
45	Lehigh Valley	68½	68¾	68½	68¾
100	Mo. Pacific	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
189	Penn. R. R.	53¾	53¾	53⅝	53¾
17	Penn. Salt	90	90	90	90
661	Phila. Electric	23⅝	23½	23¼	23⅝
1,443	Phila. Co. scrip	91	91	91	91
421	Phil. Co. cu. pf.	38	38	38	38
525	Phil. R. T. ctfs.	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10½
26	Phila. Traction	78	78	78	78
37	*Reading	75½	75½	75⅛	75⅛
16	Reading cash	76½	76½	76⅛	76⅛
10	Reading 2d pf	47½	47½	47½	47½
150	Tonopah Belm	4 7/16	4 7/16	4 5/16	4 5/16
280	Tonopah Mining	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
34	United Gas Im.	82	82	82	82
1,480	U. S. Steel	52	52	50⅞	51¼
21	U. S. Steel pf	108	108	107½	107½
196	Union Traction	36	36	36	36
	BONDS.				
$2,000	E. & P. 4s cts.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
8,000	Inter. Rys. 4s	58	58	58	58
10,000	L. N. con. 4½s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	L. V. C. 5s cp.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
6,000	Mar. St. El. 4s	93¾	93½	93¼	93½
1,000	Phil. Co. 1st 5s	97	97	97	97
8,000	Phil. Elec. 4s	78	78	78	78
1,000	P. Elec. g. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
400	P. Elec. g. 5s	102	102	102	102
1,000	W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝

*Ex dividend.

We own and offer the following:

Legal Investments for Trustees and Savings Banks in New York State

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Exempt from Taxation in New York State
Legal for Deposit under Workmen's Compensation Law and Eligible as Security for Postal Savings Deposits.

Amount			Rate	Maturity	Yield About
$15,000	City of Rochester	N.Y.	4.50	1933	4.15
10,000	City of Hudson	"	4.50	1925-26	4.25
18,000	City of Mt. Vernon	"	5.00	1919	4.25
25,000	Town of Eastchester	"	5.50	1916-20	4.25
5,000	Franklin County	"	4.50	1934	4.30
18,000	City of Fulton	"	4.70	1923-40	4.30
25,000	Town of Greenburgh	"	4.75	1916-40	4.30
25,000	Town of Scarsdale	"	4.40	1925-32	4.30
33,000	Village of Brockport	"	4.55	1938-40	4.40
24,000	Town of Frankfort, Sch. Dist.	"	4.95	1933-43	4.50
10,400	Town of Evans, Sch. Dist.	"	5.00	1927-34	4.50

The above are registered bonds

Redmond & Co.
33 Pine Street New York

Bond Secured 6% Notes
Due May 1st, 1917
of the
Consumers Power Company
of Minnesota

Amount authorized, $3,000,000. Amount outstanding $934,500

We offer the unsold balance of the outstanding notes and recommend them especially for security.

The Company operates electric light, power, and other public utilities in more than fifty places, including St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Security consists of general mortgage bonds deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Trustee.

Earnings exceed eighteen times the note interest charges, and increased 10 per cent. gross and 17 per cent. net within the last year.

Price 99 and Interest, to Yield 6½%

Descriptive circular 120 on application

William P. Bonbright & Co
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Detroit
London, William P. Bonbright & Co

H. M. Byllesby & Co
Trinity Building, New York
Continental and Commercial Bank Building, Chicago

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY.
Main Office, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

The new Inheritance Tax Laws of New Jersey are of special advantage to non-residents.

Write for Booklet.

Capital, Surplus and Profits over - $3,500,000.00

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Quebec-Jacques Cartier Electric Co.

First Refunding Mortgage 5% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds

The Quebec-Jacques Cartier Electric Company having defaulted in the payment of interest due on above bonds December 1, 1914, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the purpose of protecting the interests of depositing bondholders.

A protective agreement has been prepared and copies can be had on application to the Depositary.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds, with coupons due December 1, 1914, and subsequently attached, with Bankers Trust Company, No. 16 Wall Street, New York.

Dated Jan. 25, 1915.

RUSSELL H. LANDALE, Counsel.

JAMES B. TAYLOR,
ALFRED WAGSTAFF,
WILLIAM THORNE, } Committee.
W. L. HALLAHAN, Secretary, 111 Broadway, New York.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

Closes Important Deal

Acquires control of the United Chemists Company, operators of a chain of drug stores in small towns.

Through this move, they expect to establish a large chain of combination cigar and drug stores in medium-sized towns throughout the country.

Much larger net earnings should be the result.

Take advantage of the present market quotation and buy now.

Complete detailed report sent free on request. Ask for 11A.

JONES & BAKER
STOCK BROKERS
"NOTHING TO SELL BUT SERVICE."
50 Broad Street
'Phone Broad 6718-9
NEW YORK
Philadelphia Chicago
Direct private wires to all markets.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Third National Bank of Jersey City, located at Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. J. HENRY CASTENS, Cashier.

Dated Jan. 18, 1915.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., February 2, 1915, for delivering at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc., naval supplies, as follows: Anchors, searchlight carbons, cheesecloth, cork, double conductor, conduit, lamp and telephone cord, pipe and fittings, plumbing fixtures, standing lights, negative and positive plates, hull rivets, separators, insulators, battery jars, spruce poles, steel castings, telescopes, tubes, twin conductor wire. Apply for proposals to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General, U. S. N. 1-13-15.

CLOTHING SUPPLIES, etc.—Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1915. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, to be publicly opened in this office at 11 A. M. Feb. 1, 1915, are hereby invited for furnishing the Marine Corps trouser belts, black Italian cloth, nainsook, yellow silk lace, gilt buttons, woolen blankets, dress caps, dark-blue kersey, cotton duck, mattresses, pillows, barrack chairs, trumpets, brooms, and baseballs. Proposal blanks and other information may be obtained and standard samples examined in this office and at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, U. S. M. C., 1,100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof and to waive informalities therein. C. L. McCawley, Colonel, Quartermaster.

DIVIDENDS.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED. (Incorporated under the laws of Canada.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of the Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the issued ordinary capital stock of the Company, payable 1st March, 1915, to all shareholders of record on the registers at the close of business on the 30th January, 1915.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, 20th January, 1915. J. M. SMITH, Secretary.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

Interest Credited Monthly
paid on accounts subject to Check. Special rates on time certificates of deposit.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company
B'way at 73d St. 55 Cedar St. 125th St. at 8th Av.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
General Office, Broad Street Station,
Philadelphia, 7th January, 1915.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Tuesday, the 9th day of March, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Horticultural Hall, Broad Street below Locust Street, Philadelphia, at which meeting will be submitted for consideration and action by the Stockholders the Annual Report of the Board of Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1914; agreements for the acquisition by this Company of the franchises, corporate property, rights and credits of the Lancaster and Quarryville Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania, Monongahela and Southern Railroad Company, and the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railway Company; an increase of the indebtedness of this Company, and other appropriate subjects, such increase of indebtedness to be made from time to time, when and as in the judgment of the Directors it may be required by the corporate needs of the Company, and as they may, by appropriate resolution, authorize and prescribe.

Stockholders may obtain copies of the Annual Report of the Company, and the necessary tickets of admission to the meeting, on and after the 2d day of March next, by personal application or by letter, at the Secretary's office, Room 269 Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

LEWIS NEILSON, Secretary.

New York, January 26th, 1915.
ELECTION NOTICE.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 9th, 1915, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, February 6th, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, March 10th, 1915, at ten o'clock A. M.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company.
By B. F. BUSH, President.
H. L. UTTER, Secretary.

AZTEC LAND AND CATTLE CO., Limited.

Jan. 21, 1915.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Aztec Land and Cattle Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the company, No. 3 South William St., New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

CHARLES D. LITHGOW, Secretary.

Old Dominion Steamship Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or proper, will be held at the principal offices of the Company, Pier 25 North River, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February 9th, 1915, at twelve M., and the polls will be closed at one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to the date of meeting.

W. L. WOODROW, Secretary.

Globe Rubber Tire Mfg. Co.

Annual stockholders meeting and election will be held at the office of the Corporation Trust Company of America, Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday, February 2, 1915, at 11:00 A. M. J. P. HALL, Sec'y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Rueckheim Bros. & Eckstein, Inc., shall be held Tuesday, February 2d, 1915, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of said Company in the Bush Terminal Building No. 20, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This Certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the WASHINGTON CONFECTIONERY CO., INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 13th day of January, 1915, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City [Seal.] of Albany, this thirteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

DIVIDENDS.

Notice of Dividends to Stockholders of

STEWART-WARNER SPEEDOMETER CORPORATION.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation held January 23, 1915, a dividend of 1¾% was declared upon the outstanding preferred stock of this Corporation, payable on February 1, 1915, to holders of said preferred stock of record upon the transfer books of this company on January 23, 1915, said dividend being in full of cumulative preferred dividend on said stock up to and including January 31, 1915.

A dividend of 1¼% was declared upon the outstanding common stock of this Corporation, payable on February 1, 1915, to the holders of said common stock of record upon the transfer books of this Corporation on January 23, 1915.

The stock books of this Corporation will be closed for the transfer of stock from and including January 25, to and including January 31, 1915.

STEWART-WARNER SPEEDOMETER CORPORATION.
C. B. Smith, Secretary.
Dated January 25, 1915.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, January 5, 1915.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend (being dividend No. 39) on the COMMON STOCK of this Company of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS ($1.50) per share, payable March 1, 1915, out of surplus net income to holders of said COMMON Stock registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on January 29, 1915. Dividend cheques will be mailed to holders of COMMON Stock who file suitable orders therefor at this office.

C. K. COOPER, Assistant Treasurer.
5 Nassau Street, New York City.

AMERICAN MACHINE & FOUNDRY COMPANY.

January 22nd, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have today declared a Dividend of $5.00 per share on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on February 10th, 1915, to the Stockholders of record at the close of business January 30th, 1915. CHAS. B. GOLDSBOROUGH, Secretary.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

January 25, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of 4% has been declared payable February 15th, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on February 8th, 1915.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Secretary.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 39.

A Semi-annual Dividend of 4% has been declared on the Common Stock of this Company, payable February 15th, 1915, to stockholders of record February 1st, 1915. Books close February 1st, 1915, at 3 P. M., and open February 16th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Checks mailed. F. D. SHOVE, Treasurer.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates.
111 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
DIVIDEND NO. 65.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared, payable on February 1, 1915, to shareholders of record January 13, 1915.

MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

Pays 9% **Net Interest or $2,475 Income**

On an investment of $27,500. Small Business Building, leased to one responsible tenant term of years at a low rental. ATTORNEY, Box 127 Times Downtown.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York for Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 2002 of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company:

Holders of the above described certificates may now and **are required not later than March 25, 1915,** to surrender their certificates of deposit in negotiable form to **Central Trust Company of New York,** the Depositary under the Plan and Agreement of October 1, 1914, at its office, 54 **Wall Street, New York City,** and to pay the sum of $4.45 for each $1,000 of bonds represented by such certificates, and upon such surrender and payment will be entitled to receive:

(*a*) Certificates for stock of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company to an amount at par equal to the face amount of the bonds represented by such certificates of deposit;

(*b*) The bonds and coupons specified in such certificates of deposit, appropriately stamped in accordance with the foreclosure decree and the order confirming the sale;

(*c*) Warrants entitling the person in whose name such warrants shall be issued, during the period and subject to the terms, conditions, and limitations specified in the warrants, to take and pay for his *pro rata* of excess stock.

Failure to make such surrender and payment on or before March 25, 1915, will forfeit all rights under the Plan and Agreement of October 1, 1914, and holders of certificates of deposit will not be entitled thereafter under any circumstances to the return of the deposited bonds and coupons or to the delivery of stock.

Stock certificates will be delivered in any name designated by the person surrendering such certificate of deposit, but in the case of registered certificates of deposit where stock is sought to be issued in another name, the transfer taxes thereon must be paid. Warrants will be issued in the same name as the stock certificate, and will state such address as shall be then specified. The price to be paid for each share of $100 of stock taken under the warrants will be $10.42. This price *includes* interest and cost of Federal and State transfer tax stamps. It is expected that notice of the amount of stock deliverable under the warrants can be given on or about March 7, 1915. **Payments for excess stock under the warrants must be made not later than March 25, 1915, after which date the warrants become void.**

All payments by holders of certificates of deposit and of warrants must be made in current New York funds.

In all cases the information needed for the preparation of stock certificates and warrants must be furnished at the time of surrender of certificates of deposit. In case of the surrender of certificates of deposit otherwise than in person, specific directions must be given in writing as to the delivery of stock certificates, stamped bonds and coupons and warrants, and all expenses incident to transmission in accordance with such directions must be paid in advance to the Depositary.

Affixed to each warrant is a subscription blank bearing the same number for use by the registered holder of the warrant in subscribing for stock not taken and paid for by depositing bondholders under their certificates of deposit or warrants. Subscriptions may be made for any amount, subject to allotment, and allotment of stock thus subscribed for among registered holders of warrants who shall have taken and paid for the stock represented by their warrants will be made in respect of their subscriptions substantially in proportion to the amount of bonds referred to in their warrants.

No bonds will be received on deposit by the Committee after **January 20, 1915,** except on payment at the time of deposit of the additional sum of $1 penalty for each $1,000 bond. Bonds accepted for deposit by the Committee after **February 9, 1915,** will not be entitled to receive warrants

There had been deposited under or otherwise subjected to the Plan and Agreement at the close of business on January 13, 1915, $61,496,000 of bonds, or more than 86 per cent. of the entire issue.

Dated New York, January 14, 1915.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman,
BERNARD M. BARUCH,
JAMES BROWN,
HENRY EVANS,
CHARLES HAYDEN,
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Committee.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
CRAVATH & HENDERSON, Counsel.
C. E. SIGLER, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1914, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,165.03, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 2d day of March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

Dated Dec. 28, 1914.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF NORTHWESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST AND REFUNDING 4 1-2 PER CENT. FIFTY-YEAR BONDS:

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the First and Refunding Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company, dated March 1, 1907, in accordance with the provisions thereof hereby invites written offers and tenders for the surrender to said Trustee on or before twelve o'clock noon on February 1, 1915, at its office, No. 16 William Street, in the City of New York, of bonds secured by said First and Refunding Mortgage or Deed of Trust at prices to be named in such offers, but not in excess of 110 per cent. of the par value of such bonds, and shall not exceed the sum of $10,982.75, being the amount now held in the sinking fund in said mortgage or deed of trust provided, by the use of which sum said bonds will be so redeemed.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Dated New York, January 18, 1915.

Any ownership certificates which may be necessary under the Income Tax Treasury regulations should accompany current coupons.

Do You Remember the Date?

If you read it in The New York Times you will find it in The New York Times Index.

REFERENCES to the EDITORIAL and NEWS ARTICLES covering the past two years can easily be found in THE INDEX, which is an elaborate index to every item of news published in the paper. A guide to other newspapers, clipping indices, and journals of dates and facts. Issued quarterly.

Kept on your office desk and library table, The Index will prove to be of surprising usefulness. Ready to answer WHAT, WHEN, WHERE.

A copy will be sent for examination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX
Times Square, New York City

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Wanted, for immediate delivery, cotton hose in natural colors, all-cotton ribbed underwear, ecru cotton drawers, flannel belts, towels; only mill accounts direct need apply; banking references exchanged; large quantities wanted. Apply 245 West 99th St., N. Y. C., Wednesday, Jan. 27, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

TWO LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS FOR RENT; suitable for either showrooms or resident buyer's office; best location in New York; no charge for light or janitor service; low rent. Room 203, 1,204 Broadway.

CAP MANUFACTURERS will buy swatches, remnants, ends, and entire lots of woolens and silks. 'Phone Spring 2567 or write Edelman & Grosoff, 40 Bleecker St.

1,500 Men's Blue Serge Suits from a reliable manufacturer; good grades at cut prices; on sale in lots to suit purchasers. A. Schaap & Sons, Auctioneers, 394 Broadway.

MISS SOLOMON of Mandel Brothers, Chicago, will look at bathing suits and bathing suit accessories Tuesday morning, 26th, at 13-15 East 22d St., about 9:30.

Wanted—Best line of men's negligee shirts at $4 a dozen; also best line four-in-hand silk neckties at $21 a gross. Box Y 297 Times Annex.

Contractors wanted on silk and cotton dresses: must show own samples; will look all week afternoons. 3d floor, 37 West 32d.

RELIABLE SKIRT CONTRACTOR (can furnish best reference) desires connection with suit or skirt houses. Y 319 Times Annex.

Large quantity ladies' high-grade suits and children's coats, a sacrifice. Richmond, Inc., 27 Greene St., near Canal.

OUR SHOWROOM PARTITIONS and showroom cases for sale, cheap; oak. Jackman, 11 West 32d St.

Jobber will look at silk and cotton waists; call with samples. Alter, 215 4th Av., eighteenth floor.

Looking at dresses, $18-$24; 10th floor, South 11th St. and Kent Av., Williamsburg.

JOB OF SILK WAISTS TO CLOSE OUT. 137 West 25th, 9th floor.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced in waists, desires strong line of popular merchandise for big city trade on commission. W 3 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Saturday ..3¾@4¼ " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Americans Buying Wool.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The 9,000 bales offered at the wool sales today brought the best prices of the series. Greasy merinos were especially firm and advanced 10 per cent. over the December sales on increased French and American buying. The supply of crossbreds was small, and they were eagerly absorbed by the home trade.

Hard on the Mills.

The abrupt halt to which the army contract business has been brought is a source of much concern to the mills which were hopeful of getting orders to supplement those that were placed some months back and are now very near completion. Unless there are additional orders placed shortly, some of these organizations will be left high and dry. In some instances no preparations were made to provide for the regular trade, so this support will not remain in the event that the foreign business does not materialize. The contracts now being filed do not run past March 1.

They Are Not Steam Engines.

The Court of Customs Appeals has decided that rock drills and bar hoists must pay duty as manufactures of metal of 45 per cent. ad valorem and cannot come in as steam engines at a 30 per cent. rate. This decision was made as to imports of the articles by Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher of this city. It was claimed that the drills could be worked by steam by means of an attachment and that the hoists might also be operated by steam, although they are not, and that these facts were sufficient to bring them within the designation of steam engines. The Board of General Appraisers did not agree with this theory, nor does the Court of Customs Appeals.

West Indians Want Goods.

That the merchants of the West Indies are in need of merchandise was shown yesterday in the mails received by one of the prominent local export houses. In all, about $25,000 worth of merchandise was called for in the orders received. Among the goods wanted were hosiery, underwear, prints, sheetings, pillow cases, sheets, notions, &c. There promises to be a good supply of money in the West Indies this year, as sugar and cocoa are bringing better prices than they did a year ago. With European supplies more or less shut off by the war, American exporters expect to be called on in 1915 to supply more of the needs of the West Indian consumers than has been the case for years, if not more than ever before.

Will Mean Co-operation.

Those who have followed the steps taken to insure an American color card see in the co-operative effort which led to the formation of a company for this purpose a basis for similar co-operation in the future. The interests of the retailers, cutting up trade and piece goods manufacturers are closedly allied in many respects. The difficulty in the past has been to get these interests together for the solution of trade problems affecting all. Now that a start has been made in this direction, it is urged in many quarters that a permanent organization be formed which will embrace these three branches. The advantages to be gained by such co-operation would be innumerable, and many of the evils that have grown to large proportions through the very lack of a binding force could be eliminated.

Desirable Shirtings Scarce.

A note of warning is given by shirt manufacturers to the buyers who are accustomed to put off their Spring purchasing. Due to the cautious manner in which the manufacturers proceeded this season, there is apt to be a scarcity of desirable shirtings before long. Some of the most attractive lines have been withdrawn already. One of the most active factors in the trade at present is the demand for artificial silk or fibre shirts. The wearing quality of this fabric is superior in many ways to the real silk goods. In sport shirts a wide variety of styles is being taken. A novelty in this line is the shirt which has a plain white collar, the body being made up in a number of different patterns. A blazer stripe sport shirt put out by one house is proving very popular.

Gray Goods Prices Strong.

Though actual sales were rather limited in number and size in the local gray goods market yesterday, there was plenty of bidding for forward deliveries at prices which the mills were not willing to accept. Prices on print cloths continued firm, under the influence of the recovery in cotton, and sheetings again showed a better price tone. In print cloths there was at least one spot sale of 39-inch 72-76s at 5⅛ cents, but most of the mills were asking a sixteenth of a cent higher. There was also some spot business done on 38½-inch 64-60s at 3⅞ cents. One house, however, was asking 4 cents for spot delivery of some of these goods, which it was holding under its own roof. Contract business on all constructions could only be done at figures ranging from a sixteenth to an eighth of a cent higher than spot prices, which follow:

39-inch, 80-80s....5⅞c	38½-inch, 64-56s...3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....5⅛c	38½-inch, 60-52s...3⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s....4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s...3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...4c	27-inch, 64-60s....2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s...3⅞c	27-inch, 56-52s....2⅜c

Fall Dress Goods Prices Named.

Prices on Fall lines of dress goods were formally made yesterday by Lawrence & Co., selling agents for the Pacific Mills. A number of new and attractive fabrics are included in the new season's offerings. While on several of the fabrics being shown for Fall prices are the same as they were at the end of the Spring season, several other lines have been advanced 1 to 5 cents a yard. It was reported that the offerings of all-wool Panamas, taffetas and batistes had been advanced 5 cents a yard over the opening Spring figures, but it was said yesterday that this was not the case. All-wool batistes were advanced 1 cent a yard, while the taffetas and Panamas are being offered at the prices at which the bulk of the Spring lines of these goods were sold. The business being done with the jobbers at the new prices was said to be good. Business was also good with the jobbers yesterday in Spring dress goods, the mails bringing to one house, from a single salesman's territory orders calling for about $10,000 worth of assorted fabrics.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was strong and higher, with prices at new high records for the entire season. Stocks continued to fall off steadily, and the visible supply in the United States showed a loss of 2,781,000 bushels for the week, while bonded wheat decreased 280,000 bushels, and the visible in Canada decreased 764,000 bushels, making a total decrease in America of 3,825,000 bushels for the week, bringing the total to 80,214,000 bushels, compared with 95,318,000 bushels a year ago, when there was a decrease of 1,881,000 bushels.

In the local cash market, No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.54⅜ and No. 2 hard at $1.55, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.48½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.53¾, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.51¼	1.49⅝	1.00¼
July	..	..	1.33⅜	1.31⅝	97⅝

CONSOLIDATED ECHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.55⅛	1.53½	1.54⅝	1.53¼	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.46½	1.44⅞	1.45¾	1.44¼	93⅝
July	1.27¼	1.26⅝	1.26⅞	1.26⅛	88⅜

CORN.

The corn market also established new high records, with evidences that speculation was being diverted from wheat into corn as prices in the corn were thought to be on a safer lever. Exporters were again in the market and took about a half million bushels, which served to offset continued heavy receipts at interior points and an increase of 4,337,000 bushels in the visible supply, which brought the total to 30,179,000, or almost twice as much as last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	80½	79¼	79⅞	79½	66¼
July	81⅛	80⅜	80⅝	80⅜	65¼

OATS.

Export sales of oats were estimated as high as a million bushels, and prices were firm and higher, closing with gains of ⅛@¾c. The visible supply increased 36,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 313,000 last year. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 60@60½c; No. 2 white, 61c; No. 3 white, 59½c@60c; No. 4 white, 58½@59½c; fancy clipped white, 61½@62½c; ordinary clipped white, 59½@61c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	57½	56⅝	57⅛	56½	39⅝
July	55	54½	54½	54⅝	39⅜

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active, but prices moved within a comparatively narrow range and the undertone was barely steady. Receipts of hogs were again liberal at interior points, and hog markets as a rule were lower. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 48,000, estimated for Tuesday 26,000; Kansas City received 9,000, and Omaha 7,500.

CHICAGO PRICES

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	..	..	10.62	10.67	10.82
May	10.85	10.75	10.85	10.87	11.20
Ribs—					
January	9.90	9.87	9.87	9.90	11.32
May	10.30	10.22	10.27	10.30	11.65
Pork—					
January	..	..	18.35	18.32	21.40
May	18.92	18.80	18.90	18.92	21.62

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was barely steady early, owing to a slightly easier tone to the lard market, but late in the session developed decided firmness, and at the close was 10@15 points net higher.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.55@6.85	6.45
January	..	..	6.60@7.00	6.50
February	..	..	6.70@6.75	6.60
March	6.88	6.72	6.86@6.87	6.71
April	7.05	6.97	6.98@7.00	6.80
May	7.12	6.94	7.05@7.08	6.92
June	7.18	7.15	7.13@7.16	7.00
July	7.29	7.18	7.26@7.27	7.15
August	7.37	7.32	7.36@7.38	7.26

COFFEE.

There seemed to be a division of sentiment in coffee between the contract and spot markets, as while futures declined 7 to 12 points spot prices were very firmly held. The local spot market was firm, with Rio 7s quoted at 8c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	6.16@6.18	6.27
February	..	..	6.21@6.22	6.32
March	6.32	6.82	6.31@6.33	6.42
April	..	..	6.40@6.41	6.51
May	6.57	6.50	6.49@6.51	6.61
June	..	..	6.39@6.40	6.50
July	7.44	7.40	7.40@7.42	7.51
August	..	..	7.48@7.49	7.58
September	7.60	7.60	7.59@7.61	7.66
October	..	..	7.65@7.66	7.72
November	..	..	7.71@7.72	7.78
December	..	..	7.77@7.78	7.84

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,001 packages. A moderate amount of business and a steady to firm feeling on the fine and fancy grades of fresh creamery. The proportion of strictly gilt-edge quality is comparatively small. Plenty of the medium to choice grades, and these are offering freely in range of our quotations. Held creamery remains quiet. Renovated offering quite freely at about former rates. Ladles barely steady. Packing stock shows no further change. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 32@32½c; higher scoring, 33@33½c; firsts, 30@31½c; seconds, 27@29c; thirds, 25@26c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 31½@32c; higher scoring, 32½c; firsts, 29@31c; seconds, 26½@28½c; State dairy, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 28@30c; common to fair, 23@27c; renovated, extras, 25½@26½c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22@23½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21½c; packing stock, held, 21@22c; current make, No. 2, 20½@21c; lower grades, 18@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,666 cases. There is a fair supply of fresh gathered eggs coming in, and advices indicate a continuance of fair supplies during the week. Trading is quiet and the offerings a little more than needed for current consumption, but there is some speculative holding based upon continuance of Wintry conditions in Western producing sections and values are sustained, outside quotations, however, being rather extreme for prompt trading. Storage eggs, firm and high qualities, tend in sellers' favor. Nearby white eggs dull; stock tends to accumulate, and only exceptionally fine qualities showing uniformly large size command top quotation. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 39c; extra firsts, 37½@38c; firsts, 36@37c; seconds, 34@35½c; thirds and poorer, 31@33c. Refrigerator, firsts, 28@29c; seconds, 26@27½c; undergrades, 20@25c. State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 41@42c; defective, 36@40c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 36@41c. Western, gathered whites, 36@40c. State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 39@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 37@38c.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Advance Waist Company, manufacturer of lingerie and crepe de chine waists, is now located in new quarters at 31-37 East Thirty-first Street.

M. Arnstein & Co., jewelry, have removed to 27 West Thirtieth Street, from 498 Broadway.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

LOFTS 20-26 West 22d St.
Just off Fifth Ave.
16 Story Fireproof Building
Sprinkler Equipment 25c insurance rate
Four High Speed Elevators
Full particulars from the agents.
SPEAR & CO., 840 Broadway
(Cor. 13th St.) Phone Stuyvesant 637.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AMSTERDAM—Hanson & Dickson; W. W. Dickson, carpets; Park Av.

ASHTON, Idaho—Golden Rule Syndicate; O. Samset, general mdse.; Somerset.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; L. J. Rich, cloaks, suits, waists; 148 West 23d.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; G. N. Baillie, upholstery goods, carpets, rugs, furniture; 214 Church.

AUGUSTA—J. B. White & Co.; G. N. Baillie, carpets, rugs; 214 Church.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal.—Hockheimer & Co.; Mr. Hockheimer, general mdse.; 17 E. 22d.

BALTIMORE—The Leo Co.; B. W. Cohen, Spring dresses, waists, skirts, coats, suits; eighth floor; 8 W. 18th.

BALTIMORE—Harris Clothing Co.; I. Harris, clothing; York.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.

BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; K. Honig, clothing; C. A. Waldo, notions, fancy goods; 31 Unino Square.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; Mrs. Fridler, waists, dresses; Mrs. Swartz, millinery; 1,261 Broadway.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; E. W. Dempsey, gloves, umbrellas, laces, ribbons, neckwear; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; R. B. Esselstyn, ready-to-wear; M. A. McBride, mdse. mgr.; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Smith Bros.; F. Smith, carpets; St. Denis.

BOSTON—Katz, Fleischer & Co.; J. Katz, woolens; Union Square.

BOSTON—William Filenes Sons Co.; Miss Jones, infants' spring coats; Mr. Sheffield, children's spring coats; Mr. Clarke, millinery; basement buyers—Mr. Smith, corsets, petticoats, infants' children's, junior dresses, coats; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Schroeder, misses' underwear, kimonos, dressing sacques; Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Childs, millinery; Mr. Silberman, skirts; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—William Filenes Sons Co.; H. B. Scates, shoes; 116 W. 32d.

BRISTOL, Tenn.—Mahoney, Jones, Co.; J. A. Mahoney, notions; 395 Bwy.; Albert.

BUFFALO—Hamlin's; J. J. Sweeney, furn. goods, hosiery; G. E. Chapman, men's, boys' clothing; 353 4th Av.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; P. Schaeffer, house furn. goods; 2 Walker.

CHICAGO—H. O'Donnell, cloaks, suits; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Mr. Stahl, cloaks, suits; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—L. Klein; C. Popper, ladies' ready-to-wear; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Nichols, Miss Stevens, millinery; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; S. J. Dame, cloaks, suits; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Solomon, bathing suits, bathing suit accessories; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Walker & Hartman; Mrs. G. Hartman, boys', children's clothing; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—Mandel Brothers; E. D. Mandel, laces, hdkfs., trimmings; L. J. Mandel, neckwear, ribbons, veilings; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Clements, women's coats, wraps; Miss M. Eagan, children's, girls' wear; Miss D. Frank, misses' wear; Miss Rayner, ladies' furn. goods; Miss A. McCollum, women's suits; 104 Worth.

CINCINNATI—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; A. M. Solomon, millinery; 621 B'way.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; G. M. Evett, millinery; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Philipsborn Co.; S. Wilson, cloaks, suits; 7 W. 22d.

COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; W. J. Huber, children's clothing; Miss A. K. Smith, ladies' cloaks; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; R. I. Corpening, linens; 19 E. 24th.

DALLAS—M. Saul, ladies' ready to wear, millinery; 303 5th Av., Room 507.

DAYTON, Ohio—J. G. Steely Co.; J. G. Steely, millinery; York.

DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.; A. F. Sitloh, ready-to-wear; 30 E. 20th.

DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; W. M. Flanders, laces, hdkfs., ribbons, trimmings; 71 W. 23d.

DENVER—Neustetter Co.; Max D. Neustetter, suits; Miss E. Keene, dresses, costumes; 320 5th Av.

DENVER—Mrs. H. E. Apperson, cloaks, suits, waists; Park Av.

DETROIT—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; J. Alexander, millinery; 621 B'way.

DETROIT—Crowley, Milner & Co.; Miss G. Miller, waists, negligees; Miss O. Kircher, jewelry, leather goods; 20 West 22d, 8th floor.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; W. P. Emery, general mdse; 20 W. 22d.

FOREST CITY, Penn.—J. R. Bell, furniture; Broadway Central.

FORSYTH, Mon.—Golden Rule Syndicate; A. P. Webb, general mdse.; Somerset.

GLASGOW, Mon.—Golden Rule Syndicate; J. A. Griscom, general mdse.; Somerset.

GLENDIN, Mon.—Golden Rule Syndicate; W. R. Worthington, general mdse.; Somerset.

GRANTS PASS, Ore.—Golden Rule Syndicate; B. Quinlan, ready to wear; F. Washburn, general merchandise; Somerset.

GRAND RAPIDS—Wurzburg D. G. Co.; Mr. Pelletier, ready-to-wear; 60 West 33d.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—W. D. Meyer, general mdse.; 17 E. 22d.

HAMMONSVILLE, Mo.—Golden Rule Syndicate; Mrs. B. Tillery, ready-to-wear; Somerset.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; A. J. Kline, house furn. goods; 2 Walker.

HARTFORD—Brown, Thompson & Co.; C. Smith, house furn. goods; 2 Walker.

HOUSTON, Tex.—W. C. Munn Co.; C. Reis, ready-to-wear; 39 W. 32d.

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—Golden Rule Syndicate; G. S. Samset, general mdse.; Somerset.

INDIANAPOLIS—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; M. Muhlfelder, millinery; 621 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; J. Miller, dress goods, silks; 71 W. 23d.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; H. Saltzer, millinery; 621 B'way.

KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; H. G. Gillen, silks, piece goods; 7 W. 22d.

KLAMMATH FALLS, Ore.—Golden Rule Syndicate; E. W. Vannice, general mdse.; Somerset.

KNOXVILLE—Anderson, Dulin, Varnell Co.; F. G. Ramsey, ready-to-wear; 39 W. 32d.

LACONIA—People's Store Co.; Miss M. Ellingson, millinery; 214 Church.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Leo Cloak Co.; G. Coxey, Spring dresses, waists, skirts, coats, suits; eighth floor; 8 W. 18th.

LANSING, Mich.—J. W. Knapp Co.; J. W. Knapp, gen'l mdse.; Mrs. J. W. Knapp, ladies' neckwear; Miss I. McNish, ready-to-wear; Miss A. Fitzpatrick, laces, embroideries, trimmings; B. Fletcher, millinery; Mrs. B. Fletcher, millinery; 6th floor; 1,270 Bway.

LANSING, Mich.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; B. A. Sletcher, millinery; 621 B'way.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—W. S. Metcalf, furn. goods; Grand.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Stoddard Bros.; H. S. Howland, Fall dresses; 7 W. 22d.

LINCOLN—M. Siegel Co.; M. Siegel, women's, misses', infants' wear; Miss G. Foyer, infants' wear; 303 5th Av.

LINCOLN—Miller & Paine; E. H. Steckley, Miss Gilles, ready-to-wear, ladies', infants, wear, corsets; 2 Walker.

LONG BEACH, Cal.—Golden Rule Syndicate; Mrs. I. E. Murphy, ready to wear; Somerset.

LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; A. Levy, ready-to-wear; O. S. Balzer, jewelry, leather goods, silverware; 215 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES—J. R. Lane, D. G. Co.; J. R. Lane, ready-to-wear; 39 W. 32d.

LOS ANGELES—N. B. Blackstone Co.; Miss M. B. Matson, laces; 220 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; G. W. Jeffery, dress goods, silks; 116 W. 32d.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Johanaboeke Bros. & Co.; A. L. Johanaboeke, hats, caps; Albert.

LOUISVILLE—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; N. A. Gathof, dress goods, silks, velvets; 214 Church; Prince George.

LOUISVILLE—Husch Bros.; Mrs. Deitzman, ready-to-wear; 7 W. 22d.

LOWELL, Mass.—Gilbride Co.; J. J. Burnes, domestics, laces, ribbons, hosiery; Wallick.

LOWELL, Mass.—A. E. O'Hare & Co.; A. E. O'Hare, carpets; Murray Hill.

MACON, Ga.—Burden, Smith & Co.; A. J. Colbert, gen'l mdse.; 20 W. 22d.

MACON—Dannenberg Co.; J. M. Dennis, shoes; 1,133 Bwy.; Collingwood.

MEMPHIS—W. R. Moore Dry Goods Co.; W. B. McLean, furnishing goods; S. S. Shapard, hosiery, knit goods; 256 Church.

MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; P. B. Sharp, silks; E. J. Marks, representing; 22 E. 17th.

MIDDLETON, Conn.—I. Wembel, ready-to-wear; Park Av.

MILWAUKEE—D. & M. Karger; M. Karger, hosiery, gloves; Marlborough.

MILWAUKEE—Landauer & Co.; J. Landauer, dry goods; 395 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; G. E. Amluxen, woolen dress goods, silks; 2 Walker.

MOBERLY, Mo.—J. S. Bowars & Son; W. S. Bowers, dry goods, clothing, ready-to-wear, carpets, rugs; 43 W. 27th.

MOBILE—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; Miss A. Stiller, Miss Ettelson, millinery; 71 W. 23d.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Nachman & Meertief; J. Nachman, Mrs. E. Polland, ready-to-wear waists, muslin underwear; 71 W. 23d.

MONTPELIER, Idaho—Golden Rule Syndicate; Mrs. C. E. Reise, ready to wear; Somerset.

MONTREAL—Seldman Bros.; M. Seldman, clothing; 21 E. 16th.

MORRISTOWN, Tenn.—Myers D. G. Co.; W. S. Myers, notions, furn. goods; 395 Bwy., Albert.

NANTICOKE, Penn.—Globe Store; W. Challenger, furniture; Grand.

NASHVILLE—Castner-Knott Dry Goods Co.; G. F. Sedberry, domestics, dress goods, silks, white goods; F. L. Manlove, ready to wear; Miss A. Durrett, hosiery, knit underwear; 214 Church.

NASHVILLE—Hirschberg Bros.; C. Hirshberg, cloaks; D. C. Gross, dry goods; Somerset.

NASHVILLE—Cain-Sloan Co.; J. J. Bevington, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.

NASHVILLE—L. Jonas & Co.; S. Jonas, ladies' Spring suits; 581 B'way.

NEW ORLEANS—Scherr Mfg. Co.; Mr. Scherr, piece goods; 39 West 32d.

NEW ORLEANS—Economy Co.; W. A. Bloom, ready to wear; 39 West 32d.

NORWICH, Conn.—Shea & Burke; D. J. Shea, carpets; Wallick.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Kahn Bros.; F. S. Betton, millinery, womens' neckwear; 377 Bwy.; Aberdeen.

OKLAHOMA CITY—Boettcher, Bieker, Co.; V. H. Boettcher, cloaks, suits, womens' furn. goods; Great Northern.

OKLAHOMA CITY—Kerr D. G. Co.; G. J. Deppink, silks, trimmings; 39 W. 32d.

OMAHA—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; P. Schaye, millinery; 621 B'way.

OWENSBORO, Ky.—"Levy's"; W. C. Fleck, cloaks, suits; T. J. Levy, waists, skirts, dresses; Latham.

PEORIA—Block & Kuhl Co.; F. Aubertine, upholstery goods; 320 Church.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; E. Bohn, leather goods; J. Scammell, books; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; C. N. Whiteley, linings; E. Goldman, merchandise manager; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry, silverware, clocks; G. R. Dunn, art needlework, artists' materials; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. B. Koeffler, laces; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; 7 West 22d.

PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Parness, coats; D. Berg, ready-to-wear; 71 West 23d.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; H. Blauner, suits, dresses; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Berg & Berg; Miss Dorfman, ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—England Bros.; S. England, cloaks, suits; 60 W. 33d.

PITTSBURGH—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; M. Kohnstamm, millinery; 621 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—M. H. Bash & Son; H. Bash, jobs, coats; 200 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; S. Levy, ready to wear, (basement;) L. Schwartz, muslin underwear, infants' wear, negligees; Miss McClure, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; B. Bush, coats, suits, dresses; Miss Bingler, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. B. Herstein, suits, dresses, skirts; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; G. W. Patterson, hosiery, gloves; 470 4th Av.

PITSTON, Penn.—Waldman & Co.; R. A. Waldman, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists; 353 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; H. H. Kirkpatrick, ready-to-wear; 60 West 33d.

PORTLAND, Me.—Johnson, Bailey, Co.; O. L. Huston, furniture; Grand.

PROVIDENCE—L. Dimond & Sons; Mrs. E. Cranmer, toilet, leather goods; R. Krauss, house furnishing goods; S. Robinson, children's cloaks, suits; Prince George or A. D. Mathew's Sons, Brooklyn, 9 to 10 A. M.

POTTSVILLE—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; G. Arbogost, notions, laces, ribbons; 2 Walker.

PROVIDENCE—Ogus Rabinovich & Ogus Co.; W. Ziemer, millinery; 621 Broadway.

PUEBLO—Crews-Beggs D. G. Co.; L. H. Vanarsdale, ladies' underwear, infants' wear; 2 Walker.

PUEBLO—S. Bernheim, cloaks, suits, millinery; Somerset.

READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; C. E. Baker, linens, white goods; 2 Walker.

READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; R. J. Calm, housefurnishing goods; W. G. Munshower, knit underwear; 2 Walker.

READING—Lord & Gage; W. H. Buck, carpets; W. F. Schultz, silks; 214 Church.

ROCHESTER—Ogus Rabinovich & Ogus Co.; S. W. Bowman, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ROCKFORD—Husch Bros.; J. Husch, ready-to-wear; 7 W. 22d.

RICHMOND, Md.—A. H. Bartel Co.; J. H. Saylor, domestics, silks, linens, white goods; 43 Leonard.

ROCHESTER—Hickey-Freeman Co.; C. J. Parsley, piece goods; 200 5th Av.

ROCHESTER—McCurdy-Robinson Co.; E. E. Swarthout, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.; Park Av.

SALEM—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn Co.; A. F. Ellis, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Miss S. Harris, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Lepman, millinery, basement; I. Whitehill, men's furn. goods; 470 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—S. N. Wood & Co.; A. L. Peyser, furnishing goods; 43 W. 16th.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Brothers; J. L. Richards, housefurnishing goods; 50 Union Square.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; V. Siegler, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.

SEATTLE—Bon Marche; C. F. Friedhold, hosiery, underwear, furnishing goods; 2 Walker.

SEATTLE—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; Miss C. G. Berger, millinery; 214 Church.

SPOKANE—Culbertson-Grote-Rankin Co.; G. Seacrist, notions, laces, ribbons, hosiery, gloves; 320 Church.

SPOKANE—Whitehouse Co.; E. S. Crutchfield, millinery; 214 Church.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; F. L. Sturtevant, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker.

ST. JOSEPH—Hirshorn Millinery Co.; A. S. Hirshorn, millinery; Continental.

ST. JOSEPH—Richardson Dry Goods Co.; J. C. Gelwick, wash, dress goods; E. V. Kemper, women's ready-to-year; 51 Leonard.

ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal, Sloan Millinery Co.; H. T. Ross, trimmed hats; 621 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss M. Berg, girls' wear; 37 W. 26th.

ST. PAUL—Husch Bros.; J. Neiger, ready-to-wear; 7 W. 22d.

ST. JOSEPH—Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Co.; L. E. Gill, manufacturing department; 320 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Hargadine-McKittrick D. G. Co.; P. F. Leilich, carpets, woolens, flannels, ginghams; 72 Leonard.

ST. LOUIS—Carleton-Ferguson Co.; C. D. Sharp, white goods, blankets;, linens, linings; 358 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; G. W. Tracy, notions; 377 B'way.

SYRACUSE—Woodhull, Goodale & Bull; C. B. Smith, woolens; 200 5th Av.

SYRACUSE—Dey Bros. & Co.; J. W. Russell, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.; Park Avenue.

SYRACUSE—Bush & Smith Co.; C. F. Smith, 5 and 10 cent goods; Breslin.

TACOMA—Feist & Bachrach; T. Feist, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.

TOLEDO—Baumgardner & Co.; F. L. Baumgardner, shirts, sweaters; 75 Leonard.

TOLEDO—Conder Cloak and Suit Co.; M. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

UTICA—J. H. Williams Millinery Co.; J. H. Williams, millinery; Park Av.

VICKSBURG—A. Rose & Co.; L. W. Rose, sweaters, underwear, hosiery, gen'l mdse.; 72 Leonard.

WALLA WALLA, Wash.—Hanger & Thompson; Mr. Hanger, ready-to-wear; 39 W. 32d.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; H. Grunebaum, dress goods, silks; 15 W. 26th.

WASHINGTON—Palais Royal; M. E. Cohen, women's suits; R. D. Menzie, house dresses; 43 W. 23d.

WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lathrop; Miss M. Adams, sweaters, house dresses; Miss Spanier, representing; Miss I. Strogall, furs, waists, bathing suits; 334 4th Av.

WEATHERFORD, Texas—Baker, Poston & Co.; Mrs. A. Sturgis, ready to wear; J. T. Moore, dry goods; 395 Broadway.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Stone & Thomas; E. J. Stone, waists, ready-to-wear; 6th floor; 1,270 Bway.

WHEELING, W. Va.—S. M. Rice & Co.; A. M. Rice, dry goods; Martinique.

WICHITA FALLS, Texas—P. B. M. Co.; P. H. Pennington, dry goods; 200 5th Av.; Strand.

WILMINGTON—M. Megary & Sons Co.; H. T. Graham, furniture; Continental.

WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; L. A. Keller, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker.

WORCESTER—S. Seder & Bro.; S. Seder, waists, dresses; 200 5th Av.; Hoffman House.

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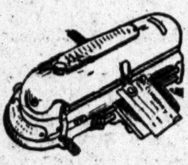

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Regular price $15.00, for
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Largest Stock of Check Protectors in the City.
We give you the same liberal guarantees that the manufacturers do.
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Manufacturing Stationers & Printers.
77 Nassau St. Between John & Fulton Sts.
Stationery Catalogue Free for the Asking.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Incorporated today:

The H. B. Claflin Corpn., dry goods, department store, restaurant, photographer, $6,000,000; J. H. Poor, H. P. Bonties, W. H. Bennett, 128 Broadway.

German Silk Co., $25,000; J. Kovland, D. and A. Lessler, 3,503 Avenue I, Brooklyn.

Ennis & Sinnott, realty construction, contracting, mining, manufacturing, $10,000; E. L. Meyer, M. Lippman, A. G. McLaughlin, 5,420 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Utica Avenue Realty Co., Brooklyn, general building, contracting, $320,000; F. M. Van Wagonen, J. L. Watts, H. A. Fluckiger, 80 Perry Street, Manhattan.

Allan Cahill, Inc., (of Manhattan,) theatrical bookings, $10,000; A. M. Sullivan, D. B. Luckey, A. Cahill, Hotel McAlpin.

Vogue Neckwear Co., $10,000; B. Smith, J. Armstrong, H. Burkart; 320 Fifth Avenue.

Gowanus Wharf and Warehouse Corpn., $10,000; A. G. Stiles, M. S. Iverson, C. H. Knowles, 153 West 84th Street.

Abraham S. Underhill, Inc., Ossining; real estate, brokerage, insurance, credit reports, $10,000; M. M. Horton, Abraham S. and M. Underhill, Ossining.

Chatter Magazine Corpn., Buffalo, typesetting, printing, binding, engraving, $10,000; G. A. Knox, C. V. and W. Jewell, 293 Niagara Street, Buffalo.

Feinberg & Bernstein, liquors, $8,000; I. and I. Feinberg, J. W. Bernstein, 860 Whitlock Avenue, Bronx.

Economical Flush Valve Mfg. Co., $6,000; G. Fusco, N. Distefano, J. J. McAvoy, 75 East 127th Street.

Federal Rope Co., $10,000; S. L. Rosenfeld, I. Guttman, M. Taub, 605 East 13th St.

Richman Protective Alarm Co., mechanical and protective devices, $10,000; D. and F. Wachtel, J. Richman, 570 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn.

Contract Haulage Co., trucking, contracting, lighterage, stevedore, $10,000; Henry A. Smith, H. E. Persons, F. Leon Shelp, 147 West 55th St.

361 Fulton Street Corp'n, Brooklyn, realty, building materials, stores, warehouse, mills, $10,000; W. H. Orr, L. B. Schindler, S. Beck, 62 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn.

Howard Contracting Co., Brooklyn, realty, building materials, $5,000; J. Frieman, M. Weingrad, S. Terker, 1,027 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn.

Orient & Levant Import, and Export. Corp'n of the U. S. of America, $5,000; J. Lundin, H. and T. Schwarz, 503 East 7th St., Brooklyn.

Empire State Box Co., Brooklyn, paper boxes, jewelry cases, $5,000; S. N. Schechter, J. Nadelman, M. Dascheff, 46 Montauk Av., Brooklyn.

Levinsohn & Karson Co., neckwear, novelties, $5,000; J. Goldman, G. B. Karson, L. N. Levinsohn, 357 Canal St.

Service Printing Co., publisher, stationer, bookseller, $5,000; S. Weinberger, E. Kohn, J. Hoffman, 981 Home St.

Arthanna Co., realty, construction, hotels, restaurants, theatres, garages, $5,000; A., W. H., and A. M. Waitt, 165 Broadway.

Brooklyn Medical Battery and Instrument Co., Brooklyn, violet ray and high frequency current batteries, surgical instruments, $6,000; G. P. Clauss, H. B. Hiergesell, P. W. Tunison, 1,118 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

Andrew Robertson Co., house, store, office furniture, woodwork, $5,000; J. J. Lawrence, Jr., J. William Hill, A. Erb, 406 Bleecker Street.

Federal Cotton Mfg. Co., $5,000; M. Rosenfeld, J. P. Levy, A. L. Nathan, 160 West 87th Street.

Authorization—American Circular Loom, Ambridge, Penn., electrical and automobile supplies, $200,000; representative, Oscar Hoppe, 47 Erwin Park Road, Montclair, N. J.

The H. B. Claflin Co. filed a certificate of its withdraw from New York State as a New Jersey corporation. It was authorized to do business in this State Dec. 27, 1892.

Capital Increases—The Upson Co., Lockport, $50,000 to $100,000; the Whalen Engineering Co., New York, $3,000 to $25,000; Stark & Co., New York, $10,000 to $25,000; D. De Luxe, Brooklyn, $15,000 to $25,000; E. L. Brady Co., New York, $50,000 to $105,000; James McLean, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $25,000.

Capital Reduction—Rochester Herald Co., Rochester, $245,000 to $225,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—Ideal Fur Dressing & Dyeing Corp'n, Manhattan; Dewitt Wire Cloth Co., Manhattan.

Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Ass'n, to promote rifle and revolver shooting and participation by members in national and international rifle and revolver competitions. The Directors are: James A. Baker, Jr.; A. P. Lane, P. St. George Bissell, Jr.; T. C. McDonald of Manhattan, and Berthold H. Nye of Yonkers.

The
CHIN-CHIN DRESS
Worn by Miss Falconer
in "CHIN-CHIN"
Shown Exclusively by
M. & H. RENTNER,
Waldorf Bldg., 2-16 W. 33d St.,
New York.

ADVANCE WAIST CO.
Manufacturers of
Lingerie &
Crepe de Chine Waists,
now located at
31-37 East 31st Street.
ASK TO SEE:
No. 3090—"The Piping Rock"
Of Heavy Crepe de Chine.
An Unusual Value in an Unusual Waist.

See This Suit
$11.50
All Worsted Serge—Peau de Cygne Lined
Will retail at $25.00
ODD SIZES Our Specialty.
Myer Gans, Sons & Co.
134-140 West 26th St.
(Wholesale Only.)
We Fit the Fat
N. B. Only one merchant sold in a town.

DAVID I. ULLMAN INC
Dresses
now at
1 East 33rd Street

WANTED
Financially responsible cloak and suit manufacturer to fill orders aggregating $150,000 yearly for jobber of medium and better grades of merchandise.
T 177 Times.

APRONS 25 cents up. 1,000 styles. at All Stores. Look for THIS LABEL
MADE WITH DEAN REGISTERED LOCK STITCH
DEAN'S LOCKSTITCHED
Send for Catalog. 45 East 17th St.

PEARL BUTTONS
APPELBEE & NEUMAN,
23-25 Greene St
Tel. Spring 8991

S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.
Offer Special Values in Crepe de Chine
WAISTS from $18.00 to $30.00
per dozen.

SAVE YOUR RAILROAD FARE
Buy fifty of our $10.00 poplin suits at $8.00. Best value in the market. Other values equally as good.
H. MAHLER & BROTHER, 32 West 20th St.

See "The Tipperary Coat"
SAMUELS & DE MAIO, INC.,
6 West 32nd St., New York.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.
Wholesale Auctioneers & Selling Agents
Now Located At
520-522 BROADWAY
Near Spring Street. Telephone Spring 6680-6681.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES EVERY WEEK.
TUESDAY and FRIDAY: Ladies', Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel; Men's and Ladies' Furnishings; Dry Goods.
WEDNESDAY: Men's, Youth's and Children's Clothing.

5-10-25c MERCHANDISE
OVER 50,000 DIFFERENT ARTICLES ON DISPLAY.
Everything for the 5 and 10c. Store.
Everything for the Bargain Basement.
Everything for the low price end of the department store.
375 BEST MANUFACTURERS' LINES NOW READY
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange,
10-16 West 20th Street, New York.

EPSTEIN & LEVY
Manufacturers of
"The White Rose" Ladies' Undergarments
are now at
31-37 WEST 27th STREET
Branch: P. D. Skirt and Corset Cover Co.

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ARTICLE.	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
ROMPERS PAJAMAS ETC. MIDDY BLOUSES	Iwanta I-WANT-A	Regent Co., Inc. 200 5TH AVE., NEW YORK
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	Hydegrade WEAVES	A. G. Hyde & Sons NEW YORK & CHICAGO
GOWNS DRESSES	The Magnet Brand	M. I. Nathan, Inc. MAKERS 105 Madison Ave., N. Y.
Middy Blouses Rompers, Bloomers, Etc.	PAUL JONES REG'D U. S. PAT. OFFICE Morris & Co. BALTIMORE	N. Y. OFFICE, 1270 BROADWAY.
BRUSHES	See the "V" that Zel locks the bristles.	Holton & Adams DISTRIBUTORS, 29-31 East 22d St. NEW YORK.

MADE IN U. S. A.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
On 40 of My Best Models. Silks, Challies, Serges, $7.50 to $16.50.
PHIL GILL
DRESS VALUE CREATOR
39 W. 32nd St. In the Heart of the Trade.

Crochet, Beading, Tinsel, Silk and Cotton Work of All Kinds.
HAND EMBROIDERIES
AMERICAN ART EMBROIDERY CO.,
M. MARKEL. 25 E. 20th St., New York.
EMBROIDERY ON DRESSES, CLOAKS, and WAISTS for the Trade.

"Something New Always Shown" in
Popular Priced DRESSES Cotton & Silk
HANDEL & CO.
Leaders in Cotton Dresses.
40-42 West 27th

SILK SPECIALTIES at $12.50
Rose Dress Co.
25-29 W. 31st. St.
Costumes & Dresses $8.50 to $16.50

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35 W. 35th St.,
Our new address
3535 Greeley,
Our new phone
ROYAL MFG. CO.,
Scientific Producers of
North Shore Wash Dresses
$1.00 to $7.50 retail

Where BUYERS Forget Details
Register now, so that you can receive your mail, have clerical assistance in keeping track of appointments. Also get the help of saleswomen engaged to display the lines you want to see as you want to see them.
Admission: Your personal card.
World's Market Corporation,
28-30 West 23d St.
9-19 W. 22d St.

MR. W. ST. JOHN RUSSELL
of The Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury is now at the Knickerbocker Hotel, New York, and would be glad to hear from
AMERICAN FIRMS
Anxious to Increase Their Export Business.
Share of trade worth over
Two Thousand Million Dollars
can be obtained at the minimum of expense. Appointments will be made with all who write.

AUCTION SALES

MERCHANDISE.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

Friday, Jan. 29th, 1915.

At 10:30 A. M., at our salesroom, 46-50 Wooster St., N. Y. City, we will sell at public auction, for account of whom it may concern, salvage stock of
Morris Amdur, (Mfr.,) 21-23 W. 4th St., City
$15,000.00 WORTH OF
Well-made Clothing
700 MEN'S AND YOUTHS' SUITS
in Serge, Cheviot, Worsted & Fancy Cloths.
600 BOYS' KNICKER SUITS
500 OVERCOATS & BALMACAANS
LARGE QUANTITY OF
COATS AND VESTS, PANTS,
SINGLE COATS AND KNEE PANTS
also CUT CLOTHING

Terms of Sale—Cash. Deposit of 25% required from all buyers. Stock arranged for sale and sold by
LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY
Tel. Spring 18.

Open for Inspection To-day, Tuesday
ADVANCE NOTICE!
$75,000—Wholesale Stock—$75,000
Hosiery & Underwear
SWEATERS and OVERALLS.
All Original Cases and Lines of L. KOMMEL & SON, Retiring.
CHAS. LEVY, Auctioneer,
Sells Tomorrow, Wednesday, Jan. 27,

at 10:30 A. M., on Premises, 49 Walker St., near Broadway. This stock should merit the attention of all the jobbers, wholesalers, and retailers, as it is one that is seldom sold at public auction. Auctioneer's Telephone, Orchard 4258.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

Trustee's Sale
In Bankruptcy
OF
Art Furniture,
Tapestry, and
Works of Art
CHARLES SHONGOOD, U. S. Auctioneer,
will sell on
Friday, Jan. 29, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.,
At 11 East 36th Street,
the magnificent stock and fixtures of
Jules Buoy & Co., Inc., Bankrupts,
CONSISTING OF
Sets of Furniture, Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Settees, Screens, Tapestries, Furniture Coverings, Scarfs, Lace Curtains, Hangings, etc., etc.

This stock is of rare design and comprises reproductions of the best French and English periods.

EXHIBITION THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1915.
OTTO M. GOLDSMITH, Trustee.
LEO OPPENHEIMER, Att'y for Trustee,
60 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Public Administrator Sale
Paintings, Artistic Sketches, Bound Books, Standard Editions and Editions De Luxe To Be Sold
THIS DAY, at 11 o'Clock.
At the Storehouse of the Public Administrator of the County of New York,
5 Duane Street

by order William N. Hoes, Public Administrator, belonging to the estates of Maria Brooks, John J. Beckett, and Dr. Robert McNeilly, Deceased. Sale will be conducted by MR. FLOYD GRANT, AUCTIONEER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$50,000 Worth
Raw Furs.
$15,000 Worth
Made-up Furs.
Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL TO-DAY
Tuesday, Jan. 26th, 1915,

at 539 Broadway, N. Y. C., at 10:30 A. M., Largest Stock of Raw Skins and Made-up Furs, in lots to the trade without reserve.

Stock consists of
Persian Lamb Skins, Japanese Minks, Seal Strips, Caracul, Coneys, Squirrel back linings, Squirrel belly linings, Chinchilla Squirrel linings, Mouflons, Kolinskys, Thibets, Sable tails, Weasels, raw and dyed; Blue Foxes, Coats, Scarfs, Muffs, and others too numerous to mention.

The whole fur trade of New York is invited to this sale.

New York is the market of the world, and this is the start for the fur business.

This is the first sale without reserve to the trade.

Commencing with Lot No. 1751.
Harry M. Moses, Auctioneer,
OFFICE, 189 BROADWAY.
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
Café de Paris
1457 Broadway, at 42d St.
Sells Today, Tuesday, Jan. 26th,
at 10 A. M., and continuing daily till completed, All the Magnificent
FURNISHINGS AND FITTINGS
of this famous restaurant, which has been known as the most elegantly and expensively furnished place of its kind in the world.

Goods to be sold to-day comprise Mirrors, Crystal Chandeliers, Electric Fans, Sideboards, Serving Cabinets, Tables, Lace Curtains, Employes' Time Clock, Carpets, Partitions, Furniture, Chandeliers, Revolving Vestibule Doors, Paintings.

LINENS AND SILVERWARE.
Terms Cash. Immediate Removal.
Catalogue at Sale.
McCOMBS, RYAN & GORDON, Attorneys.
96 Broadway, New York.

Neckwear
Plant
and Showroom Fixtures
Such as gas boiler, wire machine, crimpers, side pleaters, cord winding and pick-up machines, Singer and W. & G. hemstitchers, buttonhole and chain stitch, cutting tables, paper cutters, office and showroom partition, telephone booths, roll-top desk, oak cabinets, showcases, typewriter and desk, rails, chairs, counters, lumber, etc.
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,
Sells Today, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 10:30 A. M.,
At 20-26 West 22d St. (6th Floor)
The entire plant and office fixtures of Paul Gumbinner Mfg. Co., retiring, in trade lots. Auct'r's Office, 8 Greene St. Tel. 4290 Spring.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

BALANCE STOCK OF THE
BOSTON DEPT. STORE
CONSISTING OF 20 Departments
The Entire High-Grade Manufacturers' Stock of
Domestics, Woolens, Dress Goods and Linens.
ROOTS AND MERODE UNDERWEAR
Silk & Lisle Gloves & Hosiery
500 Corsets, 250 Doz. Brassieres,
Shirtwaists, Cloaks & Suits, Dresses,
Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons & Notions.
I. SINGER, Auctioneer, Sells
To-day, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 10:30 A. M., on Premises,
1167-1169 Broadway, Brooklyn
Auct. Office. 582 B'way, B'klyn. Tel. 4241 W'msb'g.

FURS
AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF
DRESSED SKINS
Also a Stock of
SILK LININGS & TRIMMINGS
Also All
OFFICE & SHOWROOM FIXTURES
AND FUR MACHINES
Formerly of A. Freundlich & Co.,
45-47 West 27th St.
Between 5th and 6th Aves., N. Y. C.
In Addition to the Above
A Stock of Very High-grade
COATS, MUFFS, SCARFS & SETS
Will Be Sold on Above Premises,
Tomorrow, Wednesday, Jan. 27th,
Commencing at 10:30 A. M.
By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.
STRICTLY WITHOUT RESERVE.
For information telephone Spring 4290.

ASSIGNEE SALE.
In the matter of Morris A. Forgotston.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to order of the
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY,
the undersigned assignee will sell at Public Auction
FRIDAY, Jan. 29, 1915,
AT 11 A. M., ON PREMISES,
1432 Broadway, cor. 40th St.,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.
By Henry Klinger, Auctioneer.
assets herein, consisting of
DIAMONDS
WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.,
Property may be inspected on any business day between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Further particulars may be obtained on the premizes.
BENJAMIN LESSER, Assignee.

David W. Biow Co.
520-522 Broadway.
(Tel. 6680-6681 Spring) Near Spring St.
To-day, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 10:30 A. M.
Special Peremptory Auction Sale.
DRY GOODS,
Men's & Ladies' Furnishings,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HATS AND CAPS,
DRESS AND COTTON GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS, TAPESTRIES,
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
WEARING APPAREL,
FURS,
Men's, Youths' & Children's Clothing.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell
To-day, Tuesday, Jan. 26th, at 10:30 A.M.,
at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. C.
FASHIONABLE STOCK OF LADIES'
Silk and Cloth Dresses,
Ladies' Cloth Suits,
Street and Evening Coats,
Silk and Lace Waists,
Serge and Worsted Skirts, etc.,
Ladies' & Children's Raincoats.
Removed for convenience of sale.

Trustee's Sale
of $65,000 Worth of
Raincoat Piece Goods
consisting of the entire stock of
HOUSE, STOWE CO.,
on premises, 71 Worth St., N. Y. City,
on Thursday, Jan. 28, at 10:30 A. M.,
By Charles Shongood, Auct'r.

Stock comprises uncoated and coated materials, in cotton, wool, and worsted, in large quantities, in prime condition. Sale by order of ALLEN R. MEMHARD, WM. C. ROSENBERG, as Trustees of House, Stowe & Co.

ENTIRE STOCK OF
CLOTHING
and Fixtures,
of the Hackett, Carhart Co.,

Will be Sold by KARP BROS., Auctioneers, on Thursday, Jan. 28, 1915, 10:30 A. M., on premises, 119 West 42d St., N. Y. City. The above stock consists of 4,000 Men's Suits, all hand-tailored, in serges, worsteds, cassimeres, Tader checks, etc., ranging in price up to $40 per garment; 2,500 Men's Overcoats, all imported material, ranging in price up to $6 per yard. Karp Bros., Auctioneers, Office, 477 Broadway, New York City. Telephone 4197 Spring.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE following described stock held by William Church Osborn for the account of the estate of Theodore W. Church, deceased, will be sold at public auction to satisfy the lien of said William Church Osborn at Exchange Salesroom, at No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of February, 1915, at 12:30 o'clock P. M.:

Certificate No. 17, 125 shares of stock of The Nevins-Church Press, in the name of M. J. Nevins.

Certificate No. 18, 27 shares of stock of The Nevins-Church Press, in the name of Harold Minot.

Certificate No. 19, 508 shares of stock of The Nevins-Church Press, in the name of T. W. Church.

Dated New York, January 26th, 1915.
WM. CHURCH OSBORN,
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
DEXTER, OSBORN & FLEMING, Attorneys,
71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Michael J. Ryan and Edgar W. Lank of Philadelphia were admitted to practice.

48—T. B. Coppage v. State of Kansas.—Judg. reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

84—E. Simon v. Southern R. R.—Decree aff., with costs, and cause remanded.

450—U. S. v. B. F. Jones.—Judg. affirmed.

120—J. H. Duffy v. W. C. Harak—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

126—Board of County Com. of Denver v. Home Savings Bank—Judg. aff., with costs, and cause remanded.

451—George Burdick v. U. S.—Judg. reversed, and cause remanded.

472—W. L. Curtin v. U. S.—Judg. reversed, and cause remanded.

310—T. U. Vaughan v. Kansas.—Motion for leave to proceed in forma puperis granted.

632—W. H. Sawyer v. R. S. Gray.—Motion to advance for hearing after cases 334 to 348 granted.

715—Ramapo Water Co. v. N. Y. City.—Ordered that this case be placed on summary docket.

953—S. A. Tyrrell v. Dist. of Columbia—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

705—C. M. McMahon v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

747—Norfolk Sand and Grav. Corp. v. Ohio Loco. Crane Co.—Certiorari petition denied.

752—Ford Motor Co. v. D. Donaldson—Certiorari petition denied.

767—Aktiesselskabet Ingrid, &c., v. Central R. R. of N. J.—Certiorari petition denied.

770—Max Shaeffer v. O. A. Mygatt—Certiorari petition denied.

771—Same v. same.—Certiorari petition denied.

536—Chun Kim v. S. W. Backus, Com'r of Immigration—Motion to advance submitted.

685—T. W. Morgan, Warden Leavenworth Penit., v. A. J. Devine, &c., et al.—Motion to advance submitted.

748—U. S. v. Rabinowicn—Motion to advance submitted.

785—U. S. v. New York and Oriental St'ship Co., Ltd.—Certiorari petition submitted.

568—Chic. & Alt. R. R. v. U. S.—Motion to reassign submitted.

759—Yazoo & Miss. Valley R. R. v. U. S.—Motion to advance submitted.

766—Houston & Tex. Cent. R. R. v. U. S.—Certiorari petition submitted.

744—Alexander Eccles & Co. v. L. & N. R. R.—Certiorari petition submitted.

736—George Ebling v. T. W. Morgan, Warden Leavenworth Pen.—Motion to advance submitted.

775—Leo M. Frank, appellant, v. C. Wheeler Mangum, Sheriff of Fulton County, Georgia—Motion to advance submitted by Mr. Fulton Brylawski for appellant.

781—A. C. Buzby, doing business under the firm name of Keystone Lubricating Co. v. Keystone Oil and Mfg. Co.—Certiorari petition submitted.

No—Original—Ex parte re J. J. Fletcher et al., petitioners.—Motion to file a petition for writ of habeas corpus submitted.

495—Olympia Min. and Mill. Co., Ltd., v. Abner G. Kerns.—Motion to dismiss or aff. or transfer to summary docket submitted.

782—Goshen Mfg. Co. v. H. A. Myers Mfg. Co.—Certiorari petition submitted.

335—P. H. Anderson v. Swed. Evang. Miss. Cov. of America.—Motion to dismiss or transfer to summary docket submitted.

148—Southern Express Co. v. E. J. Stehll.—Argued.

149—W. McCoach v. Dundas F. Pratt.—Argued.

150—J. P. McGowan v. E. E. Paris.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 26: 150, 151, (and 152, 154, 155, and 156,) 158, 159, (and 46,) 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, and 165.

Note—The Chief Justice also announced that the court will take a recess from Monday, Feb. 1, to Tuesday, Feb. 23 next.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT.—Thomas, J.—P. O. Bldg. at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Cattania<Kerbaugh.
Barker<CNY.
U S<Trachy.
Cases to be sent from Room 337 as required.

DISTRICT COURT.—Hough, J.—P. O. Bldg. at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
J S Boyd Co<Bayer.
Cameron<Garfield Worsted Mills.

DISTRICT COURT.—Hunt, J.—Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Block<Academy Ball Room.

DISTRICT COURT.—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Case on—Gen Elec Co<Sundh Elec Co.
No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Re Kobre<Ginsberg.
Motions at 2 P. M.:
Re A Schaefer.
Re Jose Casesa.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Gaudy<Collins.
Loomis<NYC & H RR.
Weinheimer<Ross.
Wester<Casein Co of America.
People<Ferola.
Hempstead<Lawrence.
Pase<Bernheimer.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
Haber<Rosenthal.
Re Martin (Williams)
Belanger<Cowan.
Rollnick<Rollnick.
Platt<Platt.
Sisman<Oscar Daniels Co.
Carpenter<St Vin Hospital.
Re Lyon (Myers.)
Asinovsky<Rosenberg.
Moushekian<Knight.
Morgan<Tetu.
Moses<Moses.
Re Schweller (Prendergast.)
Brambill<N Brit & Merc Ins Co.
Harris<Krauss.
McGoldrich<Hilliard Hotel Co.
Erdady<Erdady.
McKnight<McKnight.
Karibe<Earle.
Grady<G Schirmer, Inc.
Tannenbaum<Berg.
Pines<Van Tuyl.
Cohen<Asper Co.
Mott<James.
Hoisting Mach Co<Federal Terra Cotta.
Lowe<Leary.
Leary<Leary.
Am Nat Bk of Nashville<Griffenhagen.
Canavan Bros<Elkan Realty Co.
Robertson<Rock. Light & Power Co.
Regan<Van Brunt.
D'Anci<Saitta.
Kosack<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp.
Re Gross.
Re Wilkinson.
Re Farley.
Bissell<King.
Wehrlen<Kny Scheerer Co.
Mannarino<Mannarino.
Margolius<Kotok.
Sickels<Sparhaw, Jr.
Re Jagocki.
Scandore<Scandore.
Markowitz<Reliance Trading Co.
Dean<Dean.
Schomer<Wilner.
Raftery<Olsen.
Johnson<Cushman Sons.
Sachs<Porges.
Kampf<Kings Co Dye Works.
Walter<Farrell.
Bannister<Murray.
Met Life Ins Co<Diller (2 acts.)
Wm L Crow Const<Auerbach.
People ex rel Kiernan<Whittle.
Re Horkimer.
Cascade Steam Ldry<Rose.
Davis<Fogarty.
Re Slomowitz, &c.
Re Abrahams (Rosenfeld.)
Miller<Schloss.
Davis<Fogarty.
Schreyer<Baruch.
Corbin<Corbin.
Inter Chem Corp<Duke.
Dumaine<Kranzbaum.
Levy<Amalg Clothing Workers.
Prager<Cohen.
Tuthill<Forbes.
Levy<Jackson.
Hoffman<Fleischman Bros Co.
Heller<Levinson.
Leddoe<Gimbel Bros.
Feldman<Ehrlich.
Auerbach<Gernannt.
Fox<Goelet.
Cohen<Golde.
Adler<Ehrich.
Mech Bk & Tr Co<Met Tr Co.
Hoquet<Kirschberg.
Vigeouraux<Worch.
Seligman<Bd of Edu.
White<Halprin.
Fischer<Glaser.
Hurry<Shapiro.
CNY<Irwin.
Pond<Pond.
Crocker<McDougald.
Tucker<Jantzen & Overbaugh Co.
Re Huner.
Israel<25th Const Co.
Eig<Pariser.
Vietor<Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus Co.
Wheeler, Jr<Wheeler.
People<Staggs.
Re Wienick.
Simon<Little Queen, Inc.
Harjes<Moses.
Anatassion<Adabashian.
Naugle<Corning.
Herzog<Grossman.
Jordan<Jordan (2 acts.)
Caleff<Caleff.
Strait<Hawlings.
Re Tucker & Carter Rope Co, &c.
Kienzle<Schisgall.
Wills<Wills.
Pat Reddy Cont Co<Bwy & 165 St Rlty.
Bradley<McGurk.
Ginnell<O'Shaughnessy.
Re Barnet.
Birdseye<Sec Holding Corp.

PART II.—Lehman, J.—Ex parte business—At 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Turpin<Turpin, (2.)
Mecca Rty Co<Macon Hotel Co.
Re Westbury Ave.
Defries<Finelite.
Bushnell<Hammond.
Klondyke Gov Con<Treadgold.
Travin<Knox Terpezone Co. (2)
Schwartz<Liebovitz.
Wolfsohn Co<Jaffe.
Man Ry<Stocky.
Black<Wilson & Co.
Wacht<Frankenstein.
Avery<Avery.
Mallin<Gahn.
Demurrer:
Pottier & Stymus Mfg Co<NY R E Sec Co.
Preferred causes:
Solomon<Raymond Rty Co.
Erlanger<Sullivan.
General calendar:
Cordin<Cordin.
Wright & Son<Cloughen.
White<White.
Mitchell<Mitchell.
Mitchell<Mitchell.
Triplett<Triplett.
Rothschild<Fairchild.
Hart<Eq Life Assur.
Fabiano<Fabiano.
Sasso Oils Co<Sasso.
Lewis<Donald SS Co.
Heins<Klosk.
Turck<Turck.
Sup I Wks<Janofsky.
Cantu<Home Assocs.
Cheever<Cheever.
Hahn<42 St & Mad Av Co.
Thorn<CNY.
Kartagna<Kramberg.
Jacobs<Seldmann.
Price<Price.
Schochet<Russian Monopole Co.
Royal Antisep Toothpick Co<Koniger.
Marsullo<Rosendorf.
Savage<Kerr.
Clear.

SPECIAL TERMS.—PART IV.—Giegerich, J.—Case on. PART V.—Blanchard, J.—Clear. PART VII.—Goff, J.—Case on. PART VIII.—No day calendar.

SPECIAL TERM—Part VI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.
People ex rel Strauss<Purdy (2 acts.)
People ex rel Macy & Co<same.
Pittsburgh Cont Co<same.
Clear.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Bobland & Alkier Con<Phillips.
No day calendar.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
McAniff<NY Edison.
Kroenke<Johnson.
Dowler<same.
Dillon<CNY.
Smith<M & Q Tr Co, (2 acts.)
Solomon<same.
Billard<Brash.
Mandel<Praisner.
K Hayden<H C & A I Piercy Const Co.
J Hayden<same.
Horowitz<Bosner.
Efron<Con Tel & El S.
Schmelzer<N Y Title Ins Co.
Frankel<Brussel & CNY.
Norton<White Hod Elev Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Cooper<C I & B RR.
D Weisberger<Un Ry.
F Weisberger<same.
Sherman<Bradley Con.
Siegel<Proscia.
Fakete<Man Top & B.
Kehoe<C I & B RR.
Greenfield<Schuyler Amuse.
Neumann<NY Rys.
Dressner<CNY.
Hurwitz<same.
Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ortelero<Dougherty.
Cohn<I R T.
Rosenblum<N Y Rys.
Rosenblum<N Y Rys.
Timlin<I R T.
Teletti<Regan.
Gagiardi<Beckers.
Schellhammer<Englert.
M Edelman<N Y Rys.
B Edelman<N Y Rys.
Goreleick<B H RR.
Case on.

PART VI.—Delaney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hamelstein<Carola.
Shapiro<Bolide, Jr.
Kaufman<G A & P Tea Co.
Gerber<Stark.
Rogers<Knick Ice Co.
Bendt<CNY.
Evans<De Mayo.
Evans<De Mayo.
Langen<CNY.
Joel<CNY.
Dicks<CNY.
Safferan<CNY.
Clear.

PART VII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq.: Tath<Loveland.
Murray<Bogart.
Arbeiter<Cohen.
Cohen<Stampler.
Dullea<Fiester.
King<NY Rys.
Betroff<I G Realty.
Kaufman<I R T.
Silverman<S Bkn Ry.
Petersen<Bush Term.
Leppanen<Irvel Rlty.
Messina<Motta.
B Marcus<Un Ry, NY
S Marcus<same.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Charnowitz<Spensdel.
Hymowitz<Kirshanbaum.
Kahn<Darcy.
Herrity<Bing.
Schmitt<Degnon Cont.
V Muller<Wendt.
F Muller<same.
Watson<Berger Rlty & Con.
Baker<Jennings.
Wolpin<NY Rys.
Case on.

PART IX.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
FitzGibbon<Linch.
Dickstein<Schulman.
Landers<Terry & T.
Reichard<Stearns & F.
Graham<White.
Van Zandt<Roberts Press.
Santora<McMullen, S & Triest, Inc.
Puzzo<same.
Yeates<Linch.
Czaplinska<Czaplinski.
Same<same.
Manning<I R T.
Clarke<Bradley Con.
Haran<Schneitacher.
Mamet<Schwab Bros.
Case on.

PART X.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Jacobsen<C I & B RR.
Pellegrino<Turkel.
Zuckerberg<Weitzman.
Killoran<NY Rys.
De Kortio<42 St, &c., RR.
Mesner<Katz.
F Strohmier<Graf.
A Strohmier<same.
Davis<Zimmerman.
Case on.

PART XI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Brodsky<Lyons.
Rattner<Kissen.
Marcus<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Michael<Ind Eng Co.
N Hymowitz<B H RR
F Hymowitz<B H RR
WHymowitz<B H RR
Goldbaum<Goldbaum.
Zeikovitz<N Y Cons RR.
Macarovsky<I R T.
Meledin<Victor.
Case on.

PART XII.—Ross, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Enock<5 Av Coach.
Doherty<Con. Gas. Co.
Campagna<Speedwell Con.
Albright<MacArthur Bros.
Boudreau<Linch.
Regan<McMullen-Snare & Triest.
Magolnick<Weingast.
Mathers<Gimbel Bros.
Koszyk<Holbrook C & R.
Murdock<Mason Con.
Brown<Degnon Cont.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq: Ebling Brew Co<Bollella.
Jacobs<Weingar Bros.
Costea<Costea.
Wolfson<Am Dr Syn.
La Sala<Friedman.
Siebert<Erie RR.
Eitingon<Leoerer.
Leonard<Montague.
Moghabghab<Sherman & Sons Co.
Farley<Bronx Bath & Hotel Co.
Israel<Skelny.
Schlesinger<Gen Acc F & Life Assur.
Sleeper<Hickey.
Case on.

PART XV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Merz<Haas.
Crawford<Bendheim.
Williams<CNY.
Royal Bk of Canada<Chase, Talbot & Co.
Loring<Cook.
Smith<Hall.
Somerville<Read.
Fitzgibbons Boiler Co<CNY.
Lewis<Weisz.
Heilner<Princess Corset Co.
Wilcox<Home Life Ins
Olena<Martin.
Delmar<Highland Knitting Mills.
Wollins<Von Morsteen.
Von Raitz<Saltonstall.
Beach<Internatl Hotel Brokerage Co.
Algie<Doyle.
Sugerman<Kenyon.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq.: Loewer's G Br Co<Greenwald.
Inq.: Hill<Troegerlith.
Carroll<Bradley.
Bostwick<L A Burke & Sons Co.
Wegmann<Hearn Co.
Pac Court Co<Bells.
Fleischman<Goetz.
Coe<Katz.
State Bank<Aachen & Mun F I Co.
Montgomery<Skinner.
Schachtel<Miles.
Rogers<De Ferris.
Silberstein<Anable.
Goldberg<Wiener.
Barry<Prud Ins Co.
Jenkins<Tilyou.
H. Schoohet & Sons<Lieberman.
Same<Kapilovitz.
Same<Goldstein.
Harlem Supply Co<Eckhard.
CNY<Aetna Acci, &c, Co.
Same<Nathan.
Taub<Schlessel.
Hogan<Regan.
Schwartzman<Cuyler.
Gressing<Musical Inst Sales Co.
Astor Mtge Co<Tenney.
Watson<Ross.
Nielson<Cent Holding Co.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Recess.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Cohen<Siegel-Cooper.
McCullough<Fisher.
Wonderland Amus<Proctor.
Solomon<Reisman.
Chapman<Am Pal Car.
Levy<Butler-J-Lowry-Moynihan Amuse.
Ebling Brew<Schlobohm.
Federal Huber Co<Hildebrand.
Eastern States Ref Co<White.
Wood<Derrick.
Smith<Hirshon.
Halle<Stiner.
Mulcahy & Gibson<Leh Val Struct Steel
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Edward A. Sumner,
Wm Josephowitz,
Evelyn M Dalley,
Samuel Josephowitz,
Lizzie H Holme,
Hannah M Hynes,
Sarah R Wolbarst,
Geo W Chapman,
Lewis H Morgan,
Rachael Remes,
Theron J Blakeslee,
Vincent K Hilton, Infant,
Samuel Botchkiss,
Dora Elentuch, &c,
Nicola Leone,
Edward H Brown,
James P Larkins,
Alexander McDonald,
Blaney, Infants,
Julia L Delafield,
Lillian N Young,
Wilhelmina Pennemann,
Juliette C Henderson,
David Nugent,
Stephen McPartland,
Leander T Chamberlain (2 acts).
Henrietta M Redman,
Rudolphine Rust, &c,
Herbert J Hindes,
Lucy R Peck,
John Regan,
Julia J Pollok,
Eleanor Hart,
Thomas Rutter,
Emma G K Halsey,
Louis Becker,
Fred E Eilshemius,
Adele D Miller,
Rudolphine Rust,
Louis Katz,
Louise Nitzsche,
Minnie R Solomon,
Leva A Costello,
Catherine Lasch,
Julia J Pollok,
Agnes Hector,
Mollie Rothberger,
Gertrude Weber,
John McLaughlin,
Thos C O'Sullivan,
Mark J O'Brien,
Emilie Kircher,
Annie Ridal, &c,
Albert E Brandt,
Mary E Barron,
Gennaro Caggiano,
Bloomfield Brower,
Charles K Smith,
John Wallace,
Victor M Osborn,
John H Creighton,
George Mather,
Marcella Leddy,
Solomon Rothfeld,
Harold R Griffith,
Lena Uhrl,
Theodore Wright,
Augusta B Wicker,
Mary T Westcote,
Catherine J Riley,
Agostino Gianini,
Emeline Sinclair,
Thomas J Dunn (2 acts),
William M Weil,
Bernard J Salomon,
Henry W Boettger,
Abraham Bennett,
Patrick Keenan,
Bernard J Salomon,
Marianna Blyn,
John Walsh.
Estates of:
Phebe Pearsall (issue of fact),
Mary J McCleery, (issue of fact).
Wills for probate:
Anna George,
Eva E Hilton,
Chas J O'Sullivan,
John H Lyon,
Eliza S Kernochan,
Louis Roth,
James Rowan,
J Arthur Valles,
Patrick McNally,
Mary Foley,
Leopold Grede.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Belle Hartz, (also known as Belle Gridley.)
Estates of:
Chas Friedman,
Lena Rosenthal,
James P Barry.

At 2 P. M.—Case on—James Neil.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I., Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.
Standard Bag Co<Cohn.
Beggs<Loeb.
Wile<Liveright.
Bedalamente<Man Brass Co.
Ginsburg<Gross.
Farrell<Metzler.
Josa<Sloane.
Cohen<Shapiro.
Spishandler<Duke.
Surevitzky<Stanley Gallitek Co.
Rush<Terry & Tench Co.
Hamre<same.
Ross<Greenberg.
Fed Sign System<Madine.
Eissinger<Queens Land, &c, Co.
Elias<Coleman & K.
Joffe<Farinella.
Ursone<Cefola.
London<Nat Tin Co.
Blumberg<Cohen.
Freund<Stillman.
Rennert<Lobel Theatre Co.
Horowitz<12 Ward Bk.
Wile<Liveright.
Dyckman<Heindenheimer.
Dup de Nem Pow Co<Schwenger.
Tallanoff<Hyman & Shevell Co.
Senko<P & R C & I.
Roth<Samuels.
Seklir<Bayne.
Drucker<Un Elec, &c, Co.
Neineth<C Pfizer & Co.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business, At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Solinsky<Bloom.
Holmes<Doelger.
Gehrig<Ringler.
Sailer<Schafren.
Kendall<Corn Exch Bank.
Berwanger<NY Rys.
Wollner<Century Bk.
Roseman<Belt Line Rys.
Rex<Barrett.
Freeman<Penn RR.
Russell<Pelletere.
Interstate Rubber Co<Mishel.
Evans<NY Rys.
Wright<Eller.
Scal<Zweben.
Cox<Loeffler.
Blasco<Barrett.
Orban<Goldberg.
Shroeder<Sterngold.
Isaacs<7th Av Amuse.
Young<NY Rys.
Benges<NY Rys.
Maretzke<NY City Ry.
Rubman<NY Rys.
Glassman<Rubin.
Avalone<Bingham.
Wachs<NY Rys.
Troy<Friedberg.
Silagy<Underpinning Foundation Co.
Walsh<Franklin.
Zoloski<Cent Pk, &c, RR.
Dewinsky<Popper.
Bialystodt<NY Rys.
Goldstuck<Inte R T.
Shapiro<Kunhardt.
Merch Union Ice Co<Brunner.
Krieger<Margolies.
Robinson<Merrell.
Weitzman<Siff.
Cohen<Erie RR.
Stone<Harris.
McGinley<Int RT Co.
Arnstein<Fargo.
Schavitz<Sadowsky (2 acts.)
Horn<Prudential Ins.
Scott<McMillan S & T Co.
Levin<Cohn.
Zimmerman<Simpson.
Morris<Roberts.
Case on.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.
Dauer<Donigan.
Brown<Drubin.
Tallanoff<Hyman & S.
Liebman<Eckerson.
Baumann<Jenkins.
Strohmeyer Co<Vaccarelli.
Flintoff & Malet<Maxwell.
Clear.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Feinstein<Ritter.
Bamberger Stern<Rainbow.
Sec Bk<Singer Milinry
Eisler<Stern.
Livingston<Krulewitch.
Same<same.
Colwell<Smith.
Victor<Katz.
McBride<Meyers.
Beitman<Chartin.
Chelsea Ex Bk<1st U Presby Church.
Kayser & F<Buss.
Lennon<MacDonald.
Prosky<Otter.
Black<Ebling Brew.
Ernst<Seddon Rlty.
Land Brokerage<Hamilton.
Lewis<Ellner.
Meer<Wadler.
Mayfield Con<B'way Photo Play.
Blumberg<Greenwald.
Trowbin<US Gr Lodge I O S I.
Uris<Libman Cont Co.
Blumenthal<Littlefield
Wilson<Ind Elec Supply Co.
Ginsberg<Connor.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Fink<Anderson.
Shapiro<Perfection Vacuum, &c, Co.
Weissman<Bitzik.
Case on.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—Case on.
PART V.—Lynch, J.—Clear.
PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.
PART VII.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.
PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J. West Park Presby. Ch.<Rudkin—Isidor Niner. Block<Moisel<Isaac F. Cohen. Du Bois<Schreiner—Bernard Rabbino.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J. Isaac Belle<Milton Berlinger—William Whitaker. Samuel Wach<Samuel A. Krulewitch—Wm. T. Quinn. Henry Falk<Arlington Costume Co.—Albert Wald. Seaman's Bk. for Savings<Isidor Bach—Richard Steel. German Sav. Bk.<Philip Wagner—Wm. T. Quinn.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
Falco<Falco.
Otis Elev<Fitzgerald.
Marquardt<Lowenfeld.
Ostrowe<Evesson.
Stand Damp Proof & Roof<Krakauer.
Re Walton Av.
Donovan<Donovan.
Kurack<McMullen, Snare & Triest.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.
Hyams<Hyams.
Frank<Frank.
Farley<Farley.
Lorenz<Lorenz.
Chaikovsky<Chaikov'y
Kreuter<Kreuter.
Finkerauer<Finken'r.
Farber<Farber.
Menaker<Menaker.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Brady, J. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Gartland<Smith.
Lewis<Int R T Co.
Ciprietta<Rodgers & Hagert".
Evans<Manson.
Baxter<Union Rwy.
McAllister<Int R T Co.
Wallach<Union Rwy.
Wexler<same.
Tietjen<Lowenstein.
Bursteiner<Allison Co.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Morgenstern<Krorner—Arthur N Giegerich.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions, at 10 A. M.
NY Mkt Gdn Assn<CNY.
Cantor<Bronstein.
Re Bobt Carter & Co, Inc.
Brodie<CNY.
Duimo<Arbuckle.
Beeckel<Story.
Firster<Gordon.
Ford<Ford.
Todebush<Levenburg.
Casselenuovo<Casselenuovo.
Parker<NY & Flatbush R R, (3 acts.)
Same<Langan.
Pines<Scudder.
Pines<Hoyt.
Andreas<Rice.
Dean<Dean.
D'Andrea<D'Andrea.
Converse<CNY.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Re 14th Av, (Trask.)
Re 41st St, (same.)
N E R R Co<CNY.
Baldwin<Oliver.
Berger<Robins R'lty.
Ralston<Prendergast, (2 acts.)
Re U S Fid & G Co, (Borough Bank.)
Gebert<Gebert.
Bergen<CNY.
Curley<Quirk.
Re 64 St, (Sinon.)
Rodriguez<Edwards.
Andelewitz<Sulzberger & S Co.
Leahy<McNulty, (2 acts.)
Firester<Gordon.
Depew<Bauman.
Donato<Atl S Co.
Kezman<Poppke.
Balastriero<De Nicola.
Robinson<W. L. Manthas Co.
Re O'Brien, (Gerard.)
Burkhardt<Fritz.
Hull<52 St Stge W.
Shulman<Pearl.
CNY<Maresco.
B'klyn Poster A Co<Horn.
Re Friedberg, (Rosenthal.)

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III.—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sabine<Schmidt.
Ginsburg<Burns.
Burrell<Burrell.
Parmelee<Brons.
Pincus<Pincus.
Schmitt<Schmitt.
Pontiac Rlty<Bates.
Warshafsky<Loen.
Leonovitch<Winner Milling Co.
Schwartz<Ohnewald.
Dunn<Vreeland.
Gackenheimer<Spenver.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for days upon the call:
Loeffler<Loeffler.
Milbauer<Shakin.
Riccardo<Riccardo.
Hall<House St Giles the Cripple.
Connelly<Feeley.
Rullo<Di Candia (2 acts.)
Gage<Gage.
Paley<Hurwitz.
Redi<Valppa.
Grynkewich<Horowitz.
Karsn<Lehnert.
Nat Surety<Foox.
Scott<Scott.
Low Bay View Rlty<Goulding.
Miller<Eagle Svgs & Loan Co.
Yates<Conrad Rlty Co.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Blackmar, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.; Part VI., Van Siclen, J.; Part VII., Jaycox, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Causes irrespective of the time required for trial thereof will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day will be carried over to the following Monday.
Tratner<B H RR.
Caulfield<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Duffel<Allen.
Parfitt<CNY.
Sandstrom<McDonald.
McQuillan<Faber Pencil Co.
Schiff<NY Rys.
Brockway<Federal
Barr<B H RR.
Szaminski<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Bergstrom<Nassau RR
Wisen<Nassau RR.
Auer<Leggett.
Davis<Nassau RR.
Walsh<Nassau RR.
Hasakordgain< B H
Barr<B H RR.
Dodd<Bklyn Union Pub Co.
Smith<Bklyn Union Pub Co.
Slaviz<L I RR.
Leggett<Pelletreau & ano.
Graley<C I & B RR.
Daly<Bklyn Daily Eagle.
Lake<Fraade.
Burkhardt<Fritz.
Balestriero<De Nicola.
Akerblom<Kent Co.
Slaviz<Emmons.
Magliulo<Morris & Cummins Dredg Co.
Slifkin<Sup Council of Royal Arcanum.
Schroeder<Nassau RR.
Coangelo<B H RR.
Sager<Nassau RR.
Parshelsky<Downing.
Cohen<Woolverton.
Bay View Const Co<Lasdon.
Melle<B H RR.
Scalise<Topeka Paving
Carrollo<Chelsea F M.
Walsh<Vreeland Bldg.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Brandino<I R T.
Lockberg<B H RR.
Pyrz<Pittsburgh Con.
Luyster<Morehouse et al.
Friedman<Gobel.
Dooley<Press Pub.
Nally<Meierdiercks et al.
Kavalsky<Krigsman.
Christensen<Turner & Blanchard.
Tocque<B H RR.
Henrici<same.
Schillo<Logan.
Brenack<I R T.
Conly<L I RR.
McCarthy et al<Levy.
Dyer<Weinsier et al.
Szinkus<Jamison et al
Glebauckas<Jamison.
Bakanowckas<Jamison et al.
Ferguson<Int R T.
Sorrentino<McGrath Cont Co.
Sodeska<Scheuermann.
Perlman<Weil.
Henderson<Marlow.
McFadden<C I & B RR.
Benedetto<Linch.
Kizis<B H RR.
Shulman<Nassau RR.
McCune<C I & B RR.
Cassidy<NY Con RR.
Lieb<C I & B RR.
Kesner<C I & B RR.
Cash<Holland Laundry.
Schneider<C I & B RR.
Binderman<Mundheim & Co.
Healey<CNY.
Fischetti<C I & B RR.
Duffy<CNY.
Gibson<Scherz.
Flaherty<Third Ave Ry Co.
Roese<Schwenck.
Cummings<B H RR.
Kezman<Poppke.
Whipple<B H RR.
Woods<Mantonya.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5158.

County Court.

CIVIL—Fawcett, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Kornfeld<Saftler.
Vagibian<B H RR.
Sahlman<Atl Basin I Works.
Rullo<Bruno.
Skilling<B U El RR.
Stakas<Gair Co.
Casey<Motzler.
Delitto<Stabile.
Barber<Rosenweig.
Domingo<Kreger.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Epstein<Un Hldg Co.
Kopp<Bigall.
O'Connell<Schaffner.
Fischler<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Fortunoff<Nas E RR.
McCormack<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Sica<B H RR.
Feuchel<Lipsky.
Kiehne<B H RR.
Crowley<Nassau E RR

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Nancy M Grunell,
Anthony Miller,
Rudolph Winkelman,
Bargaretha Loos,
Peter Brady,
John McKearney.
Guardianship of:
Marie J Benton.
Acctg. in estates of:
James Austin,
G H H Barney,
Catharine Sullivan,
Marie Stadler,
Marie Tripley.
Estates of:
Thomas Barker,
Patrick O'Connell,
W H Watson,
John D Blixome,
Sheedy infants,
Felix Esnes.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Mills, J.—Wright<Clark—On trial.

PART II.—Morschauser, J.—Farley<Argus Co.—On trial.

Remainder of the calendar goes over until next Monday.

PART III.—Keogh, J.—Equity motions.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—Regular calendar without jury today.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Scudder, J. Part II.—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.

Cases must be ready for trial in their order when reached.
Blackston<Blackston.
Krenkel<Krenkel.
Manhasset Mtge Co<The Bank of North Hempstead.
Manhattan Mortgage Co<Scofield.
Hirsch<Mayer et al.
Engle<Morgenthaler-Pfeffer Realty.
Bauman<Steingester.
Jenkins<Malsky et al.
Strumpfler<Strumpfler
Schlinkert & ano<Prey as admr et al.
Fields<Nathons & an.
Foster et al<Conselyea.
Ximenez<Robbins.

Highest number reached, 515.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BELL, EVA MAY, (Nov. 15, 1914;) realty over $5,000; personalty, same; all to James M. Bell.

COLYER, JANE C., (Dec. 15, 1914;) no realty; personalty about $1,000; all to Sarah B. McPherson.

FROST, MARGARET, (Jan. 5;) no realty; personalty about $1,500; to Austin J. Gordon, $250; Rev. Albert Compani, $100; Mary Parker, $150; Margaret Parker, $150; Nellie Parker, $150; Mrs. Ellen Morrissey, $100; Mrs. H. Wurth, $50; Anna Croker, $50; Ann Schlies, $50; Delia Reilly, $25; Anna Brennan, $25; Working Girls' Vacation Society, $50; Mary Logan, $100; Morris Parker, John Hussey, and Caroline Fessenden, household effects; St. Patrick's Cathedral, $50; residue to Mrs. Ellen Morrissey.

HAUBNER, WILLIAM E., (Nov. 19, 1914;) no realty; personalty under $100; all to Emma K. Bell.

McNALLY, PATRICK M., (Jan. 16;) no realty; personalty not over $5,000; all to widow, Nellie C. McNally.

RANKIN, JAMES, (no petition;) all to Thomas J. Rankin.

SALA, LUIGIA,. (no petition;) all to Giuseppe Lobosco of Padula, Italy.

SIESEL, OSCAR, (Jan. 17;) realty, $5,000; personalty over $5,000; to Anne Jane Kelly, $500; to following value unknown, Augustus I. Siesel; Edward C., Estelle F., Alice R., Steven M. and Jack H. Siesel, Bertha S., Arnold W., Edna and Arnold W. Koehler, Jr.; Mortimer J. Fox, Samuel J. Bloomingdale, Camilla Hearsey, William Parfrey, and Hattie B. Bloomingdale.

WHITE, PETER, (Jan. 18;) realty over $10,000; personalty, $500; all to widow, Mary C. White.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

SAMUEL BROOKS, waists, 113 West Seventeenth Street, has assigned to Charles L. Greenhall. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by Frederick A. Stiefel, $600; Austin McNeal, $40, and M. V. Scanlan, $10. Liabilities are $20,000.

FRED C. THOMA, INC., lumber, 1 Madison Avenue, has assigned to Bertram L. Kraus. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against the company by Lewis Thompson & Co., creditors, for $1,410. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $1,000.

F. CAMPAGNOLO, INC., shoes, 615 West 181st Street, has assigned to Nazzareno Rossetti. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Alberto Campamile, $4,925; Vincent Croccetto, $100, and Carlo Pelagna, $65.

ISAAC SILBERSTEIN, shoes, 2 Avenue C, has assigned to Louis M. Taylor. A petition in bankruptcy was filed by William H. Lyons, $240; Hub Mark Rubber Company, $40, and Lyons & Co., $8.

SAMUEL RAUCHBERG, trousers, 120 East Broadway, has assigned to Maurice L. Shaine. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Rittenberg Brothers, $382; British Importing and Jobbing Company, $217, and Morrell Brothers, $141. Liabilities are $6,500 and assets $3,000.

LEO GOLDBERG, furniture, 22 Avenue B, has assigned to Max Bindler. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Leon Berger, $100; Yetta Eininger, $550, and Jacob Eininger, $260. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $1,500.

HENRY SCHWARTZ, as Milton & Henry, haberdasher, 950 Broadway and 212 Fifth Avenue, has assigned to Jerome C. Lewis. A petition in bankruptcy was filed by Fred H. Samuels & Co., $321; A. L. Eisenstaedt Co., Inc., $189, and Adelph Hertz, $92.

CIRO'S.—Antonio Canessa, Ciro Liguori, and Felice J. Caramanna, restaurant, 160 West Forty-fifth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,059 and assets of $2,906.

DAVID BRAUN, 200 West 111th Street, formerly a dealer in paints, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,190 and no assets.

JOHN HODGE, general store, Hasbrouck, Sullivan County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,772 and assets of $2,847.

THE BUYERS-SELLERS AUTOMOBILE CO., 1,664 Broadway, is to pay creditors 10 per cent. cash and 90 per cent. in nine notes, payable monthly. Judge Hand has confirmed the composition. Liabilities were $104,768.

COLLEGE BRAND CLOTHES, 114 Fifth Avenue, is to pay 33 1-3 per cent., 10 per cent. cash, and the remainder in notes at three, six, and nine months. Liabilities were $26,611.

M. SINGER MILLINERY CO., 92 Bleecker Street, is to pay 30 per cent., 5 per cent. cash and the balance in notes. Liabilities were $24,079.

A. J. ELLIS, INC.—Judge Hand has appointed Arthur F. Gotthold receiver for A. J. Ellis, Incorporated, fireproof doors, 110 West Fortieth Street, with authority to carry on business ten days.

LOUIS SMITH, cloaks, 36 West Twenty-fifth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $30,556, and assets $44,701.

MOTOR EXPRESS CO., 414 West Forty-second Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $72,624, and assets $41,194.

PARSON MANUFACTURING CO., equipment for steam boilers, 149 Broadway and Elizabeth, N. J., has filed schedules showing liabilities $38,976, and assets $88,694.

BARNEY LEEDER, clothing, 91 Stanton Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $6,735, and assets $4,202.

MORRIS SCHACHTEL, clothing, 99 Stanton Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $4,816, and assets of value unknown.

JOSEPH BLUMENFELD, dress goods, 1,663 Madison Avenue, has assigned to Bernard H. Bernstein.

ARTHUR FISCHER, collars, 635 East Fifth Street, has assigned to Morris Berger.

CHARLES L. KORNBLUTH, paper, 10 East Fifteenth Street, has assigned to Ezras Gottlieb.

PHILIP H. MARKS, cloaks, 55 East Eleventh Street, has assigned to Max Rosenfeld.

LOUIS NERENBERG, overalls, 16 Walker Street, has assigned to Marcus Helfand. Liabilities are $7,000, and assets $3,000.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hand has granted discharges to these bankrupts:

THEODORE WERNER, dummy for J. G. Robin, 79 West 127th Street; liabilities, $180,322.

PAUL HAEBLER, sugar broker, formerly 79 Wall Street; liabilities, $41,681.

IRA A. McCORMICK, White Plains; liabilities, $65,310.

HOWARD C. ROBINSON, Garrisons, N. Y.; liabilities, $42,623.

CHARLES F. DIETZ, 1,988 Anthony Avenue, formerly Treasurer Radley Steel Construction Company; liabilities, $25,889.

SIMON SPIRO, diamonds and jewelry, 71 Nassau Street; liabilities, $28,542.

GUSTAVE TUOTI, real estate, 1,538 Walton Avenue; liabilities, $28,459.

ISRAEL CRYSTAL, painter, 814 East 166th Street; liabilities, $16,988.

CHARLES FLAX & SONS, leather goods, 102 Wooster Street; liabilities, $20,704.

THOMAS HYNES, buyer of merchandise, 1,984 Amsterdam Avenue; liabilities, $6,168.

SAMUEL KRINSKY, cloaks, 34 Division Street; liabilities, $3,276.

DUNCAN C. McKINLEY, 535 West 144th Street; liabilities, $6,634.

PAMOS ART COMPANY, 90 Prince Street; liabilities, $6,132.

PIKE & ROSENBERG, furs, 94 Prince Street; liabilities, $17,590.

RAPPAPORT & BLEIFELD, clothing, 104 Bowery; liabilities, $2,291.

ALBERTINA RASCH, actress, 352 West Forty-sixth Street; liabilities, $664.

REYNOLD & CULLEN, liquors, 516 Eighth Avenue; liabilities, $8,150.

PETER ROTH, manager, 145 Second Avenue; liabilities, $4,219.

WALTER L. RICHARDS, salesman; liabilities, $2,296.

LOUIS SIEGEL, clothing, 47 Canal Street; liabilities, $9,221.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County; the first name being that of the debtor:

Appleton, Robert—L. A. O'Brien, $166.
Avery, Beulah—Libbey & Ryker, Inc., $181.
Atsco, Inc.—Whitehead & Hoag Co., $192.
Arlen, Olga L.—D. Nachman, $171.
American Poultry Sales Co., Inc.—Fisher Smith Adv. Co., Inc., $700.
Brauer Button Co.—Button Import and Mfg. Co., $331.
Braus, Arthur L.—M. Laza, $1,199.
Barbate, Robert J.—J. A. Stork, $322.
Brett, George J.—S. Levy, $120.
Benlissa, Esther—J. Ellman, $104.
Bing, Albert B., and Bernard Hirsch—E. Lamb. et al., $216.
Brennan, John, and Cecelia—M. N. Dobbs, $383.
Blochman, Samuel, and S. Blochman & Co., Inc.—Ilsley & Held Co., $182.
Clement, Irving B.—T. Henneke, $1,351.
Crotty, Mary J.—U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., $239.
Cafe Boulevard Co. and Rosenfeld Realty Co.—Merchants National Bank, $285.
Dochez, Catherine—City of N. Y., costs, $109.
Diefenbach, Harry—Jacob Doll & Son, Inc., $169.
Dolan, Thomas R.—Indian Refining Co., $238.
Eberloe, Barbara—George Liss & Co., $135.
English, Thomas R.—E. H. Gallagher Trucking Co., $103.
Einstein, George A.—H. Bendel, $148.
Fell, Albert D.—R. R. Rainey, $310.
Fitzgibbon, Benjamin—L. V. Weldron, $141.
Fish, William—M. Flanagan, $175.
Forbel, Paul—H. O. Wunsche, costs, $125.
Francis Young Co.—City of N. Y., $112.
Fox Printing Co.—Same, $123.
Garfunkel, Charles—City of New York, $123.
Goodman Contracting Co.—M. O'Neill, $800.
Gold, Samuel, and Louis Gowitz—O. J. Judelsohn, $112.
Gottlieb, Joseph and Morris—W. R. Heaton et al., $263.
Glass, Hyman—Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, costs, $107.
Glass, Hannah—Same, costs, $108.
Himmel, Max, and David Earal—L. Rovere, $527.
Hart, Anna A.—H. Heyer, $530.
Ike Sirkin Co.—Eclipse Light Co., $142.
Henken, George K.—George H. Doran Co., $321.
Jennings—Arthur B.—A. A. Hovell et al., $352.
Kelly, John—O'Neill Adams Co., $247.
Krulewitch, Isaac—L. Darn et al., $239.
Kegel, Frank J.—Paterno & Son Contracting Co., $172.
Lowerer, James—C. Hernsheim et al., $1,227.
Lambe, James, by guardian—Dunbar Contracting Co., costs, $108.
M. B. K. Coat Co., Inc.—J. Korostoff, $143.
Morrison, Michael—City of New York, costs, $143.
Miller, Albert A.—G. J. Treshan et al., $100.
Miner, Kate—C. A. Voges, $630.
Moore, Garret—Greenlie Halliday Co., $163.
Pittsburgh Contracting Co.—G. Scaglione, $382.
Order of United Commercial Travelers of America—E. L. Sasse, $5,952.
Pittsburgh Contracting Co.—T. Dominski, $1,291.
Parodi, Frank—F. F. Rand, $158.
Price, Charles M.—R. M. Price, costs, $111.
Park Terrace Co.—J. Gottesberg, $941.
Pierson, Frank S.—S. R. McLaughlin, $455.
Same—Same, $463.
Robinson, George H.—Hawk & Wetherbee, $310.
Rosebrock Butter and Egg Co., Inc., Fred E. Rosebrock, President—People, &c., $500.
Rutter, Arthur G.—Blake & Johnson Co., $456.04.
Sternberg, Aaron.—A. Drimmer, $351.15.
Stern, Max.—Same, $127.
Schlecter, Louis.—Fisher Mitchell Co., $101.61.
Steinberg, David.—C. Blustein, $663.
Socialist Educational Club of Queens County.—J. Stoneck et al., $119.29.
Stern, Jacob and Fannie.—A. D. Katcher et al., $179.62.
Saltzman, Sarah.—Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., $129.73.
Similowitz, Buroch; Max Himmel.—D. Gritz, $113.41.
Szramkowski, Stephen.—John Tieber & Co., Inc., $166.
Segal, Joseph.—Eclipse Light Co., $229.31.
Superior Jewelry Co., Inc., Philip M. Friedlander and Herman Sagman.—State Bank, $240.71.
St. Nicholas, Hygeia Ice Co.—Knickerbocker Ice Co., $2,126.70.
Schischkar, Emily.—W. A. Barclay, $1,244.88.
Theodore Economy Co.—City of N. Y., $102.30.
Travelers' Ins. Co.—E. L. Sasso, $6,311.70.
Vallett, Jacob.—P. Poholsky et al., $114.36.
Von Erlenbell, Walter.—W. E. Seltz & Co., Inc., $246.16.
Voorhees, Jacob D.—A. M. Rogers, $2,628.30.
W. H. Ringgold Co.—Jamaica Sea View Realty Co., $381.03.
Aolfman Contracting Co., Inc.—L. T. Hollister, Inc., $355.68.
Weideman, Louis.—B. Weinstein, $347.92.
Zwirm, Nathan, and Max I. Sobol.—L. Gomberg, $174.77.

In Bronx County.

Brasch, Ida—N. Y. Telephone Co., $35.
Buffino, Michael, and Paul Rauminello—S. Kraus & Bro., Inc., $241.
De Camillis, Giovanni—A. Di Giacinto, $124.
De Felice, Teresa—R. Manna, $74.
Frowein, John J.—A. M. Lamport, $76.
Farrell Katherine G., and Mary A. O'Brien—M. Walter et al., $7,782.
Grau, Robert—J. H. W. Jonas, $95.
Hirshcl, Edward—D. A. Schulte, Inc., $180.
Hochmal, Joseph—Sulzberger & Sons Co. of America, $63.
Jacob Keller Contracting Co.—Wickes Bros., $173.
Krupholder, Therese—A. J. D. Heins et al., $414.
Kobrin, Esther—Inter. R. T. Co., $68.
Mattiolo, Lorenzo—R. Monti, $73.
Manning, Hedwig C.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $66.
Murray, Edward J.—J. Donnelly, $1,664.
Same—Same, $5,593.
Shanley, William P.—V. E. Shields, $29.
Volkmar, Louis—D. M. McKenzie, $65.
Volkmar Manfg. Co.—Carroll Box & Lumber Co., $57

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

Pitt'h Contracting Co.—C. Bosia; May 23, 1914, $6,252.
Same—Same, Dec. 8, 1914, $100.
Palmer, Lawrence—N. Y. Indep't Meat Co.; Sept. 3, 1914, $791.
Abrams, Benjamin, Emanlel Hertz, and Isaac Abrams—F. C. Baker; April 14, 1914, $117.
Blun, Ferdinand S. M.—Mosler Safe Co.; Dec. 27, 1911, $385.
Shavel, Louis—Amer. Luxfer Prism Co. of Ill.; Sept. 23, 1914, $183.
Tenavella, Giuseppe, and Gaetano Felicetto—People, &c.; May 18, 1911, $1,000.
Degnon Cont'g Co.—J. J. Kelly; Dec. 22, 1914, $500.
Mingle, Harry B.—H. Geoghegan; Nov. 2, 1911, $429.
Mingle, Harry B.—Broadway Cortlandt Co.; Nov. 18, 1913, $828.
Same—J. B. Regan; July 22, 1911, $874.
Nelson, Oliver—L. Goldman; Nov. 23, 1914, $181.
Suderov, Abraham—Western National Bank; Jan. 18, 1915, $1,351.
Ungrich, Martin—C. V. Schmit, Jr.; Sept. 19, 1912, $1,533.
Same—Same; Jan. 10, 1912, $1,518.
Williams, John A., and Morris Schulum—People, &c.; Sept. 19, 1901, (vacated,) $500.
Strawgate, Ike, and Jacob Nussbaum—People, &c.; Oct. 15, 1914, $2,000.
Ernst, Morits L., Carl Ernst, and Frederick G. Reeves—American Spirits Mfg. Co. et al.; Nov. 9, 1912, $300.
Same—Same; March 13, 1906, $2,130.
Thanhouser Film Corp.—N. Y. Times Co.; Jan. 19, 1915, (vacated,) $799.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra...Jan. 28
Japan, Corea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru ....Jan. 28
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Marama.Jan. 29
Guam and Philippines (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport..........Jan. 31
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippines (via San Francisco)—Siberia ....Feb. 1
Japan, Corea, China, and Philippines (via Seattle)—Minnesota..........Feb. 1

RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

The following securities held by me as collateral will be sold at Public Auction at the Court House Steps, Jersey City, Hudson County, New Jersey, on Tuesday, February, 16th, 1915, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., to the highest bidder:

628 shares of stock of Union National Accident Co.
Note of W. E. Goldsboro, $1000.
Note of W. E. Goldsboro, $450.
Note of E. C. Beach, $550.
Note of L. B. Dernstine, $700.
20 M. Bonds of Dean Alvord Co.
3,000 shares of Argonaut Consolidated Mining Co.
5 M. 5% Bonds East Penn Gas Co.
Assignment and contract and receipt book of plot in Deal Park, N. J.
90 shares of Kimberley Company preferred.
10 bonds State Line Telephone Company.
100 shares Great Eastern Telephone Company.
90 shares Kimberley Company preferred.
2 M. Bonds Port Reading Co.
8 M. Bonds Pueblo-Rocky Ford Irrigation Co.
30 shares Douglas Farm Products Co. Pfd.
215 shares Douglas Farm Products Co. common.
2 shares Wyoming Plant & Seed Breeding Co.
144 shares Pueblo Development & Securities Co. Pfd.
1 $3,000 note Pueblo-Rocky Ford Irrigation Co., due Sept. 7, 1912.
175 shares Southwest Construction Co.
8 $1,000 6% Debenture Bonds Pueblo-Rocky Ford Irrigation Co.
8 M. Bonds Jay C. Wimple Co., Nos. 28, 29, 34, due 1918.
30 M. Bonds Pueblo-Rocky Ford Irrigation Co., due 1916.
50 $500 Bonds Titusville Gas & Power Co.
21½ shares common stock Fla. Gardens, Inc.
48 shares preferred stock Florida Gardens, Inc.
Note of J. J. Welch & Co., Inc., dated Dec. 15, 1912, due Dec. 16, 1913.
30 M. Bonds of the Engineer Co., 7% Gold Bonds, 1st mtge., due 1916.
200 shares Pay As You Enter Car Corpn. common.
4 Bonds of the Lancaster & Northern Railroad Co.
Note H. T. Duke, Feb. 7, 1912.
99 shares East Penn. Gas Co.
10 $1,000 bonds East Penn. Gas Co.
$10,000 note L. A. & Lena Andrews, dated November 25, 1912, one year.
$2,500 note Evelyn P. Ferry, due July 30, 1913.
Cert. Deposit 10 shares U. S. Worsted Pfd.
Note Jas. A. Morrow, M. D.
50 shares Pomeroy Ink Co.
5 $500 Bonds Bent County Reservoir Co., due 1931.
5 $500 bonds, Tennessee Co.
10,000 shares capital stock Aztec Petroleum Co.
Note of A. Heckenberger, dated Oct. 28, 1913, due on or before April 1st, $500.
25 M. Bonds Conestoga Portland Cement Co.
9580 48-69 shares Bankers Commercial Corp.
80,600 shares Tuscarora Nevada Mines Co. common stock.
25 M. Bonds Lancaster & Northern R. R. Co.

All sales will be for cash and the securities will be ready for delivery immediately after the sale.

Dated, Bayonne, N. J., January 19th, 1915.

CHRISTOPHER L. WILLIAMS,
Receiver of the First National Bank of Bayonne.

BARBER, WATSON & GIBBONEY, Attorneys for Receiver. Office and P. O. Address, No. 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:16|Sun sets..5:10|Moon sets..3:51

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:49	4:14	10:26	10:19
Governors Island...	4:40	5:06	11:15	11:12
Hell Gate	6:30	6:56	12:55	12:52

Arrived—Monday, Jan. 25.

SS Cameronia, Glasgow, Jan. 16.
SS Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples, Jan. 12.
SS Ocean, Rotterdam, Jan. 6.
SS Brazos, San Juan, Jan. 20.
SS Tivives, Santiago, Jan. 20.
SS Bowden, Baltimore, Jan. 18.
SS Mexico, Havana, Jan. 21.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Jan. 23.
SS Canopic, Boston, Jan. 24.
SS St. Dunstan, Boston, Jan. 23.
SS Pastores, Havana, Jan. 18.
SS Algonquin, Turks Island, Jan. 20.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, Jan. 20.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 22.
SS Ancona, Philadelphia, Jan. 23.
SS Ultonia, London, Dec. 25.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Ryndam..............	Rotterdam ...Jan.	16
Chicago..............	Havre ....Jan.	13
Charlois..............	Barry ....Jan.	6
Gudrun..............	Blyth ....Jan.	4
Henry Fagner.........	Blyth ....Jan.	6
Ville de Rouen........	Cardiff ....Jan.	7
Pleiades..............	Balboa ....Jan.	13
Rio Blanco...........	Rio Janeiro...Jan.	4
Clothilde Cuneo.......	Jamaica ......Jan.	20
Havana..............	Havana ......Jan.	23
Berwind..............	Rotterdam ...Jan.	10
Guiana..............	Demarara ....Jan.	16
Cretan..............	Savannah ....Jan.	23
Nueces..............	Galveston ....Jan.	20
Alamo..............	Mobile ......Jan.	19

DUE TOMORROW.

Pauma..............	Algiers ......Jan.	11
Lombok..............	Port Talbot..Jan.	12
Washingtonian.........	Cristobal ....Jan.	19
Oscar II..............	Copenhagen ..Jan.	14
El Mundo..............	Galveston ....Jan.	21
Lenape..............	Jacksonville...Jan.	24

DUE THURSDAY.

Cushing..............	Messina ......Jan.	7
Stephen..............	Para ....Jan.	16
Zacapa..............	Kingston .....Jan.	23
Antilla..............	P. Mexico....Jan.	20
Asiatic Prince.........	New Orleans..Jan.	22
El Occidente..........	New Orleans..Jan.	23
Momus..............	New Orleans..Jan.	23
Huron..............	Jacksonville...Jan.	25

DUE FRIDAY.

Arabic..............	Liverpool ....Jan.	20
Sommelsdyk..........	Port Talbot..Jan.	14
Antares..............	Shields ......Jan.	12
Lewis Luckenbach.....	Balboa ....Jan.	20
Oceana..............	Bermuda .....Jan.	26
Zulia..............	Porto Rico...Jan.	23
Seguranca............	Havana ......Jan.	26
El Sud..............	Galveston ....Jan.	23
City of St. Louis.......	Savannah ....Jan.	25
Concho..............	Galveston ....Jan.	23
Europa..............	Naples ....Jan.	16

DUE SATURDAY.

Kursk..............	Glasgow .....Jan.	18
New York............	Liverpool ....Jan.	23
Sverge..............	Kirkwall .....Jan.	14
Tyr..............	Shields ......Jan.	13
Prins Frederik Hendrik	Haiti ....Jan.	25
Mohawk..............	Jacksonville...Jan.	27

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas...	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam ..	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Horatius, Montevideo..	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville ..	———	1:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston..	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan.....	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda..	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica.	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bantu, Montevideo ...	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Munwood, Cardenas...	———	12:00 M.
Cretan, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans...	———	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Boniface, Para	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El, Valle, Galveston...	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Eastern Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Commewijne, Haiti....	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville...	———	1:00 P.M.
Camaguey, Santiago...	———	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lusitania, Liverpool...	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan.....	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oceana, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kelvinbank, Argentina.	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica...	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cameronia, Glasgow...	———	12:00 M.
Minnewaska, London..	———	10:00 A.M.
Canopic, Azores	———	10:00 A.M.
Nueces, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan....	———	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Times, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville ...	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston..	———	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JAN. 25.

SS Ryndam, Rotterdam to New York, was 340 miles E. at noon; due 26th, forenoon. Holland-America Line.

SS Oscar II., Copenhagen to New York, was 735 miles E. at noon; due 27th, afternoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Occidente, New Orleans to New York, was 124 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Antilla, Vera Cruz to New York, was 470 miles E. of Progreso at noon.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 284 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 156 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Cretan, Savannah to New York, was 158 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 61 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 200 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Zacapa, Colon to New York, was 810 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 348 miles S. at noon.

SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 358 miles S. at noon.

SS Pleiades, San Francisco to New York, was 175 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, left dock at 3 P. M.

SS Howick Hall, New Orleans to New York, passed Jupiter at 7:30 P. M.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 85 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.

SS Washingtonian, Honolulu to New York, was 100 miles S. of Delaware at 8 P. M.

SS Santa Clara, San Francisco to New York, was 320 miles N. of Colon at 8 P. M.

SS Zulia, Mayaguez to New York, was 987 miles S. at noon.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 510 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Finland, at Gibraltar, Jan. 25.
SS Cacique, at Copenhagen, Jan. 21.
SS Arkansas, at Copenhagen, Jan. 22.
SS Californie, at Havre, Jan. 21.
SS Guyane, at Havre, Jan. 22.
SS Kalindrecht, at Rotterdam, Jan. 21.
SS Elend Bistis, at Patras, Jan. 6.
SS El Mar, at Dover, Jan. 22.
SS Sorland, at Gothenburg, Jan. 22.
SS Skipton Castle, at Melbourne, Jan. 22.
SS Dundrennan, at Savona, Jan. 23.
SS Bovic, at Manchester, Jan. 24.
SS Hannah, at Falmouth, Jan. 24.
SS Carpathia, at Gibraltar, Jan. 24.
SS Manuel Calvo, at Cadiz, Jan. 23.
SS Orduna, at Liverpool, Jan. 25.

Sailed.

SS Krakatau, from Port Said, Jan. 21.
SS Borglum, from Ardrossan, Jan. 23.

Passed.

SS Tonawanda, New York for London, passed Lizard.
SS I. D. S. Adolph, New York for Aalborg, passed Lizard.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 26, SS Baltic, and at 5 P. M. Jan. 29, SS Lusitania.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Jan. 30, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Jan. 30, SS Patris.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Feb. 24, SS Bassem.
Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 25, SS Potsdam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Feb. 4, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 29, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y. Daily at 5 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40 N. R., ft. Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M.; ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M.
Bridgeport Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., week days only, 11 A. M.

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SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 10 A. M.
*Alaunia.....Wed., Feb. 3, 10 A.M.
*Cabin Passengers Only.
FRANCONIA..Sat., Feb. 6, 10 A.M.
Orduna......Sat., Feb. 13, 10 A.M.
Transylvania..Sat., Feb. 20, 10 A.M.
Spain, The Riviera, Italy, Greece
The Azores, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Piraeus
CARPATHIA.....Tuesday, March 9, Noon
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through rates to all principal Ports of the World.
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NEW YORK-PANAMA CANAL-SAN FRANCISCO
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Under the American Flag
Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers Only.
New York—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R.
New York, Feb. 6, noon | Philadelphia, Feb. 13, noon
Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
Minnewaska, Jan. 30, 10 AM | Minneapolis, Feb. 6
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic.......Jan. 27 | Arabic......Feb. 3
AZORES—GIBRALTAR
NAPLES — GENOA
CANOPIC..JAN. 30, 10 A. M.
Cretic......Feb. 16 | *Finland....Feb. 27
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NEW YORK to GLASGOW
From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
CAMERONIA, JAN. 30, NOON.
Tuscania, (new,) Feb. 20, noon | Ausonia, Mar. 3, noon
1st Cabin, $85; 2d Cabin, $55; 3d Class, $35.
NEW YORK to NAPLES—GENOA
New Twin-Screw Geared Turbine
TUSCANIA, Sat., Mar. 20
14,000 tons. 567 feet long.
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FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for HAVRE
CHICAGO . . Jan. 30, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA . . . Feb. 13, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . Feb. 20, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . . Feb. 27, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
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Sailing Under Neutral Flag.
DIRECT TO ROTTERDAM
Twin-Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
Potsdam, Jan. 26, n'n | N. Amsterdam..Feb. 20
Ryndham, Feb. 2, noon | Potsdam.......Mar. 2

ITALIAN LINES
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†LA VELOCE (Fast Italian Line.)
‡Italia Societa di Navigazione a Vapore.
To Naples and Genoa direct.
*DUCA D'ABRUZZI.....JAN. 30, NOON
‡Europa....Feb. 6, noon | *D. D'Aosta. Feb. 20, n'n
*America...Feb. 13, noon | †Stampalia.Feb. 27, noon
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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SOLOMON SCHINASI, Plaintiff, against SARAH F. SULLIVAN, Lawrence Mulligan, Harriet Mulligan, Margaret Hickey, Irene Summers, Charles S. Summers, Timothy Summers, Olive Ryan; Patrick H. Sullivan, and Lawrence Mulligan, as Executors of the estate of Timothy D. Sullivan, deceased; Patrick H. Sullivan and Samuel Kraus, doing business as Sullivan & Kraus; Jacob Wiener, William Fox, Abraham L. Erlanger, The Title Guaranty and Surety Company, National Surety Company, Aetna Indemnity Company, Maurice Deiches, as Receiver of the Aetna Indemnity Company; William T. Emmet and Peter J. Collins, as Receivers of Peoples Surety Company; United Surety Company, Edwin W. Poe, Stuart S. Janney, Ernest J. Clark, and J. Kemp Bartlett, as Receivers of the United Surety Company; National District Telegraph Company, The City of New York, Young Brothers & Boss, David J. Heffner, John J. Pillion, Charles Halper, The National Printing and Engraving Company, Julius W. Stolts, as President of J. & J. W. Stolts; Herman L. Reis, United States Lithograph Company, Robert F. Rasmussen, The Century Bank of The City of New York, The Locomobile Company of America, Armour & Company, Joseph Seeman, Sigel W. Seeman, Sylvan L. Stix, and Carl Seeman, The J. & M. Haffen Brewing Company, Josiah B. Tisdale, The Eastern Brewing Company, James R. English, as Trustee of the Eastern Brewing Company, bankrupt; The Gillin Printing Company, Timothy J. Hayes, as Trustee of the Gillin Printing Company, bankrupt; Carey Show Print Co., Blanc Realty Company, Mabel Hazelton, Jack Pritchard, Samuel Jacobs, Louis Stern, Morris Drieblatt, Morris Mann and Daniel Wolkowisky, The Courier Company of Buffalo, James F. Hannigan, Allen Advertising Agency, Robert M. Boggs, Kahn Stern Company, Max Simowich, Townsend Morgan, as administrator of the estate of Bankson T. Morgan, deceased; Joseph Mack, Darcey & Wolford, The Northern Bank of New York, James Jordan, Richard E. Moriarty and Mary A. Moriarty, trading under the firm name and style of Jordan, Moriarty & Co., William B. Richards, William Roberts, Max Mandel, William R. Adams, John Glover, New York Telephone Company, Rose Kraus, Jennie Feinstein, Masse Lasky, H. Linsley Johnson, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of the estate of Oscar M. Lipton, deceased; H. G. Vogel Company, David Kraus and Fanny Kraus, as executor and executrix of the estate of George J. Kraus, deceased; John Z. Lowe, as Temporary Receiver of the co-partnership of Sullivan & Kraus; William B. Ellison, as Receiver of the estate of Timothy D. Sullivan, deceased, Defendants.—Amended Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, September 3, 1914.

HORWITZ & ROSENSTEIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Office and Post Office Address, 346 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To Sarah F. Sullivan, Harriet Mulligan, Margaret Hickey, Irene Summers, Charles S. Summers, and Timothy Summers:—

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County, signed by Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, a justice of the said court, dated the 16th day of December, 1914, and filed on that day with the complaint, amended complaint and the second amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, the complaint having been filed in said office on September 3d, 1914, the amended complaint having been filed in said office on September 23, 1914, and the second amended complaint having been filed in said office on the 9th day of December, 1914.

Dated New York, December 17th, 1914.

HORWITZ & ROSENSTEIN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and P. O. address, No. 346 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York—SABA SASON and MEVORAH SASON, individually and as copartners doing business under the style and firm name of SASON BROS., Bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that Saba Sason and Mevorah Sason, individually and as copartners doing business under the style and firm name of Sason Bros., bankrupts have filed their petition, dated January 11th 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday March 1st, 1915, at 10.30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 25th 1915

NO. 20929.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON J. JOSEPH, Bankrupt.

Creditors of Solomon J. Joseph are hereby given notice that on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 25th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21060—In Bankruptcy—ABRAHAM LEVY Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Abraham Levy are hereby given notice that on January 15th 1915 he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 5th 1915, at 10.30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York No. 20672 in Bankruptcy. EDWARD FRIEDMAN, trading as EDWARD FRIEDMAN AND COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Edward Friedman, trading as Edward Friedman and Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 3, 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on February 9, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. Dist. N. Y. No. 21087, in Bankruptcy FREDERICK S. JUSTICE Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Frederick S. Justice are hereby given notice that on January 19th 1915 he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 5th 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. Dist. N. Y. No. 20797 in Bankruptcy ALEXANDER M. WOOD Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Alexander M. Wood are hereby given notice that on January 12th 1915 he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 5th 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB ROSENFELD, doing business as J. ROSENFELD CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Jan. 26th, 1915, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 135 West 25th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dresses, skirts, woolen and cotton piece goods, sewing machines, fixtures, &c.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.
BENJAMIN B. GRELLER, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC DAVIS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Jan. 26th, 1915, by order of the court, at 1 P. M., at 281 Grand St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of lace curtains, portieres, dry goods, ornaments, notions, hardware, toys, bric-a-brac, counters, fixtures, &c.

ISAAC SIEGEL, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL FRIEDMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of jewelry, rings, bracelets, watches, chains, earrings, showcases, chairs, desk, safe, &c.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Trustee.
WILLIAM JASIE, Attorney for Trustee, 20 Vesey St., New York.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,
will sell this day,
TUESDAY, JAN. 26, 1915,
at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, stock of KAHN & BASKIN, consisting of coats, fur coats, raw skins, &c.
GEO. B. HERZIG, Trustee.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Corn Exchange Bank Buys Lexington Avenue Corner—Eighth Avenue Skyscraper Opposite Pennsylvania Station—Many Apartment Deals—Bronx Buying Active—Mount Vernon Residence Sale.

Several deals in different parts of the city opened the realty market of the week yesterday in a very active manner. Two transactions of interest were closed in the growing apartment house and club section on the east side just above Fifty-ninth Street. One was the purchase for investment of a new apartment in Sixty-second Street, near Madison Avenue. In the second, the Corn Exchange Bank was the buyer, taking the old five-story apartment on the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Sixtieth Street, where a new branch bank will soon be established.

The property fronts 100.5 on the avenue by 22 on Sixtieth Street, and was bought from the Lexington Operating Company, Samuel Mayers, President, through the firm of Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. The location is in the busy Fifty-ninth Street centre, and with the opening of the Lexington Avenue Subway in two years or so, the commercial prominence of the district will be greatly enhanced.

Less than a year ago the Corn Exchange Bank bought two or three old houses in East Eighty-sixth Street, near Lexington Avenue, and opened a Yorkville branch there at 126 East Eighty-sixth Street. That was the latest Manhattan branch to be opened up to about a month ago when the Dyckman branch was opened at 207th Street and Post Avenue.

East 62d Street Apartment Sold.

The apartment house deal involved the purchase by an unnamed investor of the nine-story building at 27 East Sixty-second Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Madison Avenue. The plot is 57 by 100.5, and the building was erected about two years ago by the sellers, the Rivoli Realty Company, of which Judson S. Todd is President. The structure is well rented. On the Park Avenue corner of the same block the new home of the Colony Club, is being erected. Harris & Vaughan were the brokers in the transaction.

$2,500,000 Eighth Avenue Building Plans.

Plans for the new twenty-one-story building which Archibald D. Russell proposes to erect on the westerly Eighth Avenue block front between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, will be filed in the Building Bureau today, it was said yesterday. Edward L. Larkin is the architect. The Brett & Goode Company have been appointed agents of the building, which will cost about $2,500,000.

Buyers for Uptown Flats.

William Braunsdorf, President of the Haven Realty Company has purchased from a client of J. S. Maxwell, 316 West 120th Street, a five-story flat with stores occupying a lot 20 by 95 feet on the southeast corner of Manhattan Avenue.

Morris Rosenblatt has purchased for investment from the J. B. C. Building Company, J. B. Cotier, President, the new five-story apartment at 516 and 518 West 174th Street, on plot 50 by 100, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avenues. The building was finished a few weeks ago from plans by Gross & Kleinberger. The broker was E. M. Krulewitch.

Old Harlem Holding Disposed Of.

A builder has purchased from the Archer Estate, 437 Lenox Avenue, a frame building on a lot 25.1 by 75 feet adjoining the southwest corner of 132d Street. Ames & Co., negotiated the sale for the Archer Estate, which has held the property since 1868.

Buys Manhattan Avenue Dwelling.

John R. Davidson has sold for Mrs. J. E. Remington 124 Manhattan Avenue, a three-story and basement Queen Anne dwelling on a plot 17 by 70, to Mme. D'Halluin, for occupancy.

Bronx.

Kurz & Uren, Incorporated, have sold for Herman D. Young, 1,697 Clay Avenue, between 173rd and 174th Streets, the three-story brick and stone, one-family dwelling, on a lot 18.8 by 95, to Mr. August Oesting.

The A. & L. Construction Company has purchased from Max J. Kramer the plot, 91 by 87 irregular, on the east side of Briggs Avenue, located 194 feet south of 194th Street.

The buyer will improve the site with two five-story apartment houses. A building loan has been secured for the operation.

Hugh P. Skelly, President of the Kips Bay Brewing Company has purchased from Emaline Garmania of Freehold, N. J., the five-story flat with stores occupying a lot 25 by 100 on the southeast corner of Barretto Street and the Southern Boulevard. E. Francis Hillenbrand negotiated the sale.

As a site for a five-story apartment with stores, James Q. McCarthy purchased from Mary L. Cassidy a plot 31.15 by 89 feet on the southwest corner of Tremont and Morris Avenues. E. Osborne Smith was the broker in the operation. The operation will be carried on by the Morris Realty Corporation now being formed.

The Haven Realty Company, William Braunsdorf, President, has purchased from J. S. Maxwell the five-story flat at 1,052 Fox Street, on a plot 37.6 by 100.

Brooklyn.

Max Wester has purchased from the Crescent Hill Improvement Company a plot 20 by 100 feet on Eighty-third Street, adjoining his present home at 23.

The Crescent Hill Improvement Company has also sold three lots in Eighty-third Street, facing the Crescent Athletic Club, and three lots in Eighty-first Street, between Narrows Avenue and Colonial Road, to buyers, who, it is understood, will build handsome homes.

Albert W. Bonynge, connected with the law firm of Olcott, Gruber, Bonynge & McManus, has purchased for occupancy the house at 99 Eighty-first Street, on Crescent Hill.

James M. Hawley sold for Mrs. A. Riebesehl 1,411 De Kalb Avenue a three-story, double-frame building, on a lot 25 by 100, to Frederick Fischlein.

$35,000 Brooklyn Apartment.

Shampan & Shampan have prepared plans for an apartment house to be erected on a plot 50 by 100 on the north side of Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, 175 feet west of Sumner Avenue, for the G. & M. Improvement Company, as owners, to cost $3,500.

Buys Mt. Vernon Residence.

Jones, Meckes & Jones sold for James B. Blaine, his residence at the corner of Primrose and Westchester Avenues, in the Chester Hill section, Mount Vernon, to a New York merchant. It is one of the finest residences in that section, and was held at $30,000. The sale was a cash transaction.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold the old Colonial residence and grounds, 137 by 379 feet, at 483 Main Street, East Orange, N. J., one of the old landmarks, built over seventy-five years ago by Matthias Ogden Halsted, whose farm comprised over 100 acres, upon which a large portion of East Orange was built. His daughter, Emily G. Kirtland, mother of Mrs. Robert W. Hawksworth of New York, who has occupied the property during her lifetime, is the seller, taking in exchange the Parkview Apartment, 484 Park Avenue, near Prospect Street, East Orange. Fairchild-Baldwin Company of Newark are the purchasers of the Kirtland homestead.

$150,000 Jersey City Apartment.

Maximilian Zipkes has been commissioned by the Zermann Realty and Construction Company to draw plans for a high-class elevator apartment house on a plot 150 by 100 feet, on the northeast corner of Glenwood Avenue and the Boulevard, intended to accommodate forty-five families.

The building will contain most modern improvements, and will compare in construction with the kind of buildings now being erected on the middle west side of this city. The estimate of cost is $150,000.

Important Lease in Old Section.

Alexander J. Roux & Co. have leased for Amos F. Eno to Shuttleworth, Keiller & Co., the five-story building 474-478 West Broadway, running through to Thompson Street, for a long term of years.

The building contains about 65,000 square feet. The tenants are paper bag manufacturers, and will occupy the entire building in addition to their present quarters after extensive alterations have been completed.

This class of business is new to the neighborhood, and this lease should awaken interest in a section in which there has been little activity of late.

Commercial Leases.

The H. M. Weill Company has leased the five-story building at 252 West Thirty-first Street, opposite the entrance of the Pennsylvania depot, for a term of twenty-one years, to William Mulcahy, formerly the owner of the Glenn Hotel in Hartford, Conn.; also to R. H. Macy & Co. the store and basement store at 154-156 West Thirty-fifth Street. It is understood that this place is to be used for a recreation and clubroom for the employes in R. H. Macy & Co.

Pease & Elliman have leased to Patte, Underwood & Daboll Company, for a client, for a term of years, the store at the northeast corner of Liberty and Greenwich Streets, and at 161 Greenwich Street, a store, to Abraham Miller.

Ames & Company, Inc., has leased the store and basement, 11 East Twenty-second Street, for R. S. Minturn to V. Runyon; also store in 102 West Twenty-eighth Street for Alex. Guttman to S. LeCakes; also the store, 130 West Thirty-fourth Street, for Sampeck Realty Company, to G. J. Cohen.

Howard C. Pyle & Co., have closed a lease for a term of years on the easterly store of the O'Connell Building, 159-161 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, with Wise & Munkenbeck Insurance Brokers.

M. and L. Hess have leased the store and basement at 46-8 East Twentieth Street to the Belding Hall Company, manufacturers of refrigerators, located at 271 Canal Street.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased the store at 164-166 West Twenty-fifth Street to J. Vorhaus & Sons; the store at 147-149 West Twenty-fifth Street, to Dimon Brothers; the store at 129-131 West Twenty-seventh Street, to Mautner & Ahlswede; the store at 499 Broadway to James Ward and George Lister, and the store at 146 West Twenty-eighth Street to Struck & Bossak.

Real Estate Notes.

The foreclosure sale of the Thomas Anderson property, consisting of fourteen and one-half acres on the Post Road, White Plains, was postponed yesterday morning by John F. Harrington.

Allan Robinson, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests, has accepted the invitation of Mayor John Purroy Mitchel to act as Chairman of a committee of seven, which was formed after a conference several days ago at the Bar Association to consider what plan would be best to relieve property owners of the multiplicity of building inspections by city and State departments.

Mark Rafalsky & Co., will occupy new and larger quarters after Jan. 25, at 56 West Forty-fifth Street.

Pease & Elliman negotiated the lease of the eleventh floor in the new Central Building at 25 West Forty-fifth Street, to the Pathé Frères Company.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By J. H. Mayers.

Orchard St, 24, e s, 178 ft n of Canal St, 24.11x88x25.1x88, five-story brick tenement and stores; M. Kirshbaum against I. D. Shlachetski et al.; attorney, J. Gans, 140 Nassau St; referee, W. C. Arnold; due, $5,368.83; taxes, &c., $15.

By Joseph P. Day.

34th St, 216 West, s s, 599.5 ft e of 8th Av, 16.5x98.9, four-story stone tenement; City Real Estate Co. against H. T. Leake et al.; attorney, H. Swain, 176 Broadway; referee, H. A. Friedman; due, $34,883.92; taxes, &c., $1,616.70.

54th St, 226-228 East, s s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.4, three-story brick tenement and one-story frame stable; Bowery Savings Bank against J. Doelger et al.; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, 40 Wall St; referee, J. A. Foley; due, $29,364.63; taxes, &c., $2,012.29.

83d St, 4 West, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 18x102.2, three-story and basement stone dwelling; Mary J. McCoy against Yosta Rosenberg et al.; attorney, H. M. Bellinger, Jr., 135 Broadway; referee, J. F. McLoughlin; due, $16,013.59; taxes, &c., $790.

113th St, 85 East, n s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, five-story brick tenement and stores; Emma C. Matthewson against Christiana Ogle et al.; attorneys, H. Truman and G. E. Baldwin, 41 Park Row; referee, J. W. Hyde; due, $17,021.03; taxes, &c., $3,230.

7th Av, 1,961 to 1,969, n e corner of 118th St, (159,) 100.11x100, three five-story brick tenements, stores on corner; United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York against J. H. Loewenstein et al.; attorneys, Cardozo & Nathan, 128 Broadway; referee, A. S. Gilbert; due, $123,918.98; taxes, &c., $425.

By W. J. Phillips.

61st St, 145 West, n s, 458.4 ft w of Columbus Av, 13.10x100.4, four-story and basement stone dwelling; Catherine S. Hunter against J. H. Parry et al.; attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Horan, 22 Exchange Place; referee, L. S. Greenbaum; due, $11,046.82; taxes, &c., $255.65.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.

By Henry Brady.

140th St, 491 and 493 East, n s, 762.6 ft e of Willis Av, 37.6x100, five-story brick tenement; Beekman Construction Co. against Aurora Investing Co. et al.; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway; referee, J. J. Hynes; due, $4,172.12; taxes, &c., $835.15.

140th St, 435 and 437 East, n s, 800 ft e of Willis Av, 37.6x100, five-story brick tenement; Beekman Construction Co. against Aurora Investing Co. et al.; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway; referee, J. J. Hynes; due, $4,153.12; taxes, &c., $835.15.

By Charles A. Berrian.

140th St, 499 and 501 East, n s, 837.6 ft e of Willis Av, 37.6x100, five-story brick tenement; Beekman Construction Co. against Aurora Investing Co.; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway; referee, J. J. Hynes; due, $4,211.37; taxes, &c., $835.15.

140th St, 503 and 505 East, n s, 975 ft e of Willis Av, 37.6x100, five-story brick tenement; Beekman Construction Co. against Aurora Investing Co. et al.; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway; referee, J. J. Hynes; due, $3,616.37; taxes, &c., $835.15.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

Morris Av, 988, e s, 137.6 ft n of 164th St, 37.6x104.10, five-story brick tenement; W. Rankin against D. Holstein et al.; attorney, W. R. Adams, 25 Broad St; referee, E. B. Cohen; due, $25,193.49; taxes, &c., $285.

By James J. Donovan.

River Av, e s, 100 ft s of 150th St, 100x100, one-story frame factory; City Real Estate Co. against W. L. Dale et al.; attorney, H. Swain, 176 Broadway; referee, J. J. Hynes; due, $17,151.63; taxes, &c., $1,374.80.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

11th Av, e s, whole front between 27th and 28th Sts, for a five-story fireproof storage warehouse, 171.11x98; Terminal Warehouse Co., John H. Lynch, President, 17 So. William St, owner; O. M. Beck, 55th St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $80,000.

40th St, 206 to 222 West, for a twelve-story store and loft, 128.3x93.9; Realty Holding Co., Nathaniel J. Hess, President, 907 Broadway, owner; Neville & Bagge, 105 West 40th St, architect; cost, $600,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Lafayette St, 415, to a three and five story office building; S. R. Samuel, 601 West 13th St, owner; R. Dreyfuss, 5 West 31st St, architect; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JAN. 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, s w corner of 131st St, 25x97.4; Mary T. A. J. Ryan to Hubert Realty Co., 110 East 125th St, (mtg $10,000,) Jan. 19; attorney, Hy. A. Steinbock, 81 East 125th St....$2,500

BROOME ST, 567, s s, runs e 24xn 64xw 11.6xs 17.4x8x81.4 on w s; Henry Norris, executor, to Emily M. Roemer, 494 Greene Av, Brooklyn, Nov. 21, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; G. Heide Norris et al. to same, Nov. 21, 1914; attorney, same..$100

MADISON ST, s s, 183 ft e of Rutgers St, 27.1x100; Bernhard Penner to Annie Schwartz, 218 West 112th St, Jan. 13, (mtg $33,000;) attorney, A. L. Kalman, 99 Nassau St....$1,400

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 120th St, 20x94.10; John R. Agnew to Haven Realty Co., 3,411 Broadway, (mtg $28,000,) Jan. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

MONROE ST, 235, n s, 168 ft e of Scammel St, 23.8x96; Michael Rothstein to Hannah Rothstein, 10 West 113th St, Oct. 12, 1914....$100

PINEHURST AV, n w corner of 178th St, 50x100; Haven Realty Co., 3,411 Broadway, to George L. Tighe, 618 West 135th St, (mtg $65,000,) all liens, Jan. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; George L. Tighe to John R. Agnew, 135 Barry Av, Mamaroneck, N. Y., (mtg $65,000,) all liens, Jan. 25; attorney, same....$1

1ST AV, 846, e s, 26 ft n of 47th St, 24.10x80; Joseph H. Loscarn to Charles J. King, 473 West 145th St, (mtg $16,900,) Jan. 22; attorney, Hy. A. Steinbock, 81 East 125th St....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles J. King to Hubert Realty Co., 110 East 125th St, (mtg $16,900,) Jan. 23; same attorney....$1

5TH AV, 518, w s, 29 ft n of 43d St, 28x125; Legramo Realty Co. to Hy. G. Trevor of Southampton, L. I., (mtg $350,000,) Dec. 31, 1914; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place....$1

26TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Mary J. Duncan to Daniel E. Duncan, Cornaga Av and Smith St, Far Rockaway, (mtg $10,000,) Jan. 20; attorneys, Martin & Howe, 265 Broadway....$1

34TH ST, 113 East, n s, 162.6 ft e of Park Av, 21x98.9; Anna P. K. Taylor to Katharine K. Phelan, 107 West 76th St, ⅓ part, (mtg $52,000,) March 11, 1913; attorney, David Keane, 124 West 75th St....$100

43D ST, 204 to 210 East, s s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, 100x100.5, (mtg $30,000;) 81st St, 104 and 106 East, s s, 225 ft w of Lexington Av, 83x102.2, (mtg $70,000;) Mary Rooney to Margaret Brady, 212 East 49th St, all title, Jan. 22....$1

51ST ST, s w corner of Beekman Place, 25x34; Carl F. Boker to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., as trustee, 22 William St, (mtg $7,000,) Jan. 15; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place....$1

54TH ST, 159 East, n s, 120 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Chester R. Dewey to American Bridge Co., 51 Newark St, Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 19; attorneys, Satterlee, C. & S., 49 Wall St....$100

76TH ST, 124 East, s s, 169 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x102.2, (mtg $18,000;) 76th St, 130 East, s s, 116 ft w of Lexington Av, 18x102.2, (mtg $16,000;) Gertrude A. Vanderbeck to Julius Tishman & Sons, 18 East 41st St, B. & S. and correction deed, Jan. 21; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway....$100

76TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 32.4x102.2; Carl F. Boker to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, trustee, (mtg $55,000,) all liens, Jan. 15; attorneys, Geller, Rolston & H., 22 Exchange Place..$1

82D ST, 26 East, s w corner of Madison Av, 1,082 to 1,088, 35x102.2, (foreclosure, Jan. 11;) Abraham Stern, referee, to United States Trust Co. of New York, 45 Wall St, Jan. 23; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer, 45 Wall St....$115,000

83D ST, 166 East, s s, 149.8 ft w of 3d Av, 15.7x102.2; William McBrien to Archibald C. Weeks, 222 Park Place, Brooklyn, Jan. 23; attorneys, De Forest Brothers, 30 Broad St....$1

100TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Thomas Maloney to Anna A. Byrne, 66 West 93d St, (mtg $12,500,) all liens, Feb. 11, 1914; attorney, Herbert Reeves, 55 Liberty St....$100

101ST ST, 136 East, s s, 92.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; Isaac Silberberg to Star Mortgage Co., 258 Broadway, all liens, Jan. 2, 1913; attorney, Abraham A. Silberberg, 258 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Star Mortgage Co., 258 Broadway, to Abraham A. Silberberg, 64 East 91st St, (mtg $5,000,) Dec. 17, 1914; same attorney....$1

117TH ST, 509 East, n s, 98 ft e of Pleasant Av, 30x100.10, (foreclosure Jan. 13;) Edw. L. Parris, referee, to P. Chauncey Anderson, 128 East 60th St, subject to taxes and all liens, Jan. 23; attorneys, Anderson, I. & A., 25 Broad St....$1,000

120TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of Madison Av, 19x100.11, (foreclosure, Dec. 30;) John F. McIntyre, referee, to United States Trust Co. of New York, 45 Wall St, trustee of Joseph Fisher, deceased, for Josephine Elizabeth, Countess della Gherardesca, Jan. 23; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer, 45 Wall St.$14,000

131ST ST, 207 West, n s, 142.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Isabel Mackin to Alfred T. Robinson, 251 West 134th St, (mtg $5,500,) Jan. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

136TH ST, n s, 235 ft w of 7th Av, 16x99.11; Sadie Frolichstein to Annie Friedland, 399 Stone Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $10,000,) June 3, 1913; attorney, Manhattan Realty Owners, 181 Broadway....$1

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, s w corner of 198th St, 51.9x98.11; John J. Hynes (referee) to Anne Bergin, 158 West 101st St, Jan. 5; attorney, J. J. Kean, 44 Court St, Brooklyn....$2,000

BEACH AV, 631, w s, 25x100; Bertha Wright to Charles Mohr, Jr., 2,746 Decatur Av, (mtg $3,500,) Jan. 22; attorney, John Kadel, 2,069 Westchester Av....$100

BRYANT AV, w s, 25.6 ft s of 179th St, 91.3x118.1x24.4x117.9; Lillian M. Williams to Steinmetz Construction Co., 1,416 Glover St, (mtg $51,100,) Jan. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

CASTLE HILL AV, w s, 50 ft s of Hermany Av, 25x100; Charles Walther to Henry Schiebel, 1,235 Castle Hill Av, Jan. 12; attorney, John Kadel, 1,069 Westchester Av....$100

CLAY AV, s w corner of 173d St, 75.7x107.5; Friedman Construction Co. to Solomon Gettenberg, 801 North Chestnut Drive, (mtg $50,500,) Jan. 22; attorney, J. M. Leibner, 63 Park Row....$100

EAST ½ of Lot 356, map of Wakefield; George H. Janns to Andrew Silinsky, Bedford, N. Y., (mtg $800,) Jan. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LOT 14, map of Van Cortlandt estate; Mayer J. Greenberg to Rachel Kach, 1,746 1st Av, (mtg $4,312,) Jan. 20; attorney, Rachel Kach, 1,746 1st Av....$1

LOT 30, Block 50, map of Morris Park; Robert L. Moran et al. to Belle F. Watson and another, 2,023 Muliner Av, (mtg $4,000,) Dec. 26, 1914; attorney, Robert L. Moran, 707 Morris Park Av....$100

LOT 9, Block 51, same map; Fred L. Hahn to Edith Hahn and another, 1,486 St. Lawrence Av, (mtg $7,500 on this and other land,) Jan. 11; same attorney....$100

LOTS 32 and 33, map of St. Raymond; Julia Kalaghan to Henry Fuchs, 262 Willis Av, Jan. 23; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av....$100

LOTS 69 and 70, map of Dyre Avenue Realty Co., to Sebastian Serrittella, 336 East 106th St, (mtg $1,800,) Jan. 14; attorney, Sebastian Serretella, 336 East 106th St....$1

LOTS 6 to 8, Block 51; also Lot 38, Block 50, map of Section 1 of Morris Park; Robert L. Moran et al., to Edith Hahn and another, 730 East 229th St, Jan. 11, (mtg $23,500;) attorney, Robert L. Moran, 707 Morris Park Av....$100

LOTS 218 and 219, map of Seton Homestead; J. Homer Hildreth, referee, to Henry Stellman, trustee, 1,336 Herschel St, Nov. 27, 1914; attorney, John Kadel, 2,069 Westchester Av....$1,550

LOT 176, map of Hunts Point Realty Co.; Lawrence Davis to Mary C. Smith, 1,011 Greenwood Av, (mtg $700,) Jan. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LOT 69, map of Pugsley estate; Louise Aschenbrand to Carl Wurm, 606 East 164th St, Jan. 19; attorney, Robert H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av....$100

ROAD leading from East Chester Village Schoolhouse to Williamsbridge, e s, at end of stone fence adjoining land occupied by Spanish Consul, contains 5¼ acres; Thomas Holden, Jr., (referee,) to Felicite M. Bowns, Shore Road and 92d St, Brooklyn, and another, (mtg $9,000,) Jan. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$4,000

SHERIDAN AV, w s, 192 ft s of 161st St, 26.6x102; Margaret A. Birmingham to Adeline F. Seaman, 857 Sheridan Av, Dec. 7, 1914; attorney, R. E. Harless, 928 College Av....$100

TIFFANY ST, 1,071, w s, 23x100; Joseph Klopholz to William E. Johnson, 330 Chestnut St, Roselle Park, N. J., (mtg $5,000,) Nov. 7, 1914; attorney, A. C. Bragan, 165 Broadway....$1

WASHINGTON AV, 2,049, w s, 25x142.6; Steinmetz Construction Co. to Lillian M. Williams, 2,019 Bryant Av, (mtg $14,000,) Jan. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

161ST ST, 700 East, s s, 50x99.10; Agnes M. Pragnell to Mabel A. Pragnell, 819 Ritter Place, (mtg $48,000,) Dec. 31, 1914; attorney, Mabel A. Pragnell, 819 Ritter Place..$1

236TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Kepler Av, 25x100; Harry Bijur (Referee) to Arnold J. D. Heins, Upper Montclair, N. J., and another, (Trustee,) Jan. 16; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St....$3,800

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, s s, 90 ft w of Varick St, 20x64; Emily M. Roemer to George Koenig, 426 West 147th St, Jan. 28, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$5,000

CHARLES ST, s s, 60 ft e of Waverly Place, 20x74.11; Herbert H. Jackson to Manhattan Savings Institution, Jan. 25, (prior mtg $4,200,) due as per bond; attorneys, Rapallo & Kennedy, 66 Broadway....$1,000

MADISON AV, s w corner of 91st St, 100.8x62.3; Angela A. Cole to Elizabeth M. J. Fenlon, 228 Corlies Av, Jan. 25, (prior mtg $90,000,) due as per bond; attorney, John T. Fenlon, 55 Liberty St....$6,500

MOTT ST, 13, w s, 26x86; Amelia Oliver to Mary Zerbarini, 2,781 Bainbridge Av, (prior mtg $5,500,) Jan. 25, due July 25, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway....$500

3D AV, n e corner of 97th St, 25.7x90; James W. Gillespie to Jennie G. Hannis, 123 West 82d St, Jan. 20; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway, 3 years.$8,000

126TH ST, s s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 25x99.11; Luke A. Burke to National Surety Co., 115 Broadway, Dec. 17, 1914, deed recorded as mtg; attorney, William J. Griffin, 115 Broadway....$1

127TH ST, n s, 192.8 ft w of Broadway, 100x150; Shenk Realty and Construction Co. to Abel King and another, 148 East 65th St, Jan. 20, (prior mtg $195,000,) installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St....$20,000

87TH ST, s s, 205.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 164.6x100.8; Princeton Construction Co. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, Jan. 25, due March 1, 1920, 5½ p. c., (2 mtgs, each $215,000;) attorney, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av....$430,000

87TH ST, s s, 205.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 82.3x100.8; same to Abel King and another, 148 East 65th St, Jan. 25, (prior mtg $235,000,) 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lese & Co., 35 Nassau St....$25,000

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, e s, 107.2 ft s of Union Av, 25x100; Gerardo de Angelis to North Side Mortgage Corporation, 391 East 149th St, Jan. 20, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St....$2,500

CASTLE HILL AV, w s, 50 ft s of Hermany Av, 25x100; Henry Schiebel to Charles Walther, 843 Castle Hill Av, Jan. 12, due as per bond; attorney, Joseph A. Young, 206 Broadway....$1,800

LOT 23, map of Neill estate; Frank L. Bacon to Smith Williamson, White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 23, due April 23, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av....$500

LOT 30, Block 50, map of Morris Park; Belle F. Watson and another to Robert L. Moran, 1,486 St. Lawrence Av, and another, (prior mtg $4,000,) Dec. 26, 1914, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, R. L. Moran, 707 Morris Park Av....$1,746

MARION AV, w s, 195.3 ft s of 196th St, 27.1x155.1; Emma L. Lamb to New York and Suburban Co-Operative Building and Loan Association, 147 East 125th St, Jan. 25, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av....$4,000

ST. LAWRENCE AV, 1,473; Charles A. Widder et al., executors, to Louisa M. Salisbury, 1,760 Topping Av, Jan. 19, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$700

WALDO PLACE, w s, 150 ft s of Tremont Road, 50x100; John Kadel to Charwyn Realty Co., 135 Broadway, Jan. 15, due as per bond; attorney, John Kadel, 2,069 Westchester Av....$1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 96th St, store; Jesse W. Ehrich et al. to Hygrade Wine Co., 35 9th Av, 4½ years from April 1, 1915; attorney, Arthur L. Strasser, 100 Broadway....$2,200

DELANCEY ST, 84, corner store and basement; Benson Construction Co. to Simon Grosoff and ano., 16 East 106th St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Laud & P., 40 Cedar St....$3,600

PEARL ST, 208, store, and basement; estate of H. V. B. Frankel, Inc., to Patrick J. Hughes and ano., 631 Park Place, Brooklyn, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St....$600

2D AV, 1,542, south store and basement; Elias Pitzele and ano. to Harry E. Lowe, 2,030 Bathgate Av, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway....$876

3D AV, 777, store and front basement; Frank W. Mosher to James Doris, 585 East 150th St, 5 years from May 1, 1918; atotrneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau....$1,800

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, 1,858, store; Adolph Le Moult, Jr., executor, to Adolf Liepmann, 1,858 Anthony Av, 3 years, from May 11, 1915; attorney, F. E. Holohan, 501 Tremont Av....$540

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MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

20TH ST, 12 East, and Broadway, 901; Otto Reissmann against E. H. Mount, owner and contractor....$370

27TH ST, 148 East; Henry Contracting Co. against Fannie Levy, owner; Friedel & Polstein, contractors....$319

47TH ST, 222 West; Erich P. Haake against Locke Cafe and Restauant Co., Inc., owner and contractor....$263

64TH ST, 227 West; Mayer Daxe & Co., Inc., against Bockman Holding Co., Inc., owner; Abraham L. Libman, contractor.$210

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

6TH AV, 411; David Fitzgerald against Pauline Kuhlka et al., Sept. 8, 1913....$331

24TH ST, 455 West; William G. Clark against Dr. R. S. Bickley et al., Dec. 1, 1914..$140

74TH ST, 334 to 338 East; Jacob Weingarten against Bohemian Benevolent Literary Society et al., Oct. 16, 1914....$1,000

104TH ST, 209 to 213 West; Donald Fraser against Frank Demuth et al., Jan. 8, 1915....$71

156TH ST, 601 West; Union Decorating Co. against Hispania Holding Co. et al., Jan. 2, 1915....$534

Bronx.

CONCORD AV, 470 or 474; Wimple Electric Co., Inc., against B. and B. Construction Co. et al., Dec. 8, 1914....$250

CONCORD AV, 470 or 474; City Kalamein Co., Inc., against B. and B. Construction Co. et al., Dec. 10, 1914....$125

231ST ST, n s, 445 ft w of Paulding Av., 50.1x114.8; Yonkers Woodworking Co. against May H. Collins et al., Dec. 9, 1914....$237

231ST ST, n s, 445 ft w of Paulding Av, 50.1x114.8; Wright-Ogden Co., Inc., against May H. Collins et al., Dec. 9, 1914....$425

LIS PENDENS.

BROADWAY, 832 and 834; Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Isdor Bach et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

2D AV, 2,127; John Moller et al. against Harry A. Wilkus et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

2D AV, 2,125; Charles G. Moller et al against George Kean et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

28TH ST, 202 and 204 West; 9th Av, 730, and property in Kings County; William H. Wood et al. against Laura A. Crogan, (action to declare lien;) attorneys, Wood & Wood.

28TH ST, 226 West; Carrie Block against Adele Marie et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Brand.

90TH ST, 129 and 131 West; John A. Dittrich et al. against Pauline Grosner et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. H. Kittel.

Bronx.

GLEASON AV, s s, between Castle Hill Av and Olmstead Av, (known as Lot 27, Block 3,811, tax map;) Land and Lien Co. against James Williams et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, M. Frank.

WALES AV, e s, 225 ft s of 149th St, 25x100; William Ruscher against Emma Ackerman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. P. Hennessy.

143D ST, s s, 431.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Ella C. Schrade against Edward D. Murphy et al., (partition suit;) attorney, G. Dillon.

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To-morrow, Jan. 27th, at 14 Vesey St., at noon—Nos. 614-616 Water St., 6-story tenement with stores; 46.11x65.4. Gordon S. P. Kleeberg, Esq., Ref. Stoddard & Mark, Attys., 70% (up to $15,000) may remain on mtge. at 5%.

To-morrow, Jan. 27th, at 3208 Third Av., at noon—Plot on N. S. of E. 170th St., 28.87x153x irreg., through to Bristow St. Peter L. Mullaly, Esq., Ref. Lachman & Goldsmith, Attys.

Thursday, Jan. 28th, at 14 Vesey St., at noon—No. 47 W. 128th St., 3-story brick private dwg., 12.6x99.11. Charles G. Marrin, Esq., Ref. Miller & Bretzfelder, Attys.

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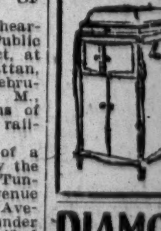

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON FORM OF CONTRACT.

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be held at the office of the Public Service Commission for the First District, at 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 16th day of February, 1915, at twelve-fifteen o'clock P. M., upon the proposed terms and conditions of the contract for the construction of a railroad duct line for the Steinway Tunnel.

The work includes the construction of a duct line containing forty ducts to carry the cables for the operation of the Steinway Tunnel and extending from the Lexington Avenue subway at 44th Street and Lexington Avenue under 44th Street to First Avenue, under First Avenue to 42nd Street, and under 42nd Street to Shaft No. 2, between First Avenue and the East River.

Copies of the draft of said contract may be obtained at the said office of the said Public Service Commission for one dollar each.

Dated, New York, January 22, 1915.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT,
By Edward E. McCall, Chairman.
Travis H. Whitney, Secretary.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON Jan. 25.—The southern disturbance of Sunday night has moved rapidly to the East Maine Coast with increased intensity, attended by northeast and east gales on the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts, and the precipitation area for the twenty-four hours covers the Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region, with considerable sleet in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England and heavy snow in Northern New England and portions of the lake region.

In the Central West pressure has fallen decidedly, with the principal centres of disturbance over Eastern Colorado, and there were light snows from Nebraska into New Mexico and Arizona. Rain also continued in California.

Temperatures are still low except in the Atlantic States, and on Wednesday morning they were from 10 to 32 degrees below zero in the Northwest, although there was a considerable recovery during the day.

There will be snow Tuesday in the Middle Plateau, the Plains States, and the Northwest, followed by generally fair weather Wednesday and probably rain Wednesday in the West Gulf States. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

It will be colder Tuesday in the Atlantic States and somewhat warmer over the central portion of the country, but with temperatures remaining generally below the seasonal average.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west; middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west, becoming variable Wednesday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest and north, except east off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, somewhat colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Western New York—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	37	31	4 P. M.	25	35
6 A. M.	36	32	6 P. M.	20	35
9 A. M.	29	33	9 P. M.	19	35
12 M.	27	34	11 P. M.	18	35

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 33; for the corresponding date last year it was 31; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 33, at 8 P. M. it was 35. Maximum temperature 37 degrees at 2:10 P. M.; minimum 29 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity 91 per cent. at 8 A. M., 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.79 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.94 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:10—55-57 E. 100 St.; Morris Goldberg	Slight
8:30—244-246 Madison St.; Max Burka	Slight
8:45—603-615 W. 115 St.; Julius Marko	Slight
10:30—430 W. 53 St.; Oscar Cookman	$50
P. M.	
12:01—1,989 2 Av.; Benjamin Goldstein	Slight
12:25—267 W. 16 St.; Delia Cosgrove	Slight
1:05—245 Broome St.; David Somisky	Slight
4:30—200 E. 100 St.; Thomas Fitzpatrick	None
5:05—318 E. 153 St.; Alfonso Palaci	None
7:55—170 5 Av.; Eastern Cloak & Suit Co.	Slight
8:15—627 E. 9 St.; Max Gold	Slight
8:20—164-166 Monroe St.; C. Kesselman	Slight
11:50—1,547 Boston Road; Cohen Bros.	$100

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Orders Sept. 17 relating to Capt. C. C. Pulis, F. A., revoked. Orders Jan. 2 as to Capt. L. S. Hughes, M. C., revoked. Capt. W. B. McCaskey, Q. M. C., from Plattsburg to Ft. H. G. Wright as Q. M. of Coast Defense of Long Island Sound.

Detailed to assist Gov. Exhibit Board, Panama-Pacific Exposition: Capt. F. L. Perry, C. A. C.; 1st Lt. D. L. Roscoe, 1st Cav.; 2d Lts. W. C. Rose, 2 Inf., and W. H. Simpson, 6 Inf.

Orders Jan. 16 directing 1st Lt. H. M. Nelly, 30 Inf., to sail for Manila from San Francisco about May 5 amended to direct him to sail about April 5.

Orders Jan. 18 relating to Capt. H. C. Fiske, Corps of Engs., revoked.

Orders Jan. 16 transferring Capt. C. H. Patterson, C. A. C., to 40 Co., amended to transfer him to the 87 Co. until April 1, then to the 40 Co.

2d Lt. L. A. Craig, C. A. C., 128 to 40 Co.

Capt. L. R. Ball, 8 Cav., Army Retiring Board, San Francisco, for exam.

Brig. Gen. T. H. Bliss is relieved from command of Southern Department, and detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, effective Feb. 15.

Capts. R. B. McBride and O. Hope, C. A. C., are detailed as members of the Examining Board at Ft. Washington, Md., vice Capts. W. Tidball and W. R. Wilson, C. A. C., relieved.

Leave—Capt. R. S. Thomas, C. of E., 10 days.

Navy Orders.

L. G. Lts. L. H. Bell to works of Midvale Steel Co., Philadelphia; J. B. Rutter, Academy, to works of Bethlehem Co., Penn.; F. J. Comerford, Academy, to Bethlehem Co.; G. Bradford, Academy, to the Bethlehem Co., and J. B. Glennon, Academy, to Midvale Steel Co., Philadelphia.

Ens. R. E. Thornton to Las Animas, Col., Hosp. for treatment; H. H. Porter, Newport, R. I., station, to Naval Hosp., Washington, D. C., sick; W. J. Ruble, New Brunswick, N. J., radio station, to the Baltimore; H. A. Wilson, the Delaware, to 3 months' sick leave, and M. L. Stolz, the North Carolina, to home, await orders.

Machs. H. C. Davis to Norfolk Yard and G. R. Dell appointed to Asiatic station.

Carpt. W. L. Wall, New York Yard, to Guantanamo station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Prairie, K-1, K-2, K-5, and K-6 at Charleston; Washington at Cape Haitien; Nanshan and Iroquois at San Diego; Flusser and Reid at Key West; Des Moines at Boston; Eagle at Guantanamo, and the Callao at Hongkong.

Sailed—Chattanooga, Arapahoe, and Tillamook, Bremerton for San Fran.; Ammen, Hampton Roads for Guantanamo; Vulcan, Norfolk for Guantanamo; Rocket, Norfolk for Indian Head; Annapolis, Mazatlan for La Paz; Jason, Piraeus for Genoa.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for inspector of blasting, Grade 2, will be received until 4 P. M. today. The minimum age is 21 years, and the usual salary is $1,000 a year. There is no vacancy at present. Candidates must be familiar with explosives used in blasting and with the laws and city ordinances and regulations relating thereto. They should also have a knowledge of the kinds of rock found in New York City and vicinity. A qualifying physical examination will be given.

United States.

The commission announces a competitive examination at the New York Custom House for physician, for men only, on Feb. 9, to fill a vacancy in the Indian service at the Hayward School, Wisconsin, at $1,100 a year. Unmarried eligibles without dependents are desired. Qualified men have an excellent opportunity for appointment in the Indian service as a result of this examination. The usual entrance salaries range from $900 to $1,100 a year. Competitors will be examined in anatomy and physiology, surgery and surgical pathology, chemistry, materia medica and therapeutics, bacteriology and hygiene, general pathology and theory and practice of medicine (the etiology, pathology, symptomatology, and treatment of diseases), obstetrics and gynecology, training and experience. Applicants must be graduates of or senior students in recognized medical schools. They must have reached their twenty-first but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination.

Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

P. S. 53, on 79th and 80th Streets east of 3d Avenue, is to be named after the late Miss Salome Purroy, who for many years was its Principal. Miss Purroy was the aunt of Mayor Mitchel. The graduating exercises which will be held on Thursday will include the naming of the building as the "Salome Purroy School." Mayor Mitchel was invited to attend and has promised the Principal, Kate Van Wagenen, to be present.

New P. S. 51, Jackson and Trinity Avenues and 158th Street, the Bronx, will be opened early next month. It has 40 classrooms.

It is expected that the new Bay Ridge High School, 4th Avenue, 67th and Senator Streets, Brooklyn, will be ready for occupancy on Feb. 1. It is planned to make old P. S. 100 a boys' annex of this high school.

The mother-teacher question will come up again for consideration at tomorrow's meeting of the Board of Education.

A dancing class in the social centre of the Jamaica Training School has been formed.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that a leave of absence without pay for three months be granted to Herman Ducher of P. S. 87, Brooklyn, in order that he may arrange the educational exhibit of the Argentine Republic at the Panama Exposition.

The graduates of P. S. 149, Sutter Avenue and Vermont Street, Brooklyn, have organized an Alumni Association.

The annual dinner of the Attendance Officers' Association will be held on the evening of Lincoln's Birthday at the Aldine Club, Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue.

SUBSTITUTE LICENSES

Granted to Applicants for Elementary School Positions.

City Superintendent Maxwell announces that substitute licenses to teach in elementary schools the subjects indicated have been granted to the following applicants:

COOKING—Marian Armstrong, Gladys C. Barr, Mildred Bennett, Ray N. Braus, Ivy H. Chapel, Frances H. Ellbeck, Helen Freeman, Hazell M. Hardie, Elizabeth F. Harvey, Maude H. Hays, Susie A. Huff, Mabel A. Husing, Henrietta Jessup, Blanche K. Joans, Vera T. McCrea, Marian W. Miner, Mrs. Agatha E. Piper, Sarah Starr, Florence A. Turnbull, Mildred E. Vail, Elizabeth C. Walker, Edna A. Wines, Virginia Young.

DRAWING AND CONSTRUCTIVE WORK—Alice E. Bevan, Theodora F. Demarest, Genevieve O. Drew, Mary R. Kelley, Richard F. Lahey, Helen R. McCann, Lillian J. Shapiro, Elizabeth C. Sterritt.

GERMAN—Monica Regan.

ITALIAN—Vito G. Togila.

KINDERGARTEN—Mrs. Estelle Ansorge, Elsa C. Bunge, Edith Chapman, Grace E. McInerney, Helen E. Moon, Mrs. Gertrude K. Newman, Mrs. Hattie Osorio, Mrs. Emma Potter, Frederika Riesberg, Mrs. Bessie E. Russell, and Grace Stocker.

MUSIC—William E. Clark.

PHYSICAL TRAINING—Marian N. Bachrach, William Batterson, John W. Cole, Violette B. Cuno, Myrtle L. David, Harriet D. Denton, Saul Friedman, Henrietta Greenberg, Helen W. Healey, Carl C. Hermansen, Miriam S. Jerome, Mary C. Johnstone, Gertrude K. McCushing, Emilie M. S. Mitt, Ruth O'Connor, Margaret Reid, Lillian C. Robertson, Rebecca O. Scott, Abraham Jacobson, Blanche Talmud, Edith Watters, Ruth M. Wynbladh, and Grace Yates.

SHOPWORK—John J. Archer, Herman Baumritter, Thomas Darling, Harry Goldstein, Gustave H. Hahn, Morris M. Herman, Burney O. Jackson, Alexander Morris, Philip Rosenkranz, Samuel Zucker, and Joseph S. Brodecke.

UNGRADED CLASSES—Marjorie G. Bousfield, Emily M. Duff, Alma I. Gostin, Mrs. Harriet H. Green, Grace P. Hall, Leo M. Hogan, Harriet M. Jewett, Mrs. Isabel C. Lyons, Mary A. Martin, Lucy H. Meacham, Martha R. Michael, Bessie D. Rockwell, Mrs. Marguerite O. Sturcke, Ada Soit, and Caroline E. Williams.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments: Jan. 23—Patr. E. Carbonell, to 258th from 22; Jan. 26—J. M. Turbridy, to 83d from 173d; J. A. Finley, to 173d from 83d.

Temporary assignments: Patr. J. Imperial, 28th; T. J. O'Brien, 29th, and W. J. Smith, 276th, to B. B. H. Squad, to Special Squad No. 1, for 15 days, Jan. 28; C. W. Kleine, 38th, to D. B. for 5 days, Jan. 23; E. Hunger, 63d, to C. O., property clerk, Bronx, for 30 days, Jan. 26.

Leaves of absence, (without pay): Patr. A. Caravetta, 30th, for 1 day, Jan. 24; J. Bremmer, 39, for 1 day, Jan. 26; J. J. Haggerty, 65th, for 2 days, Jan. 23.

Restored to duty: Patr. T. Hennessey, 26th, 11:45 A. M., Jan. 22.

Suspended, without pay: Patr. J. Devlin, 18th, 10:02 A. M., Jan. 25; T. Hennessey, 26th, 11:40 A. M., Jan. 22.

Deaths: Patr. J. F. Houlihan, 2d, 11:30 P. M., Jan. 24; N. H. Connolly, 33d, 8:15 A. M., Jan. 25.

Reappointed as special patrolmen: J. Foley, with N. Y. Foundling Hosp., Jan. 22; J. Lanyon, with the Atty. Gen., S. of New York, Jan. 22.

Members of the force are directed that, in case of fire where it is necessary for them to arouse or rescue tenants of a burning building, they will be particular, after so doing, to close all doors leading to stair halls and keep them closed if the fire is at all near the hallways, for the purpose of preventing spread of same through the stairway shaft.

Fire Department.

Retired: W. H. Girod, on pension of $700, Feb. 1.

Guilty on charges, sentence suspended: W. M. Smith, 154.

Guilty and penalized: C. J. Smith, Jr., 43; seven regular leaves of absence withheld; Eng. of Steamer Newman C. Engelhardt, 43, three regular leaves of absence withheld; W. Lennon, 32, (now 80,) seven regular leaves of absence withheld.

Charges are dismissed: Capt. H. F. Shanahan, 156.

Resignation: F. K. Shields, 79, accepted Jan. 27.

Leaves of absence without pay: J. J. Robertson, 236, for 12 hours, Jan. 24; G. R. Mole, 37, for 12 hours, Jan. 26; C. J. Lazzaro, 23, for 24 hours, Jan. 27; Capt. F. Murray, 67, for 12 hours, Jan. 26.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Tues., somewhat colder in e. Wed., fair; gentle to moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Ga.—Fair Tues., colder in s. and e. Wed., fair; gentle to moderate n. winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Tues., colder, except in extreme n. w. Wed., fair, warmer in extreme n. w.; gentle to moderate shifting winds, mostly n.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Tues. Wed., fair, warmer; gentle to moderate n. e. to s. winds.

La.—Fair Tues., warmer in n. w. Wed., cloudy and warmer, probably rain in w.; gentle to moderate s. to s. e. winds.

East. Texas—Cloudy and warmer Tues. Wed. unsettled, probably rain; moderate s. to s. e. winds on the coast.

West. Texas—Fair Tues. and Wed., except rain or snow Tues. night or Wed. in the Panhandle.

Utah—Snow Tues. Wed. cloudy.

Okla.—Rain or snow Tues. Wed. cloudy.

Ark.—Fair Tues. Wed. unsettled.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ohio—Fair Tues. and Wed.; slightly warmer Wed.; moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Ind.—Fair Tues. Wed. fair, warmer.

Ill.—Fair Tues. Wed. cloudy; gentle to moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Lower Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Upper Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Wis.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Minn.—Fair, not so cold, Tues., except snow in n. w.; Wed. unsettled, probably snow.

Iowa—Fair, warmer Tues.; Wed. cloudy.

Mo.—Fair in e., snow in w. Tues. or Tues. night; Wed. fair.

S. Dak.—Fair Tues.; snow at night or Wed.

N. Dak.—Snow Tues. Wed. cloudy.

Neb.—Fair in n. and e., snow in s. w. Tues.; warmer; Wed. unsettled, probably rain.

Kan.—Snow and warmer in n. and w.; snow in s. e. Tues.; Wed. probably fair.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Real estate office wishes the services of thoroughly capable broker for the midtown section. Address Opportunity, Box 60 Times.

Large training stable for rent or sale at Sheepshead Bay. Will improve to suit tenant. George H. Whitney, Lexington, Ky.

Spuyten Duyvil villa sites; auction prices; choice locations. Baker, 7 East 42d.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Lady, very much in need of $120 cash at once and leaving city, will sell her pretty home, perfect title, far below value; can arrange balance on $15 a month; 30 minutes out; act quick for a big bargain. Address Mrs. R. S., 137 Times Downtown.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS,
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY,
Real Estate Insurance. 101 Park Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

CORNER BUILDING, 40,000 SQ. FT.
Splendid light; complies with factory laws; sprinkler system; two large electric elevators; store street level; two driveways, steam heat; long lease; near Canal and Hudson Sts.
RENT LESS THAN 30c. A SQ. FT.
Write for particulars.
C 346 Times Downtown.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of three months to three years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent, 20% to 40%. Furnished or unfurnished, single offices and suites. OFFICE SUBLETTING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (corner 42d.) Bryant 5798.

LARGE, LIGHT LOFT.
Suitable heavy manufacturing; 50 H. P. live steam; rent according horse power; freight elevator. Apply Engineer, 182 Grand St.

Beautiful loft, 50x100, windows on three sides and skylight; very reasonable rent. Inquire I. Bailey & Co., 188 West 21st.

STORES, LOFTS, BUILDINGS,
23d to 72d St.
DALY & TRUSLOW,
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6820.

Part of office and sample room for rent; desirable for the fancy goods or toy line; reasonable rent. Apply Samets, 82 Union Square.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 96 5th Av. Phone 4060 Chelsea.

Lofts, size 45x90; excellent light; elevator; heat, power. 611 and 613 W. 51st.

Part of loft, first floor, 106 West 32d, opposite Gimbel's. Premises, Lehman.

36 E. 40th St.—House or separate floors. H. A. Sherman, 41 E. 41.

35th, 30 East—Parlor floor for doctor; furnished or unfurnished.

50th, 44 West—Ground floor, 18x50; will alter. Plaza 2121.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Warehouse, with office attached, in downtown district wanted by steel and iron corporation; must be suitable for storing of at least 100 to 150 tons. O. M., 90 Times Downtown.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NEAR WHITE PLAINS
Must dispose of few remaining building sites. Will take $45 each for quick sale. Lots in vicinity sold for $225 each.
J. Beasley, 227 West 120th St.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$50,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 18 East 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—To close estate will sacrifice beautiful corner stucco residence, value $10,500. Large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, solarium; steam heat, electricity; every appointment. Large plot, choice shrubbery. Sacrifice for $8,200.

ALSO new shingle residence on adjoining properties, value $10,000; 9 rooms, 2 baths; latest appointments. Sacrifice $7,800. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna Ter., Montclair.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 6th Times Building, New York City.

A farm of one acre at Glen Rock, New Jersey, adjacent Ridgewood, half mile from station; 20-mile view; street all improved; new house, 6 rooms and bath; oak floors, steam heat; exceptional country home; $5,000. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.

FORECLOSURE BARGAIN.
Price $4,250; seven-room house, handsomely decorated; plot 74x105; all improvements; 5 minutes to station; near trolley. Waggoner, Room 516, 47 West 34th St., city.

Newark—Central business property within 5 minutes' walk from corner Broad and Market Sts.; price low; terms reasonable. Address Owner, Box 138 Times Downtown.

BARGAIN—$1,500; select plot, 150x50 feet; sell $650; 35 min. on Lackawanna. Room 802, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Rhode Island farms in good locations from $1,000 to $20,000; send for circular. Robert L. Walker Co. Farm Dep't, 171 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Near Bantam Lake, in the Litchfield Hills—20-acre farm; neat house; pretty views; only $2,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 384 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—House, acre land; about hour out; $8,000; Long Island. W 4 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.— THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 80th St., near Broadway. One room, bath, $30; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, kitchenette, $55 up. Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. 'Phone and elevator service; maid service if desired; near Subway, L and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. 'Phone 8020 Col.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

TO LET AT SHERRY'S, 524 5th Av., eighth floor, attractive corner apartment, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to J. F. WHITON-STUART CO., 8 East 54th St.

Handsomely furnished new apartment 3 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; every improvement; no children. 439 West 23d, London Terrace.

Five rooms and two baths in West 55th St.; housekeeping or hotel service; handsomely furnished in fine taste. Wright Barclay, Inc., 320 5th Av.

52 WEST 89TH ST.
Two rooms and bath charmingly furnished; southerly exposure; 8 windows; phone; electricity.

Three rooms and bath, below 59th St.; housekeeping or hotel service; well furnished. Apply Wright Barclay, Inc., 320 5th Av.

97th, 42 West—One and two room suites; kitchenettes; all conveniences; absolute independence.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

115th, 507 West—Sublet 4-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire at office.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices; a few choice apartments left; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $60 month upward; 3 rooms and bath, $80 month upward. Hotel Oxford, 36 East 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

New Jersey.

Furnished apartment, Chelsea, Atlantic City; Boardwalk; second floor; ocean front; 5 rooms, steam heat, hot water, modern; $60 monthly. Address A. C., 100, 1,364 B'way.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

In the exclusive bachelor houses at 18 and 19 West 48th St. there are available just now apartments of two rooms and bath, which will appeal to men of taste and refinement. Please apply on premises or to our office. William A. White & Sons, 63 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

7 WEST 103D ST.
Quiet, select block, near Central Park; six large rooms; tiled bath; all hardwood finish; very large kitchen; one flight of stairs; best of heat and service; all improvements; rent, $35.00.

107th, 60 West—Concessions made; newly renovated 5-room apartment; bath; steam; elevator; telephone; electricity; $30 up; will decorate to suit. Resident landlord.

To sublet to Oct. 1 or longer, 8-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; choice location. 830 West End Av., corner 101st St. (4 D.)

Sublet, 4 rooms, all front; exceptional arrangement; elevator, all improvements. Superintendent, 400 Claremont Av., n. w. cor. 127th.

Apartment to sublet; newly furnished; front; 5 rooms; rent reasonable. Apartment 84. Apply Janitor, 414 West 121st St.

On beautiful Morningside Drive, finely furnished. Apartment 62, 401 West 118th.

THE ADMANSTON, 89TH and BROADWAY.
Six-room apartment; 2 baths.

133d, 547 West, (Broadway.)—Outside sunny six rooms, bath; $40; elevator house.

604 West 180th, corner Pinehurst Av.—High-class 7-room elevator apartments.

838-844 Riverside Drive, near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

To Sublet—Six room apartment, 310 W. 79th St. Inquire Supt.

The Orviets, 81st St., Columbus Av.; 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

East Side.

At 630 Madison Av., between 74th and 75th Sts., non-housekeeping apartments of one and two rooms and bath, with service, at very reasonable rentals. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 63 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

109 East 15th St.—High-class elevator apartment; 5 and 6 rooms, $35 to $75 per month. Agent on premises.

755 Park Av., corner 72d St.
9 and 11 rooms, 3 baths, $3,600 to $5,800.

Small apartments, 38 East 49th St. Herbert A. Sherman, 41 East 41st St.

Madison Square apartments to lease.
30 East 26th St.

New Jersey.

New apartments, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; completely decorated throughout; steam heat, hot water supply, electric light. Apply to Charles Fell, Hoboken Trust Building, 1400 Washington St., Hoboken, or janitor, 1226 Park Av., Hoboken.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

Will pay $25 to $30 per month for two rooms and bath, kitchenette apartment. Address Box C 350 Times Downtown.

Can you recall the date of that important article you intended to clip from the paper? The New York Times Index will give the date and brief synopsis. $8 yearly, issued quarterly. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents a line.

Hupmobile 1915 touring, also Sedan, slightly used for demonstrating purposes, guaranteed as new, at attractive reduction. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

American Underslung, six-cylinder, four-passenger model, slightly used; electric lights and starter; less than half price. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Buick, Model 40, first-class condition; full electric equipment; driven 8,000 miles by owner; sell reasonable. C. A. B., 231 West 39th St. Phone 4960—Bryant.

Hupmobile "20" touring car, full equipment; A1 condition, $275. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

American Tourist, four-passenger, overhauled, repainted; $500. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, four-passenger Sedan, overhauled, repainted; $725. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Ford, new roadster, will sacrifice; $375. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Beautiful collapsible landaulet body; must sell at once. Lloyd, 160 West 56th.

Detroit electric, 4-passenger coupe; sacrifice. 1,798 Broadway.

New 1914, five-passenger Cole for sale. M 161 Times.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS.
TRUCKS.
TRUCKS.
On small cash investment will sell my new one to six-ton trucks—provide profitable contract making payments on balance from profits on easy terms; also some good rebuilt trucks at low prices; see at once.
Whitfield, 516 E. 29th St., Brooklyn.
Phone 8228 Flatbush.

TRUCKS, TRUCKS, TRUCKS, TRUCKS.
Wanted contracts for
Trucks, any size, any style; body suitable for your business; low rates; guaranteed service; if you are renting horses, get our figures and see real economy; if motor trucks we can surely beat them!
Harry A. Moss 800 East 173d St., New York,
Phone 3676 Tremont.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard limousine, hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4832-4421 Harlem, 156 E. 120th.

Automobile Supplies.

Modernize your car; Equip it with Starting, Lighting, Detachable Wire Wheels. High Grade Mechanical, Electrical Repairs. JESCO COMPANY, 248 W. 55 St. Col. 6245.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Late high-class touring; exchange 2 lots in Flushing that cost $1,500. Griffin, 613 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Late autos; cash or consignment. Scott, 226 West 56th St. Columbus 7868.

Garage Wanted.

Owner of Cadillac car, limousine body, seeks up-to-date garage, with phone service; rental not to exceed $25 monthly; prefer garage between 42d and 66th Sts. Address Y 281 Times Annex.

Automobile Instruction.

Owners' and Chauffeurs' Courses.
Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL,
Largest and Best in Brooklyn.
BOOKLET AND VISITOR'S PASS FREE.
Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av., Bklyn.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL.
Chartered by N. Y. State Board of Regents.
FULL COURSE, $55.
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST.
225 West 57th Street, (at Broadway.)

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. 302 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47—Steam-heated rooms; table board; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam; excellent table; references.

45TH, 8 EAST—Furnished rooms and board, also table board.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; excellent table; telephone.

44TH, 260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plan; bath; suites. Times Square.

54TH ST., 54 WEST—Rooms; private baths; electricity; table guests.

58TH, 320 WEST—Attractive, sunny second-floor rooms; conveniences; excellent board.

68TH, 74 WEST—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

68TH, 67 WEST—Large, small rooms, bath, continuous hot water; private house.

70TH, 62 WEST—Newly furnished large, small rooms; conveniences; parlor dining room.

72D, 122 WEST—Attractive rooms, well heated; private bath; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 118 WEST—Large and small room; vacant; Subway express, "L" surface.

77TH, 131 WEST—Elegant rooms, single, en suite; private bath; electricity; references required; telephone.

77TH, 116 WEST—Large second floor front room; references exchanged; table guests.

78TH, 114 AND 132 WEST—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 318 WEST—Very attractive room; private bath; southern exposure; every convenience; excellent home cooking; reference; table guests.

80TH, 123 WEST—Desirable accommodations; refinement; excellent cuisine; continuous hot water; references.

81ST, 139 WEST—Medium, $10; small, $8; running water; exceptionally fine board.

82D, 138 WEST—Desirable large room; excellent home cooking; table guests; moderate.

82D, 88 WEST—Large, sunny, warm room; small room; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 52 WEST—Small rooms for business people; electric lights; bath; reasonable.

83D, 17 WEST—High-class Jewish house; home surroundings; excellent table; table guests.

84TH, 46 WEST—Attractively furnished room; suitable for two; also small, sunny room.

86TH, 306 WEST—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent home cooking.

92D, 7 W., (Apt. 66.)—Private family; sunny room, with board, $10.

93D, 21 WEST—Very comfortable rooms; "L," Park; all conveniences; table board.

93d, 108 West—Attractive rooms, double, single; well heated; excellent board; moderate.

94TH, 140 WEST—Comfortable room; select house; dainty meals; telephone; "L," Subway.

94th St., 16 West—Large and small rooms; electric lights; telephone reference.

111TH, 608 WEST—Attractive front room; handsome elevator apartment; private family. Apt. 42.

121ST, 132 WEST—Large sunny front room; excellent table; all conveniences; moderate.

148TH ST., 308 WEST—Elderly Jewish lady will share cozy 4-room elevator apartment at moderate rental; board optional. Write Lewis Israelson.

149TH, 444 WEST, (near Broadway Subway.)—"The Audubon," private family hotel; bright rooms; good board; low rates; select service. Telephone 2767 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of highest order; healthful location, 30 min. B'way, St. Paul; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all conveniences; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; large, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $9-$12 per adult, with meals. 11 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub., "L" or Trolley to South Ferry.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

BUSINESS WOMAN desires room and board with refined people; homelike surroundings; references exchanged; location between 72d and 110th Sts., west side preferred. Address B. B., Box 200 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

94TH, 52 WEST—Large, modern room; electricity; adjoining bath; furnished or unfurnished; $6.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

Furnished.

WELL FURNISHED room wanted by city gentleman where partial board will be given; good locality and cleanliness essential. Address letter Room 978, McAlpin Hotel, 33d St.

Business woman wishes warm, light room, below 23d; $12 monthly; kitchen privilege twenty minutes daily. C 388 Times Downtown.

RESPECTABLE young man wishes furnished room in private house. T 166 Times.

STUDENT wants inexpensive small room in quiet house near 42d St. K 23 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

24TH, 120 EAST—Large room, heated, running water, $5; single, $2.50, $3.

30TH, 119 EAST—Room, nicely furnished; modern conveniences; private house.

31ST, 47 EAST—Large front room, near Subway; all conveniences.

36TH, 58 EAST—Doctor's office, suitable for refined practice.

93D, 31 EAST—Attractive, large and hall rooms; cultured family; private house; gentleman.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED ROOMS in business district; convenient to all car lines; gentlemen preferred. M 151 Times.

IRVING PLACE, 14—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike; bath; breakfast, scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

West Side.

8TH, 7 WEST—Suite, private bath; other rooms; clean; telephone; electricity; reasonable.

9TH, 17 WEST—private house; charming accommodations for bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

22D, 350 WEST—Beautiful suite; also large front room; select, homelike surroundings; references.

50TH, 44 WEST—Single room; private house; bath adjoining; $4; gentlemen; permanent.

55TH, 101 WEST—Large, small, cleanliness, sunny, running water; gentlemen; references. Kimball.

55TH, 326 WEST—Exceptionally clean, large, small room, well heated; private house; telephone.

70TH, 136 WEST—Large, pleasant room, running water; also small; references exchanged.

71ST, 135 WEST—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, STEAM, ELECTRICITY.

71ST, 269 WEST—Large and small rooms; private dwelling; all accommodations; terms reasonable.

71ST, 110 WEST—Large front room, all conveniences, baths; elevated and Subway.

71ST, 230 WEST—Newly furnished large and small rooms; references; refined home.

73D, 255 WEST—Furnished rooms; with or without bath; reference.

75TH, 56 WEST—Attractive rooms, single and double; running water; private home.

76TH, 113 WEST—Sunny front room; also other cheerful room; running water; telephone.

76TH, 158 WEST—Newly furnished, large, medium and small rooms; running water; moderate.

76TH, 180 WEST—Room; private bath; electricity, parquet floor; everything modern; references.

76TH, 125 WEST—Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor with private bath.

76TH, 148 WEST—Large, sunny room, bath adjoining; electric light, telephone.

77TH, 131 WEST—Elegant rooms, single, en suite; private bath; electricity; references required; telephone.

78TH, 213 WEST—Delightful room; private bath; large closets, opposite Subway; references; reasonable.

81ST, 251 WEST—REALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny room in high-class elevator apartment; near Subway and elevated.

81ST, 117 and 119 WEST—Rooms, with or without bath; attractive home for young people; references.

81ST, 120 WEST—Luxuriously furnished, large room, private bath, kitchenette; all conveniences.

81ST, 133 WEST—Large, front room; southern exposure; quiet home; phone; references.

82D, 115 WEST—Comfortably furnished, large room, private bath; well heated; reasonable.

82D, 152 WEST—Well furnished, comfortable room; all conveniences; reasonable; telephone.

82D, 80 WEST—Well-furnished large, single rooms; bath; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

82D, 33 WEST—Rent beautiful large, small rooms; newly furnished; phone; references.

83D, 11 WEST—Newly furnished rooms; suite, private bath; homelike surroundings.

83D, 66 WEST—Elegantly furnished rooms; reference required. Phone 7615 Schuyler.

85TH, 207 WEST—Well furnished room, young lady or young man. Schuyler 7285.

86TH ST., 337 WEST—Room, with private bath; exclusive; near Riverside, Subway.

87TH, 138 WEST—Handsomely furnished room; private bath; kitchenette; small rooms; references.

91ST, 51 WEST—Beautiful, large, small rooms with or without bath; references.

93D, 35 WEST—Desirable small heated rooms; American; home comforts; $2.50. Phone.

97TH, 64 WEST—Newly furnished, well-kept, large, small rooms; reasonable. Telephone 8240 Riverside.

97TH, 230 WEST—Beautiful large room, (Broadway,) elevator apartment; board optional. Apartment 8 A.

102D, (Broadway.)—Cozy room, adjoining bath; board optional; convenient; $3. Riverside 4336.

112TH, 536 WEST—Desirable large room; private family; elevator, breakfast if desired. Bridges.

112TH, 601 WEST—Large, beautiful room; near Riverside. Apply to Hall, operator.

113TH, 622 WEST—Attractive, sunny room; elevator apartment; small American family; references.

114TH, 606 WEST—Kitchenette apartment; parlor floor; other large, small rooms; reasonable.

118TH, 406 WEST—Attractive rooms, all conveniences; private; board optional. Apartment 33.

118TH, 417 WEST—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Flanieron.

118TH, 438 WEST, (Opposite Columbia.)—Outside south rooms, single, en suite. Apartment 7.

118TH, 401 WEST—Large, sunny front room. Phone 198 Morn. Jones.

118TH, 430 WEST—One or two front rooms; reasonable. Apartment 22.

118TH, 435 WEST—View of Columbia campus; bright outside room. Apt. 61.

120TH, 301 WEST—Room, running water, modern apartment; one, two; board optional. Marks.

121ST, 411 WEST—Large, elegantly furnished front room, kitchen privileges. Apartment 23.

122D, 523 WEST—Steam-heated, outside single, double rooms, $3; bath, telephone. Mares.

122D ST., 540 WEST—Pleasant outside rooms; refined surroundings; references. Apartment 31.

123D ST., 367 WEST—Beautiful front room in private house; moderate; telephone.

126TH ST., 160 WEST—Large and small rooms; hot and cold running water; private house; telephone.

126TH, 162 WEST—Large back parlor; suitable for business or light housekeeping.

135TH, 601 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large, bright room, adjoining bath; reasonable. Clayton.

138TH, 622 WEST—Bright, comfortable room, gentleman, $3; subway; Riverside; inquire telephone desk.

141ST, 610 WEST—Superior corner room to business woman; river view. Supt.

150TH, 602 WEST—Gentleman or business woman, adjoining bath; private family. Hitchcock.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $9.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,080, (Corner 70th St.)—Magnificent suite for gentleman in handsome corner apartment; 10th floor; one or two bedrooms; bath and large studio. Railing.

BROADWAY, 2,181, (74th.)—Delightful room; bath adjoining; modern conveniences; breakfast; gentleman. Potter.

BROADWAY 3,080, (122d.)—Newly furnished, sunny rooms; private family; $3.50 to $7. Brown.

CLAREMONT AV., 165, (127th.)—Desirable front parlor; bedroom adjoining; private family; elevator. Apt. 26.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (88th.)—Couple having charming apartment, would rent delightful room, overlooking park; private lavatory. 7615 Columbus.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50—Room, suitable one, two; kitchen privileges; home evenings. Campbell.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 119th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

WEST END, 811—Delightful large front room; electricity; bath; 91st Subway; references.

WEST END AV., 500—Desirable rooms; steam heat; gentlemen; references.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents a line.

HIGHEST PRICES for pawn tickets, diamonds, old gold, silver, platinum, antiques, artificial teeth. A. S. Berg, 146 West 34th.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques Provident tickets purchased. Robert Snake, 595 Madison Av.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents a line.

A RELIABLE BOOKKEEPER,
stenographer, correspondent, capable of taking full charge, desires position where brains and initiative are required. T 176 Times.

ASSISTANT CHAMBERMAID.—A refined young girl as assistant chambermaid or laundress. F., 385 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; desires position; chance for advancement; moderate salary. Mary Hughes, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, typist, age 23; beginner; good education; conscientious; reliable; highest credentials; neat appearance; $7. C 327 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, expert, trial balances, statements; modern method controlling accounts; $12. T 160 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and stenographer; formerly with cloak and suit house; references. T 163 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, trial balances; absolutely reliable; American; salary, $9. C 335 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; 4 years' experience; ambitious; references; desires position. C 326 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Young woman, educated, well bred, as companion; good home; willing; any work; references. K 25 Times Annex.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK in apartment. Call Mr. Gah, 151 East 48th St.

GOVERNESS.—Young visiting governess; French, German English, pianist, kindergartner; reference. Parisienne, 2,732 Bway.

NORWEGIAN, beginner, desires position in light office duties for five evenings during the week. T 172 Times.

NURSE.—Undergraduate to invalid or elderly lady; references; experienced. Telephone Stewarts Apt., Riverside 1416, 11 to 1.

NURSE.—Norwegian girl wishes position as child's nurse; sleep home. Jensen, 453 East 65th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young girl (18) desires position as general office assistant; knowledge of typewriting, good penman, good figurer; filing, &c. F. B., Y. 162 Madison Av. Murray Hill 806.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years with one firm; thoroughly capable, dependable, conscientious; possessing desirable and essential qualifications; nice appearance; A1 references; salary $15. "Valuable," Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER. — Fluent correspondent; highly educated, above average in intellect; 6 years' architectural, engineering experience; legible penman, quick figures; $12; references. C 301 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, telephone operator, office assistant; 4 years' advertising, law experience; accurate; Christian; $10. C 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Cultured, (25,) 7 years technical experience; capable mastering technicalities grammatically; $15; highly educated. C 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Considerable experience, knowledge bookkeeping; age, 18; familiar every office detail; good education; $8; references. C 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; high school graduate; four years' practical experience; assume responsibilities; $10. Advertiser, 330 West 141st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; will find conscientious, excellent grammarian, mathematician; 3 years' mechanical experience; $8. A 330 West 141st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, industrious young woman, graduate of business school, desires position. Freda Schuppin, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; five years' experience; familiar with all office details; furnish highest references; expert. C 344 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; accomplishments, faithfulness, expeditiousness, accuracy. Holmes, C 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist, Assistant Bookkeeper.—High school graduate; willing to start low. Miss Wald, 801 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—(20,) competent, neat, and accurate; 2½ years' experience; salary $8. Miss E., 436 Manhattan Ave., Apt. 53.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, brainy, good grammarian, charge correspondence; excellent references; $8. C 349 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy, quick apprehension, common sense, good grammarian, speller; $8-$10. T 170 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eastman graduate, thoroughly competent; refined Christian; salary $6. C 341 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 3 years' experience; willing worker; salary $8. C 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; four years' experience; familiar filing, billing, switchboard; $10. C 311 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 20; three years' experience; Christian; good speller; alert; $10. C 336 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; 3 years' experience; competent; credentials; salary reasonable. 1160 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, several years' experience, desires downtown position. C 340 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience office work; moderate salary. Cohn, 170 East 108th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated beginner; obliging worker; no clock watcher; $6-$8. W 2 Times.

TYPIST and switchboard operator; capable and willing worker; has had three years' experience. F. B., R. 162 Madison Av. Murray Hill 806.

YOUNG LADY wishes position, 3 years' experience as assistant bookkeeper, typist, and clerical work; can furnish best references. T 161 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents a line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,416 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 8463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 8682 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,207 7th Av. 6022 Morningside.

COOKS, German and Scotch, $30; waitresses, $25; houseworkers, German, $25; partly trained, $18; references; city, country. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., 75th St. Schuyler 6138.

Employment Agencies Protective League, Inc. League protects employer and employee.

Half-time day's work, permanent; white, colored. Noel's Agency. (8062 Riverside.) 101 W. 96th.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6213 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

MATRON for small institution; day nursery or settlement experience and good references absolutely necessary. Answer immediately by letter, or call Wednesday before noon, Mrs. J. Ertheider, 2,170 Broadway.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
MILLINERY WORKROOM,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
HIGHEST CLASS
COPYISTS
MILLINERS
IMPROVERS.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor,
32nd Street Side.

GIRL, American, to care for baby; 11 to 15 years; no home nights; references. 623 West 178th St., Apt. 36.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents a line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR
TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 34 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents a line.

STENOGRAPHER, legal, $20; commercial, $15; numerous clerical positions. Gahagan's Agency, 268 Broadway.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents a line.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balances, financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, systematized; tax reports; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau, Room 501. Telephone 7968 Cort. Home telephone 9010 Melrose.

ACCOUNTANT—CERTIFIED.
Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6070.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents a line.

ACCOUNTANT desires position with concern in need of accurate man. T 115 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, with eight years' experience, wants position; moderate salary. T 168 Times.

ARE YOU IN NEED of a competent, reliable stenographer, typist, or general office assistant, having six years' business experience, a good education, and excellent references? Secretarial experience. C 334 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANT to elderly gentleman or invalid; would travel; companion, valet. E. H. Potts, 146 West 46th St.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER.—Experienced in double entry, trial balances; financial statements, reports; references, bond; all or part time. C 300 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Highly educated; eight years' experience; $15. D., 330 West 141st St.

BOOKKEEPER, 29, married; ten years' experience; capable taking entire charge; highest credentials; moderate salary. C 298 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Above average; well experienced; modern methods; accurate, speedy, recommended. S 188 Times.

BUTLER.—Experienced; highest reference; honest, sober, obliging. P. P., 232 West 37th St.

CHAUFFEUR wants work; am qualified for good position; can drive a Packard, Studebaker, Hudson, Buick, &c.; am sober; use no tobacco; desire work with private party; Jersey license. Peter Lorg, 62 Guilden St., New Brunswick, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, 26, mechanic; careful driver; sober, steady, honest; 6 years' experience; any car; private, commercial; best references. George Brown, 1,219 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR. — German-American; wishes steady position; 10 years' experience; domestic, foreign machines; A1 mechanic; references. Herman. Audubon 2248.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert driver, thorough mechanic; all repairs; strictly temperate; willing; neat appearance; 15 years' references. Baker, 100 West 88th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 7 years' experience; careful driver, make own repairs; generally useful, wishes private position. T 154 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Scotch, desires position; private family; highly recommended by past employers. T 167 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert driver; crackerjack mechanic; all repairs; references. Faust, 170 East 59th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private family; 14 years' experience. W. Townes, 118 West 134th St.

CLERICAL POSITION.—In dry goods commission house; experienced keeping stock records, handling mill accounts, and invoices. C 339 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Neat, colored; city or suburbs. Care of Johnson, 70 West 100th St.

DO YOU WANT secretary, stenographer, 27, expert, technical and commercial education; salesman; active; good appearance; anywhere? T 148 Times.

DRAUGHTING.—Five years' experience survey and engineering draughting; good, rapid letterer. T 133 Times.

ESTIMATOR masonry, carpentry; 14 years' experience; understands fully details general contracting business; open engagement Feb. 1. T 106 Times.

HOUSEMAN, refined, good personality, wants work in private family in or out of the city. Address M 164 Times.

MAN, married, wants work, porter or all-around man; good references. Write E. H., 507 East 150th St.

OFFICE MAN, correspondent, stenographer, 35 years old, eight years' varied experience, legal, commercial, &c.; advertising experience. C 342 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeper, credit man, systematizer; 22 years' office experience; married; age 38; salary $1,800. C 347 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced in waists, desires strong line of popular merchandise for big city trade on commission. W 3 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Permanent position wanted by young man, who seeks to make himself deserving of confidence and advancement. T 157 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT or caretaker, Scotchman, 38, married, reliable, wishes position, office building, apartment house. Douglas, 552 West 53d St.

WORK WANTED
for office help (male and female) of all kinds; best references; no fees.
WALL STREET EMPLOYEES
RELIEF COMMITTEE,
20 Broad Street.
Room 180. Tel. 3060 Rector.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fluent correspondent; 8 years' experience; rapid, accurate person; up-to-date methods; $12. Wheeler, 330 West 141st St.

Young man, 23, honest, capable and sincere, connected until its recent disbandment with manufacturing concern in confidential capacity, desires to secure an opportunity leading to established future; highest references. T 152 Times.

Young man, 30, thorough knowledge office details, stenography, typewriting; highest references, seeks business connection; salary no object. T 174 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires clerical position; accurate figurer; experienced. Rinkel, 200 East 81st St.

YOUNG MAN wishes position; honest, reliable. William Byrne, 231 East 28th St.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

ADVERTISING.—Wanted, an unusual genius in advertising; one who can invent absolutely new methods that will wake the world; ordinary advertisers to the rear. Address B. F., T 93 Times.

ATTENTION, ART STUDENTS!—Wanted, sketches in color or black and white for boys under West; must be absolutely original in conception and design; accepted drawings will be well paid for; must be in by Feb. 10. Address A. A., Box 136 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; experienced in cloak, suit, and kindred line; state houses formerly with and salary. M 168 Times.

BOY for office wanted.—Bright, intelligent, anxious to learn business, residing upper west side. American preferred; honest. C 348 Times Downtown.

BOY, not over 16, neat in appearance and refined, as stock boy in retail shop. A. Sulka & Co., 34 West 34th St.

CLERK.—Stock clerk boy, with experience in silk piece goods. T 171 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; one who has wide acquaintance among manufacturers and wholesalers, to sell paper and twine on commission. Reply by mail to J. Reska, 1,021 53d St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Young man to sell trimmings to the cloak and dress trade; experience necessary; salary and commission. Apply by letter, Joseph Jullo Co., 61 West 20th St.

SALESMAN wanted to sell trimmings for the cloak, suit, and dress trade; must be experienced; references. R 22 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Visiting drug and department stores for side line; commission. W 1 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for high-grade shirts; state salary, reference, experience. T 164 Times.

SOLICITOR.—A good solicitor, acquainted with real estate field; commission basis only; can create good, permanent income; great chance for right man; must be fluent talker, and of good appearance. Opportunity, T 173 Times.

WELDERS Wanted.—Experienced in electric arc process, to become demonstrators of a new arc process. Reply, stating age, experience, and wages to Quasi-Arc Co., 111 Broadway, New York.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents a line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Senior C. P. A.; actual experience with public accountant; $30-$35. Efficient Service Co.; Agency, 700 Tribune Building.

DOWTELL'S BUSINESS BRAIN AGENCY,
170 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent opportunity; live man; $15. Clerk—Insurance; good figurer; $12-$15. Shipping Clerk—Mail order; $12. Stock Clerks—Notions; $8.

R. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE AGENCY,
Singer Building.

ENGINEER, experienced in chemical plant, sugar refinery, or oil business; $3,000 to $3,600.

SALESMEN, (2,) experienced in packing machinery or kindred lines; A1 men; salary $1,800, or according to ability.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY.—Earn $50 to $100 weekly as a motion-picture photographer; earn $20 to $50 weekly as a studio, newspaper, war official, or commercial photographer; photo-engraver; no book study; 1 to 3 months' practice and demonstration; we assist you to positions; $10 starts you; earn while learning; men and women; write or call. New York Institute of Photography, 1,269 Broadway. E. Brunel, Director.

LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.
HIGH-PAYING PROFESSIONAL TRADE,
TAUGHT THOROUGHLY IN 250 HOURS,
at your convenience, day or evening.
GREAT DEMAND EVERYWHERE.
Individual instruction by leading experts; no book study; easy payments; write or call.
THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA,
35 W. 45th St. Largest, Most Complete.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents a line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Gentleman's gold open-faced watch, initials H. LeC. R. on back, between Pennsylvania Depot and Westbury, L. I., 1:08 train from New York, Sunday, 24th. Suitable reward if returned to H. LeC. Rooms, 177 Madison Av., (34th.)

LOST—On Cypress Hills train, Monday evening, handbag containing diamond engagement ring and other effects. Finder will be liberally rewarded by communicating with W. V. Garrett, 162 Broadway, Brooklyn.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, in taxi or near Globe Theatre or Vanderbilt Hotel, woman's silk bag, containing opera glasses, money, &c.; liberal reward. B. I. Tuttle, 68 Leonard St., city. 3294 Franklin.

LOST—On Friday last a mink scarf on 26th St., going to the 28th St. Subway station; reward will be given. S. Richman, 22 and 24 West 26th St.

LOST—Sunday midnight, corner 160th and Broadway, silver mesh bag, containing purse, with check and money; liberal reward. Return The Conneaut, 97th, Central Park West.

LOST—Silver Dollar, eagle side opens; child's picture inside; red Broadway car, south bound, about 8:30 A. M., between 97th and 42d, Jan. 23. Reward. Friedberg, 230 West 97th.

LOST—A diamond pendant, Wednesday evening, Jan. 20, between the Netherlands Hotel and 165 West 58th. Liberal reward if returned to William E. Peck, 104 Pearl St.

LOST—On 42d St. car Monday morning, silk bag, containing money and eyeglasses. Finder please return glasses and keep the money. 101 Broadway, Flushing.

LOST—In or about Waldorf-Astoria Monday, leather bag containing diamond and sapphire ring and diamond pin; liberal reward. Address L. J. R., Times.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, monogram T. B., engraving inside, at Little Hungary restaurant. Reward. A. H. Ernst, Wells Fargo Co., Foreign Dept., 51 Broadway.

LOST—Between Manhattan Hotel and 46th to 39th and 5th Av., hoop earring, pearl and Mexican opal; $20 reward. Return cashier, Hotel Manhattan.

LOST — Diamond watch and ornament on Sunday morning, on 5th Av., between 59th St. and 75th St.; liberal reward. Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST—Diamond and ruby crescent, between 50th and 55th St. and 7th Av., or 6th Av. car; reward. Minnie Tracey, the Rutledge, 163 Lexington Av.

LOST—Sunday, 64th and Central Park West or Ethical Meeting House, diamond brooch, watch attached; reward. Schmitt, 50 Central Park West.

LOST—Jan. 16, at Waldorf or between there and West 112th St., star pin, diamonds and pearls; reward. Mrs. Duncan, 532 West 112th St.

LOST—Gold lorgnettes, Monday afternoon, neighborhood 5th Av. and 34th St. Return Karelsen, 37 Claremont Av., (119th St.) Reward.

LOST—Saturday, diamond ring, gypsy setting, near 8th Av. and 111th St.; reward. Townsend, 257 West 111th St.

REWARD — Diamond pin, bowknot, large diamond in centre. Telephone Plaza 4700. Miss Walter.

LOST—Cloth Persian muff, Broadway, 100th to 95th; reward. Ginterman, 850 West End.

$250 REWARD
For diamond bar pin with two pearl and diamond pendants, lost Jan. 19, between East 71st and 67th Sts. TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av., 37th St.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents a line.

Offered on behalf of clients of the Commercial Bureau of the Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury. For sale outright, American Patent Rights of Noiseless Steam Winch, a New Leather Substitute, very cheap and efficient, Adaptable Life Preserver, Collapsible Chair, Astley Patent Egg Carrier, and many others. Low Prices accepted for quick sale. Address Mr. W. St. John Russell, Hotel Knickerbocker, New York.

Large automatic Schiffli embroidery and lace manufacturing corporation, with $100,000 investment, needs the active services as Secretary-Treasurer of a reliable man; experience preferred, but not actually necessary. Said corporation can offer one-third or one-half of stocks. Necessary investment from $10,000 to $15,000. Stands strict investigation. Address Box 155, Union Hill, N. J.

SOUTH AFRICA.
SOUTH AFRICA.
Manufacturers' representative, established 14 years, own sample rooms in Cape Town, Durban, and Johannesburg, visiting London, seeks American agency. H. PARKER WOOD, 88 Fenchurch St., London, England.

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SEEK SANITY TEST FOR THAW AT ONCE

His Lawyers Surprise Jerome by Demanding That Their Client Be Sent to Bellevue.

SAY LAW UPHOLDS PLEA

This Jerome Denies in Asking That Thaw Go to Matteawan Pending Trial—Court Rules on Wednesday.

The fight to win freedom for Harry K. Thaw, which has dragged through the courts for years, was renewed yesterday morning when Thaw was led from the Tombs, over the Bridge of Sighs, to the Criminal Court Building, where he was brought at 11 o'clock, before Supreme Court Justice Vernon M. Davis on the charge of conspiring to escape from Matteawan. It was the third time Thaw had been arraigned in this county, and while the charge to which he answered yesterday was a minor one, he realized that the battle the attorneys were engaged in would decide whether he would be returned to the asylum from which he escaped eighteen months ago or would be permitted to go to his home in Pittsburgh.

This fact was brought home to Thaw at the opening of the proceedings, when William T. Jerome, representing New York State, asked that the prisoner be returned to Matteawan to await his trial in February. John B. Stanchfield, chief of Thaw's counsel, who had anticipated that this application might be made, accused Mr. Jerome of attempting to "railroad" Thaw. He asserted that in making the request for Thaw's transfer to the asylum in advance of his trial on the conspiracy charge Mr. Jerome was not keeping faith with the United States Supreme Court and the State of New Hampshire.

New Move a Surprise for Jerome.

Mr. Stanchfield asserted that Thaw's one desire was to have the question of his sanity passed upon by a commission, and the lawyer held that the conspiracy trial provided Thaw with the opportunity to have this point settled. Mr. Stanchfield then caught Mr. Jerome unawares by demanding that Thaw, under the provisions of Section 836 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, be turned over to the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, whose duty it would be to select a commission to pass upon the prisoner's sanity before he was brought to trial. Mr. Stanchfield then read this passage from the section of the code which is entitled, "Proceedings when a person in confinement appears to be insane."

> In case any person within the City of New York, in confinement under indictment or under a criminal charge, or for want of bail for good behavior or for keeping the peace or for appearing as a witness, or by order of any Justice, or under any other than civil process, in which the maximum fine for the offense does not exceed $500 or the maximum term of imprisonment for the offense does not exceed one year, or in which no fine or term of imprisonment is provided, shall appear to be insane, the Judge or Magistrate of the confined shall commit such apparently insane person in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx to the care and custody of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, who shall keep such person in a safe and comfortable place until the question of his sanity be determined. Whenever in the City of New York a person is committed as apparently insane, as above provided, it shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees of Belleue and Allied Hospitals, forthwith to take such proper measures for the determination of the question of the insanity of such person. If the person shall be found to be sane by the authorities to whom he was committed the Judge committing such person shall be notified and such person shall be returned forthwith to the authority by which he was originally held in confinement, and the proceeding for which the person was in such confinement shall then be resumed.

That the question of Thaw's sanity was involved, said Mr. Stanchfield, was shown by all of the papers in the case and as the statute was a mandatory one, he held that Justice Davis could follow no other course than to turn Thaw over to the hospital officials.

Mr. Jerome had not forseen this move seemingly, but he insisted that the statute referred to had no bearing in the case, and that there were only two ways in which Thaw could legally obtain exemption from imprisonment in Matteawan. One was by obtaining a certificate of sanity from the Superintendent of the asylum, approved by a Justice of the Supreme Court, and the other was by sueing out a writ of habeas corpus. Even though a commission appointed by the Trustees of Bellevue should hold that Thaw was sane, he said, it would not affect the committment issued by Justice Dowling when Thaw was found not guilty on Feb. 1, 1908, of killing Stanford White on the ground of insanity.

Says Papers Show Thaw Is Insane.

Justice Davis questioned Mr. Stanchfield briefly, and then said that he found it difficult to reconcile his claim to the facts in the case. The statute, he said, provided that the Justice should act in cases where the person in confinement appeared to be insane.

"The papers before me," he said, "show in this case that the defendant is insane in the eyes of the law, not that he simply appears to be insane."

The statute quoted, the Justice said, applied, in his opinion, to cases where the defendant arraigned at the bar claimed, through counsel, to be insane as a defense. He asked why it was necessary to adopt methods so complex when the court must find from the papers that the prisoner was insane.

"Isn't it better to decide this question now with due process of law," replied Mr. Stanchfield, "than to have a long string of habeas corpus proceedings stretch through the cycles of years."

During this discussion in which a question of such great importance to him was involved, Thaw had remained standing, leaning over the rail and listening intently. He showed no sign of nervousness, and several times he smiled as his counsel seemed to win a point. As the debate was stretched out an attendant motioned to him that he might sit down. Mr. Stanchfied continued his plea to have the question of Thaw's sanity passed upon at this time by a commission.

"Counsel for Mr. Thaw," he said, "have no request to make which would hinder the administration of justice. We understand that Mr. Jerome will urge the trial in the middle or the latter part of February. It is awkward and inconvenient for counsel to see Mr. Thaw at the Tombs. Bail, of course, is a matter of right in a misdemeanor case, but there is outstanding this commitment by Justice Dowling."

Then Mr. Stanchfield put emphasis on the fact that on Jan. 12, 1914, when the question of giving Thaw bail in New Hampshire, pending the decision of the United States Supreme Court, was being considered, a commission appointed by the Federal District Court of New Hampshire held that Thaw was sane and no menace to the community.

Mr. Jerome attacked Mr. Stanchfield's argument, saying that no matter what a commission might determine, the case would be back at the same old stage even if Thaw was found sane.

"This man stands at the bar legally insane," he said, "and there is a place where he ought to be kept. He should not be with other prisoners in the Tombs. He can be tried, but that does not settle the question of his sanity. If he is convicted, it is for the court to decide whether he should be sent back to the asylum or serve out his term in a penitentiary, and I ask again that this man be committed to the asylum where he was sent by Justice Dowling."

Want Sanity Settled Now.

Ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, associated with Mr. Stanchfield in Thaw's behalf, said that there was no doubt that the question of sanity was the serious one.

"If we demonstrate that the defendant here is sane, where would you find the Judge who would have the courage to send him back to the horrors of an insane asylum?" he said. "All we ask is that the law be applied. It is not right that he should be denied the opportunity to test his sanity in some form or manner. Our only desire is to make this a direct issue."

"We are prepared to try this man and there is no way that the question of insanity can be brought in unless he enters a plea of insanity as a defense," retorted Jerome. If Judge O'Brien wishes to enter a plea of insanity that is one thing. But there is no other way.

"The desire to raise this question of insanity can be satisfied by the prisoner's return to Matteawan. Then a writ can be sworn out and the matter settled before the trial for conspiracy."

Mr. Stanchfield then pointed out that Jerome had said that New York meant to keep good faith with New Hampshire and that the Attorney General of the State, in an authorized statement, had said that his only desire was to have the case proceed along orderly and legal lines and that Mr. Thaw should not be railroaded back to Matteawan.

"What Mr. Jerome says to you," he asserted, "is in utter defiance of the authorized statement of the Attorney General.

"Now, suppose you carry out this law which I have quoted and he is found sane. He will be tried on this indictment, and that is what the Supreme Court of the United States ordered should be done. If Jerome had told the United States Supreme Court that this indictment was a subterfuge to railroad Thaw to Matteawan, do you think the decision would have been written? And is any argument necessary to show that Mr. Jerome's statement in this court is in direct defiance of the order of the United States Supreme Court? The administration of justice is not to be turned into a farce.

"I hold that the statute applies to this case and suggest that these proceedings stand until you are ready to announce your decision. I will add for the satisfaction of Mr. Jerome that no plea of insanity will ever be entered by Mr. Thaw."

In connection with Mr. Jerome's request that Thaw be sent to Matteawan and Mr. Stanchfield's vigorous protest, Justice Davis said that he did not think that the place where Thaw was detained had anything to do with the keeping of faith with New Hampshire inasmuch as Thaw was to be brought to trial. He said that he would not decide the demand of Mr. Stanchfield that Thaw be turned over to the Trustees of Bellevue offhand, but would take it under consideration. It is expected that he will announce his decision on Wednesday, when Thaw may also be called upon to plead to the insanity charge.

Law as Jerome Sees It.

Mr. Jerome in holding that Section 836 did not apply, and that Thaw, although adjudged insane, could be brought to trial for conspiracy, based his contention on Section 1,120 of the Penal Code. In part it reads:

> A person is not excused from criminal liability as an idiot, imbecile, lunatic, or insane person except upon proof that at the time of committing the alleged criminal act he was laboring under such a defect of reason as
>
> 1. Not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing; or,
> 2. Not to know that the act was wrong.

The arraignment of Thaw yesterday attracted little attention, and the crowd in the courtroom was not large. Many of those who came to the hearing knew Thaw, and as he walked into the room he bowed to them and smiled. There was another case in progress at the moment, and Thaw sat on a bench at the side of the room with one of his attorneys. When Clerk Penny called out "Harry K. Thaw to the bar," he stepped forward briskly and showed no signs of nervousness. His mother was not in court, but he saw his brother, Josiah Thaw, seated with his counsel, and nodded to him.

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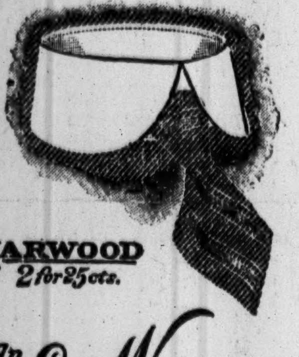

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with THE MAN WHO MARRIED A DUMB WIFE, by Anatole France.
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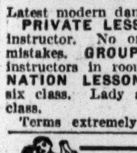

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